

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
 2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
 3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
 4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

SPOTTED PIGS FROM CROSS-BREEDING.

Have registered Tamworth boar. If bred to a white sow, say two-thirds Yorkshire breeding, will white or spotted pigs indicate lack of pure breeding in the boar?
 C. H. A.

Ans.—No. It would be quite reasonable to expect a considerable percentage of spotted progeny from such breeding. But some sires are more prepotent than others, and transmit their own color with much certainty.

FRUIT FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

I have a thought of going to Vancouver, B. C., next spring, to take up fruit farming. Is it possible for me to make it go? Have had no previous experience.
 G. W. O.

Ans.—Certainly there is a possibility of making it go. But if you have had no experience, it would be better to get some before you launch out. You might buy a piece of land and hold it, meanwhile hiring out to some fruit-grower who is known to be making a success of his business.

BISULPHIDE OF CARBON FOR SEED PEAS.

I have some peas that I want to keep for seed and there are some bugs in them. Would bisulphide of carbon kill the bugs, and, if it would, how shall they be treated? Would the bisulphide of carbon injure them for seed?
 J. W.

Ans.—Carbon bisulphide will surely kill the bugs, and without injuring the peas. Fill a tight coal-oil barrel, holding about five bushels, or 300 pounds of peas, and on top of them pour three ounces bisulphide of carbon. Close the top tightly at once with a cap made specially for the purpose, or with fine sacks, dampened and laid smoothly on top with weighted boards above to hold the covering down close. The chemical should be of the best quality, and the exposure should continue forty-eight hours. The peas should be fumigated as soon as possible after harvest, but it may be done any time when the temperature is above freezing. Remember that the vapor is very inflammable. No lantern, smoking, or other light dare be brought near. Even an electric spark from an ordinary electric light has been known to ignite it. Better do the work in a locked building remote from house or barn.

MILK WILL NOT CREAM.

I have a cow, fresh in April, 1909, and not in calf, giving 1 1/2 gallons per milking. She is getting all the green fodder-corn she will eat, also four quarts of rolled oats twice a day. We use creamers, hung for 24 hours in a deep, stone well. Cow is salted regularly. We cannot get the cream out of the milk. It will not separate.
 SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—I would advise giving this cow 1 1/2 pounds of Epsom salts, in the form of a drench, and this may overcome the difficulty. If possible to do so, I should advise creaming this cow's milk by means of a centrifuge, or cream separator. There are now small machines on the market which will pay for the use with one or two cows. It is evident that her milk is quite difficult to cream, and that ordinary creamers will not be satisfactory. I think better results would be obtained with the common, shallow pans, than with creamers. If this cow were given some roots, such as mangels, I think it would tend to improve the creaming quality of the milk. The best remedy, however, would be the use of the centrifuge, which will cream almost all kinds of milk, so long as it is not sour.
 H. H. D.

A FALLOW FIRE.

A sets out a fire in a fallow Sept. 12. It burns B's line fence, also line fence between him and C. Can A be compelled to replace line fences? Also, B had about 25 cords of good hardwood burned, and some good trees killed. But A notified B that he was going to put out fire before. Can B collect pay for wood, also damages to bush?
 Ontario.

Ans.—We consider A liable in damages to both B and C in respect to all the items mentioned in the foregoing statement.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

I like your paper well enough to renew my subscription for another year. 'Nuf said. Find inclosed the necessary.

I should like to learn, through your paper, where there is a Veterinary College in Canada? To whom should I write for any information I should want?
 G. M.

Ans.—Dr. E. A. A. Grange is Principal of a famous and efficient institution known as the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, Ont., which enrolls students from all over the Continent.

A NEW ENGLAND ASTER.

Please identify the enclosed weed. What is the best plan of killing it? I think that it propagates from the seed only, either carried by birds or else blown by the wind. Is it a bad weed?
 J. W.

