

DISINFECTING GLANDERED STABLE.

In April last, I was obliged to kill a horse which was affected with glanders. The stable in which he was kept was built of logs, but was valuable. Will it be possible to so disinfect it that other animals may afterwards be safe therein? If so, how? Some say it should be burned.

Lisgar Co., Man.

INQUIRER.

Ans.—Glanders is a contagious and a most serious and loathsome disease. The virus will retain its vitality for some time. It is, therefore, necessary to thoroughly cleanse and disinfect the apartments recently occupied by a glandered beast. The virus may become dried in the air and kept for a great while, and if rendered fluid by water, is capable of producing glanders, so that a stable is swept out and left for months still contains the contagion of glanders. Mangers, feed-boxes, pails, loose boards, bedding, etc., and the halter used—in fact, anything that came in contact with the diseased beast—should be burned, and the stable interior thoroughly disinfected. Too great care cannot be taken. It is well to know that should any of the virus get into the human system through a cut or otherwise, the disease is sure to set in.

To disinfect the stable, procure a spraying machine and a quart of carbolic acid; mix one part acid to thirty parts hot water, and spray the walls, ceiling, floor, manger, windows and doors of the stable, going over it several times. If the floor is a gravel or earth one, flood same with a solution of ferrous sulphate (copperas), one pound to a pail of boiling water. (See that all the crystals dissolve in the water.) After this has been completed, whitewash the whole interior of the stable, adding a small quantity of carbolic acid to the wash. All manure and sweepings that may have been taken from the barn during the lifetime of the infected beast must be destroyed or disinfected with a solution of ferrous sulphate or chloride of lime.

SEEDING TO GRASS.

On a farm that I wish to pasture next summer, there are a few acres not yet seeded. Please suggest through the columns of your valuable paper the best way to get a catch of grass so that we may run stock on all of it next summer?

Wellington Co., Ont.

S. B. ARMSTRONG.

Ans.—You can scarcely rely on having a catch of grass suitable for pasture next year on the part not already seeded. Provided the fall were an exceedingly favorable one for plant growth, and the soil in good condition, a fair stand of timothy or orchard grass might be secured. Clover also might be sown in early spring, but these would not be far enough advanced to pasture when the stock should be introduced to the balance of the field. Under such circumstances it would appear that the sowing of rye about the third week in September, at the rate of one bushel per acre, might be advisable. This would produce a fair crop of succulent and palatable forage in good time next season, and any not consumed by the stock could be plowed down to enrich the land toward the last of June. If it were the intention to pasture the field a second year, the timothy might be sown this year with the rye, and the clover early next spring. Although the chances of failing to get a catch would be greater than if the rye were not pastured, yet fair assurance of success might be entertained.

SPRAIN OF PASTERN—HONEY.

1. I have a horse which sprained his ankle last winter; it has been swollen ever since; is so lame that he cannot be driven?

2. When is the correct time to take honey from bees?

Waterloo Co., Ont.

Ans.—Your horse's ankle has evidently been very seriously injured. It is just possible he may have sustained a fracture of some of the bones of the joint. I think the best treatment will be repeated blistering. Take one dram biniodide of mercury and mix with one ounce of lard or vaseline and rub in around the joint; clip off all hair, and wash the skin with soap and water, and then rub in the blister for at least 30 minutes, and repeat the blister in a month.

H. G. REED, V. S.

2. As soon as the first frost takes place, or whenever the crop is at an end, the entire surplus honey should be removed. See July 15th issue "Farmer's Advocate," page 528.

CATTLE DYING AFTER SALE, BUT BEFORE DELIVERY.

I sold five cattle to a butcher in April at so much per pound, he to come for them whenever he wished, but before the first of August. He gave me \$2. I was to go with him to see the animals weighed. On August 1st one of the animals died (one had died previously). I informed the butcher. He came up a few days later, when I telephoned again. Then we found another animal (not one of the five sold) dying. He said he would not be able to take the other three until danger of the disease—anthrax—was past. Can I make him pay for the second animal?

