

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Service Fees

I wish to ask your opinion of the system which seems to be common here of stallion owners collecting only for foals living, or a week or ten days old. Do you think it is a fair bargain to the owner? Some owners of stallions in my locality are making such terms and would half the owners of mares are asking for it as a condition before breeding their mares.—A Subscriber, Bruce Co., Ont.

There can be only one answer to such a question. When you do business on business principles there is some chance of a profit, but when you don't the losses are small. This system is becoming rather too common, and cannot be classed as fair but as purely illegitimate a form of competition as is often heard of. In the first place the owner of the stallion cannot collect his fees for doing all that he or his horse has anything to do with, getting the mare in foal, but he has to wait till one or July before he can collect his wages for the previous year. This alone should involve an enhanced cost, but he is also acting out, to the amount of his service fee, the intent of a life and accident insurance policy on both mare and foal, and taking all risk of the owner's treatment of both into the bargain. The owner of the mare is thus practically relieved from all responsibility in the matter, while the stallion owner is made responsible for things over which he has no control, a thing which no man of ordinary business sense will ever do.

Seedy Toe

I have a horse with the front part of the foot turned up, while the hind part is soft. Is this seedy toe and coronitis the same thing, and what is the best remedy?—Subscriber.

Coronitis is inflammation of the coronet (the flesh at the top of the hoof) and is a very different thing from seedy toe. Seedy toe is a disease of the hoof in which there is a separation between the wall and the sole at the toe, and this is filled with a loose, crumbly substance that extends some distance up beneath the wall towards the coronet. Dirt is apt to get into this space, and may cause pus to form, and perhaps extend to the coronet and cause a breaking out there. Pare out the cavity until all mealy, unhealthy horn is removed, then if there is no pus present, fill the cavity with pine tar, and apply a bar shoe without clips, and with leather beneath. If the horse is lame, blister the coronet.

Sow with Lame Back

We have a sow 3 years old due to farrow the 1st of August. She has raised two batches of pigs. About a week ago she appeared to be weak in the hind parts, and now she has no use of her hind legs. When she moves she drags her hind parts and does not stand on her hind legs. She has had plenty of pasture and exercise, besides whey to drink twice a day. Please tell us what is to be done.—Old Subscriber, Hastings Co., Ont.

This is a case of paralysis or lameness of the back, caused most likely from indigestion. With animals not in pig or so near farrowing time, the best remedy is to change the food,

compel the animal to take exercise, and give a good physic. This will effect a cure in time if the case is not too deep-set. In the present case none of these remedies can be applied excepting a change of food. Cut off the whey ration at once, as it may be that that is causing the trouble, and give the sow sloppy food, such as bran and shorts. Then give one tablespoonful of sulphur every day for five or six days and one teaspoonful of copperas every second day, mixing the copperas with the sulphur on the days you feed it. This will help to clear the bowels. However, we cannot guarantee that this will effect a cure in the present instance, as a sow so near to farrowing is a hard case to deal with. Don't forget to cut off the whey ration.

Impaction of the Rumen

We had a pure bred bull die a short time ago, and I should like to know what was the matter with him. He was taken sick about two days before his death, and would not go for water. His stomach seemed to be bound up, and he kept up a continual groaning. We gave him a pint of raw oil and also an injection, but could not start his bowels. The bull had lived on oat straw, and was in fair condition.—J. T. Brant Co.

Impaction of the rumen was the probable cause of death, feeding on oat straw exclusively, the secondary cause. It might have been prevented by giving a bran mash occasionally. The pint of oil was of no use to loosen him up, being unsuitable and insufficient in quantity. You should have given him a pound and a half of Epsom Salts, and the same quantity of common salt, with two ounces of ginger dissolved in warm water.

Pin Worms

Could you prescribe anything in the form of a powder that could be given in a horse's feed for the expulsion of pin worms?—Subscriber, Que.

Pin worms inhabit the latter portion of the bowels, so that any medicine given in the feed has a long way to travel before reaching them and is pretty well diluted. Injections are therefore much more effective. Dissolve two drachms of aloes in two quarts of warm water and inject into the rectum once a day for a week. A few raw potatoes fed daily will also have a good effect.

Leg Mange—Flaria

Some time ago I noticed some sores on the legs of a four-year-old colt. The hair came off in bunches and the skin was dry and scaly. The legs swell considerably, but go down with exercise. I keep the legs washed and cleaned and apply lard and sulphur. Two lumps also appeared on the shoulder. One of them I opened and extracted a white worm about half an inch long. Could you give the cause and remedy for this trouble, also treatment for lice?—N. B.

You are treating the legs all right, and will get them better if you stay with them. Add a little coal oil to the lard and sulphur, it makes it more effectual. The worms you found in the skin are a species of flaria. The swellings they produce should be lanced and the worm extracted. For lice, the quickest cure is to clip the horse. They will not stay on a clipped horse. Otherwise take creolin and water (1 to 20) and rub it in well until skin and hair are thoroughly wetted. Repeat daily until cured. Don't use this treatment in cold weather.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for any paid-up subscriber, free of charge, questions of law. Make your questions clear and the point. This column is in charge of a competent lawyer, who will, from time to time, publish herein notes on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

Dies Without a Will

If a man dies without making any will and leaving a promissory note made by him unpaid, can I, the holder of the note, collect the amount of same from his widow?—R. W. T. (Ontario).

A widow is not responsible for the debts of her deceased husband. If the husband made a will and appointed her his executrix and she took out probate of the will, or if he died without a will and she took out letters of administration to his estate, she would as such executrix or administratrix be liable for her husband's debts to the amount or extent of his estate coming into her hands as such executrix or administratrix. She is not, however, personally responsible for his debts and your remedy is not against her but against the estate of the deceased.

Can Rent Be Raised

Can the landlord raise the rent of a monthly tenant by merely giving the tenant notice that his rent will be raised?—J. H. C. (Berlin).

Mere notice to the tenant by the landlord that the rent will be increased is not alone sufficient. The amount of rent to be paid by a tenant is a matter of agreement between him and the landlord. In the case of a monthly tenant the landlord who wishes to raise the rent paid by his tenant should first terminate the tenancy by proper notice to the tenant and then he can negotiate with the tenant for a new tenancy at a higher rental. If the tenant is not willing to enter into an agreement with the landlord to pay a higher rent, the landlord can insist on him giving up possession of the premises at the expiration of the notice terminating same as above. The tenant may, of course, agree to pay a higher rent and in such case a notice terminating the tenancy is not necessary. It is where they do not agree and the landlord wishes to bring the existing state of affairs to an end that a notice to quit is necessary.

Son's Claim

Continuation of answer to question published in prior issues, on further information received (in regard to the matters inquired about) from G. E. K. (Georgetown, P.E.I.).

In view of the further information given us, namely, that your father died over sixty years ago without making any will and that you left the farm about forty-five years ago, and during all that time no one but you, the present occupants and their predecessors have been in possession of it adverse to you and you have made no claim against them in regard thereto, we do not now see that you can have any claim for any interest in the farm which you can enforce by legal action. On all the facts stated to us it would seem that any claim you may have had is now barred by statute.