Ans.—The specimen submitted is a branch of a New England aster. The plant is perennial; it seeds freely, and the seeds are distributed as the correspondent states. It seldom becomes troublesome as a weed, although in most meadows and old clearings it may become abundant and conspicuous. It will succumb to cultivation or repeated cuttings before it seeds.

ALSIKE SEEDING.

Let me know whether alsike clover will bear seed the second year after having been cut for seed. I have a field which had a good crop of seed this year. Since cutting, the young clover has come up very thickly from the seed that was shelled in the handling. What I want to know is: Will that bear seed next year? Some say it will, and some say that it will not.
 W. K.

Ans.—The old plants will probably live through and hinder the young seedlings from amounting to much. These tiny seedlings, however, if they survive, will certainly come to seed next year, though they might be rather late and weak.

DELICATE POULTS.

We had a number of young turkeys which were too weak to get out of the shell. Would it be safe to breed from the same stock next year? There is no relation between the male and female. Half of the stock were yearlings; also the tom. Some were strong, healthy birds. I had two old turkeys, but the eggs were all mixed up in gathering, so could not tell which was young or old. One turkey hatched thirteen delicate-looking birds, which all died inside of a week but four; she raised them.
 W. K.

Ans.—The parentage is probably responsible. Age in turkeys make no material difference in strength of poults. It would be wise to make a change.

ECZEMA.

Have a mare very itchy. She seems, or looks, as though she was covered with fly bites, but it comes to kind of little dry scab, might say she was lousy last winter, but, as far as we can see, can't say she is now. She is in good condition. Also have a yearling filly getting very itchy.
 P. G. H.

Ans.—This is, evidently, eczema, the treatment for which is: First, a thorough washing with strong warm soapsuds, then wash twice daily with a solution of 30 grains corrosive sublimate to one quart of soft water. This will kill lice if present, and will also destroy parasitic life. Corrosive sublimate is a rank poison, and should be so labelled. It would be well to keep the animal covered with a canvas sheet, to prevent it biting itself.

LINE FENCING.

Can you inform me, through your columns, what the law is in regard to line fences between farms? I have a good, substantial, barbed-wire fence, but my neighbor has about 100 sheep and lambs, some of which are small, and can crush through between the wires. Are farmers compelled to make fences that a small sheep or hog cannot get through, and does the law specify height, space between strands, or any particular extent to which line fences should be impassable?
 Quebec.

Ans.—These matters are generally governed by local municipal by-law, and we have, accordingly, to refer you to the municipal clerk of your place for the desired information.

DRAINAGE.

A and B have ten acres, each owning half, with road allowance between. This land is overflowed with the water from about five hundred acres, which comes down the natural water course with a good fall. It has been deepened in places to let the water off flat portions, and some have tile drains running into it. Between A and B's land and the mouth of the ditch is a higher portion, the ditch running through it on B's land.

1. Can A compel those above him to share in the expense of opening ditch below him?

2. If not, can A compel B and the Township to share in the expense, the ditch running on the roadside for about a quarter of a mile, and give directions how to proceed in such a case.
 Ontario. ENQUIRER.

Ans.—We think A is in a position to obtain appropriate relief. It would seem to be a proper case for the application of the provisions of the Ontario Drainage Act, and A should instruct a solicitor for the steps necessary in order to obtaining the benefit of the Act.

GOSSIP.

Registered Shire stallions, mares and fillies are advertised for sale in this issue by the Wm. Laking Lumber Co., East Toronto.

Too late for classification in this issue, C. & E. Wood, Freeman P. O., Ont., Burlington Junction Station, G. T. R., advertises for sale Leicester rams and ewes of different ages. See page 1579.

Lincoln ram lambs and shearing rams are advertised for sale by A. D. McGugan, Rodney, Ont. The advertisement reached this office too late for classification in this issue, but may be found on page 1579.

"Yes," said the amateur fisherman, "I caught a three-pound trout yesterday, and while at the end of my line in midair it was seized by a hawk and carried off."
 "You're all right," rejoined the village grocer. "Such a trifle as fixing the weight of a fish before it is landed can't impair your standing in the Ananias Club."