Ans.—We think so. In so answering, we, of course, assume that the loss of the cattle is not owing to any negligence on your part.

KILLING SMUT ON BARLEY—SMUT OF WHEAT AND BARLEY DIFFERENT—RHEUMATISM IN HOGS.

1. For two years we have been growing a heavy yielding variety of barley, but the crop has been going considerably to smut. Is there any cure, or would you advise selecting other seed?

2. This year about an acre of fall wheat, growing in a field near the barn, was four-fifths smut. When threshing smutty barley last fall the dust blew in that direction. Would that be the cause?

3. Is rheumatism in hogs properly so-called, or is it indigestion? Is this disease transmissible to man by eating diseased pork?

Dufferin Co., Ont.

J. JENNINGS.

Ans.—There will be no necessity for discarding the barley because of smut. The seed may be cleared of common or loose smut by treating as follows: Dissolve one-pound bottle 40-per-cent. solution of formalin in 40 or 50 gallons of water. Place the barley in a sack and immerse in the solution for 20 minutes, then spread out to dry. This treatment, if carefully followed, will destroy all spores to be found in the seed and render the ensuing crop practically free.

2. Fall wheat is not affected by smut from barley nor any other grain. The spores of smut as found on different species of grain are distinct in themselves, and under the microscope can be grouped as easily as wheat and barley can be distinguished with the naked eye.

3. There is a disease properly known as rheumatism in hogs, but it often originates through indigestion. It is not transmissible to man in any way.

VENTILATION—FLOORS AND FITTINGS FOR STABLE.

1. Kindly give in your next issue a plan for ventilating a horse stable? We are building a stable under our bank-barn.

2. Where could I procure perforated iron to cover gutter for carrying away the liquid manure from behind horses, also iron posts for stall partitions?

Northumberland Co.

M. H. WINTER.

Ans.—1. One of the most satisfactory systems of ventilation now in use consists of two pipes made of inch lumber; one through which fresh air is admitted to the building, opening in front of the animals, and the other through which the foul air is forced out, leading from behind. Both these air-channels extend to the roof, and on one is arranged a revolving cowl that faces the wind at all times and provides for a continuous circulation of air throughout the building. The size of these conductors depends upon the size of the stable; 12 x 12 is large enough for ten horses. Where it is desired to distribute the pure air more evenly along the row, the intake pipe may be divided into two or more laterals, the ends of which should extend to within about one foot of the floor. The out-take may begin either at the ceiling or a few feet lower.

2. Write A. M. Rush, Harriston, Ont., mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate."

3. During the past year no subject has been discussed more fully in these columns than cement floors. Kindly refer to your back numbers, which contain a wealth of information on this subject. For horse stalls two-inch plank should be laid on the cement, but for passages cement alone is all that is necessary. The litter used will absorb the liquid voidings. The gratings mentioned are not necessary, and their use usually results in the loss of much valuable fertilizing material.

PEAR-LEAF BLIGHT.

What is the cause and cure of the cracking and spotting of the pears, samples of which I send you along with leaves covered with dark brown patches? Trees grow on clay-loam sod. Trouble began last year, but is much worse this season. Adjacent trees (other varieties) not affected. Were sprayed several seasons prior to present year.

Middlesex Co.,

Ans.—The pears are affected with leaf blight (Entomosporium maculatum). This is a fungous disease, which attacks stem, leaf, and fruit. It usually appears about the time the first leaves are formed, but if the season be dry, little harm may be noticed before midsummer. When the fruit is attacked while small, it grows but slowly, becomes hard and corky, and usually cracks. This is one of the fungous diseases which may be largely controlled by spraying. Use Bordeaux mixture when the leaf-buds are opening, and repeat at intervals of from two to four weeks until August, after which the ammoniacal copper carbamate solution or other clear fungicide should be used. If it be not checked on the tree in question others will soon become diseased.

HOLIDAYS AND CHORES.

Is a man working by the year obliged to do chores once or three times a day on Sundays and all public holidays? 2. Can he collect pay for all holidays he does not take?

Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Not unless there is an express agreement for it.

TRANSPLANTING LARGE MAPLES.

Do you think maples from eight to twelve inches through could be transplanted with success? If so, when and how could it be best done?

Essex Co.

E. C. BARRETT.

Ans.—Maples the size mentioned might be successfully transplanted, but on account of the great weight of the tree and the earth which should accompany it, the operation would be not only troublesome, but expensive. In the spring, while the ground is still frozen, is the best time to undertake such work. A circle of earth ten feet in diameter and two feet thick should adhere to the roots, and the top should be trimmed down to correspond in size therewith. In removing from the bed and transporting to the place of planting, considerable power in the shape of heavy ropes and pulleys will be required, the arrangement of which would require a definite knowledge of the situation.

HARVESTING TOBACCO.

I have a small quantity of tobacco which I transplanted last spring, for my own use, after danger of frost was over. I have not grown any before and so do not understand it. Will you please inform me in your next issue the time to gather it, and is there any way of manufacturing it into plugs, and what liquids are used, if any?

Simcoe Co., Ont.

W. S.

Ans.—According to some of the best authorities, the proper time for cutting and harvesting tobacco is when the top leaves have attained the size of the lower ones and begin to be dotted with reddish spots. Damp, wet weather is said to be most desirable in which to do the picking. It is then tied in bundles of fifteen or twenty pounds each and placed where rapid drying cannot take place. The process of manufacture varies according to the grade to be produced. In some cases large quantities of low-grade molasses are required. For home consumption the pure tobacco is generally used.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.

There is a bog on my farm that grows cranberries wild, and I wish to cultivate them. Can you refer me to works on the subject. The vines are at present in blossom, but there are white moths now on them. How can we prevent them from damaging this year's crop?

P. E. Island.

MAC.

Ans.—The standard works on the cranberry are White's "Cranberry Culture," price \$1.00, and Webb's "Cape Cod Cranberries," price 40 cents. Both of these may be ordered through this office at the sum mentioned. You might also write, mentioning the "Farmer's Advocate," to the office of the American Cranberry Growers' Association, Trenton, N. J., for a copy of their annual proceedings; it contains much valuable information to cranberry growers.

From the meagre description given of the moth found on the vines, it is impossible to determine exactly what it is, and hence no definite remedy can be prescribed. The probability is, however, that no harm will result therefrom this season, as the eggs may not be hatched.

PLANTAIN OR RIB GRASS.

Please give name of the weed enclosed, and if it be a bad one, tell how to kill it? It seems to be a strong-growing plant either on clay or sand. I got it in clover seed.

Elgin Co.

H. E. SELMAN.

Ans.—The plant received is English plantain (Plantago lanceolata). This weed appears to be gaining ground in certain parts of the country as several specimens have recently been sent in for identification. For method of eradication see answer elsewhere in this issue.

LINE FENCING.

Six years ago A and B came into possession of two village lots adjoining each other, with fence between. This spring C came into possession of A's lot. Half of the dividing fence was in bad condition when C took possession; the other half was good. C claims the good part of the fence, and orders B to put up the bad part. Has C any priority over the good part?

Wentworth Co., Ont.

LOT.

Ans.—The statement of facts is insufficient to enable us to pass upon the merits of C's contention. If the parties cannot agree, it is a matter to be disposed of by the local fenceviewers.

ANTHRAX IN PASTURE-FIELD.

Is it of any use to dress a field, with salt or wood ashes, on which animals pastured and died of anthrax?

F. RANSOM.

Wentworth Co.

Ans.—The spores of anthrax are so virulent in character that no dressing which might be applied to pasture-fields would be of any use in eliminating future danger.

WILD MORNING-GLORY.

I have a running weed on my farm which is hard to kill. I call it wild morning-glory. Would you kindly tell me how to get rid of it?

Durham Co.,

WM. UGLOW.

Ans.—The weed which you mention is doubtless bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis), sometimes known as wild morning-glory. For method of eradication, see July 1st issue "Farmer's Advocate," page 494.