At the two auction sales of Thoroughbred yearling colts and fillies this year (midsummer and fall), at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y., 479 head from Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and California, were sold for an average of \$506.30. The highest price of the year was \$5,000, paid by the young Canadian, John Dymont, for the bay son of Adam and Roman Gold, a good daughter of Gold Lace, by Ormonde, which was bred in California. The yearlings sold were the get of 97 stallions, 53 of which were American-bred, and 44 imported. The get of the French stallion, Adam, who, after two seasons in service in the States, was sent back to his native heath and sold for \$58,000, were most in demand.

At the annual sale of Thoroughbreds, from the Valley Farm stud of the Hendrie estate, at Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 23rd, fourteen head were sold for an average of \$148. The highest price, \$600, was paid by G. Glasgow, Windsor, Ont., for the chestnut yearling gelding, by Martimas, dam Lyddite, by Imp. Derwentwater.

TRADE TOPIC.

The fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Fleury Agricultural Implement Works in the town of Aurora, Ont., was celebrated by the citizens on the return from Europe of Herbert W. Fleury, on Wednesday, September 22nd, by a picnic at Bond Lake, attended by fully 2,000 people, when Mr. Fleury was presented with an address by ex-Mayor Andrew Yule, on behalf of the citizens, who also gave tangible evidence of esteem in the gift of a handsome tea set. In his reply, Mr. Fleury referred to the growth of the business and the many acts of kindness shown by the citizens, particularly at the time the works were gutted by fire. Through careful and economic management, Mr. Fleury explained, they were able to rebuild and continue in business. Other speakers were: T. H. Lennox, M.P.P.; Charles Webster, Secretary of the Committee; Ald. J. J. Graham, Toronto, who learned his trade at the Fleury works; William Linton, Rev. J. Amos, and Messrs. Cane and Smith, the last named two gentlemen representing the manufacturing interests of the town of Newmarket. "The Farmer's Advocate" heartily joins in congratulations on the continued success of this reliable and enterprising firm.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

An eminent lawyer was once cross-examining a very clever woman, mother of the plaintiff in a breach of promise action, and was completely worsted in the encounter of wits. At the close, however, he turned to the jury and exclaimed: "You saw, gentlemen, that even I was but a child in her hands. What must my client have been?"

By this adroit stroke of advocacy he turned his failure into a success.

An overdressed woman was talking to an acquaintance.

"Yes," she said, "since John came into his money, we have a nice country house, horses, cows, pigs and hens."

"That must be charming," remarked the other; "you can have all the fresh eggs you want."

"Oh, well," replied the first lady, "of course the hens can lay if they like to, but in our position it isn't at all necessary."

N. W. Ayer, the advertising agent, at the dinner in Philadelphia, in honor of his firm's fortieth anniversary, said that to succeed in advertising required hard work.

"The successes in this business are stupendous," he said, "but some folks think that working as Roebottom of Camden worked a man can build up a great advertising fortune."

"Roebottom was a roofer. He was engaged on a Mickle street house. One day, as he was lurching, he was heard to give a yell of pain."

"What's the matter, Roebottom?" a carpenter asked.

"I got a nail in my foot," the roofer answered.

"Well, why don't you pull it out?" said the carpenter.

"What! In my dinner hour?" yelled Roebottom, reproachfully.

In Illinois there is an old law on the statute books to the effect that in criminal cases the jury is "judge of the law as well as of the facts." Though not often quoted, once in a while a lawyer with a desperate case makes use of it.

In one case the judge instructed the jury that it was to judge of the law as well as the facts, but added that it was not to judge of the law unless it was fully satisfied that he knew more law than the judge. An outrageous verdict was brought in, contrary to all instructions of the Court, who felt called upon to rebuke the jury. At last one old farmer arose.

"Judge," said he, "weren't we to judge the law as well as the facts?"

"Certainly," was the response; "but I told you not to judge the law unless you were clearly satisfied that you knew the law better than I did."

"Well, judge," answered the farmer, as he shifted his quid, "we considered that 'pint."