

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Miscellaneous.

SCREEN DOORS.

A sells B a house and small lot, and, at the time of sale, screen doors were on the house. Who do the doors belong to, the seller or the buyer, or, in other words, do they belong to A or B?

Ontario.

Ans.—To B, the purchaser.

ITCHY SKIN.

Four-year-old Clydesdale mare has small pimples on one side of jaw, and is very itchy along the neck, withers and back. Hair does not come off. A. B.

Ans.—Wash the parts, twice daily, with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a quart of soft water, and rub dry with a cloth. Remember corrosive sublimate is poison.

REGISTERING DRAFT HORSES

—ITCHY LEGS.

1. Can a horse or mare register as a draft horse, he being from registered Clydesdale and Shire?

2. Please give cure for in-foal mares, draft, that have itchy legs.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. No.
2. Wash the legs thoroughly every second day with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 30 grains to a quart of soft water, or 1 dram to a gallon of water, well rubbed in, and rub with cloths till thoroughly dry. Give regular exercise, and feed lightly of grain. Give bran and grass. Remember corrosive sublimate is poison.

CALCULATING BUTTER FROM BUTTER-FAT.

How much butter will 60 lbs. of milk, testing 3.8, make? How much butter will 50 lbs. of milk, testing 3.6, make? Show how it is figured out.

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Ans.—Sixty pounds of milk, testing 3.8 per cent. fat, will contain $60 \times 3.8 = 228$ lbs. of butter-fat. The amount of butter that can be made from this will depend upon the closeness of skimming, the thoroughness of churning, and other factors, but the rule of breed societies is to calculate the butter by adding one-sixth to the amount of fat, for butter contains in addition to fat certain percentages of moisture, salt and casein. Thus 1 lb. of butter fat would make 1.16 lbs. of butter, and 228 lbs. of fat would make 2.66 lbs. of butter. Figuring out in the same way, the 50 lbs. of 3.6 per cent. milk, we have $3.6 \times 100 \times 50 \div 7.6 = 2.1$ lbs. of butter. In ordinary farm and creamery practice, the overrun does not always amount to one-sixth, but it may do so with careful handling and good management.

VETERINARY COURSES.

Can you let me know the probable cost of learning to become a veterinary surgeon?

1. Are any preliminary courses given by mail, or must one attend personally from commencement?

2. Are there any evening classes?

3. Give addresses of the different colleges?

4. Define the probable cost into tuition, books, appliances, etc.?

I am practically a new subscriber to your paper, as I only commenced taking same last December. I have had considerable experience upon dairy farms in the Old Country, and find your paper invaluable, both for keeping in touch with the farm, and getting new ideas. I am at present employed as a bookkeeper, but hope to commence farming in the near future. Wishing you every success.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. At a duly recognized veterinary college, instructions in courses by mail are not recognized.

2. At the Ontario Veterinary College, a student's whole time during the course should be devoted to the lectures, classes, studies and dissection.

3. In Canada, the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

4. There will be a three-year course of about six months in each session for students entering next session. The annual announcements for next session, 1907-08, are not yet published. They will contain full replies to this question.

THANKS.

I wish to thank you for the trouble you took to answer my inquiries concerning a pigpen, which I expect to find of great help. R. A. McEACHRAN, Kent Co., Ont.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION.

I fear I have contagious abortion in my herd; have had three cases this spring already. What treatment do you advise?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—See article on this subject in our May 2nd issue, page 746.

DESTROYING WILD OATS.

I manured a piece of land with a manure spreader last spring; top dressed and worked manure in with cultivator, and sowed to barley and grass. Had a fair crop of barley, but a lot of wild oats, and the grass seeds have killed out this spring, and the ground is covered almost in places with wild oats. Now, I would like to know what to do so as to kill the wild oats. I thought of cultivating same well, and sowing some crop to plow down for fall wheat, but do not know what would be best to sow. Is there any way I could get a crop off this field this summer, and destroy wild oats as well?

A CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—The best crop to plant this spring is an early variety of corn, such as Compton's Early. Cultivate half a dozen times throughout the season, remove the crop early for silo, dry fodder, or green feed, and sow wheat. A crop of peas and oats might be grown for green feed instead of the corn, but great care would have to be taken or the wild oats would be seeding before they were noticed. Cut the wheat on the green side also. In seeding down, use an extra amount of clover seed. An alternative plan would be to work the ground thoroughly, destroying the wild oats, then sow peas to be plowed under as green manure before any seeds of the weed had ripened.

WIND-BREAK FOR SCHOOL-HOUSE.

We are building a schoolhouse on a new site, and would like to have a wind-break on the north and west sides. The soil is a very poor light, dry sand, and at one time was covered with Norway and white pine. What kind of trees would you advise planting, and where could the same be obtained? What time of year should they be planted? How should the soil be prepared for them, and what method of planting would you advise?

G. H. M.

Ans.—For the purpose of a wind-break, any of the evergreens may be used, which will grow upon such soil as you describe. From the fact that the pine once grew on it naturally, you may be sure that they could well be grown again. The white pine makes an excellent wind-break while young, and if not crowded by other trees retains its lower branches for considerable time. The white cedar might also be used for wind-break if trees can be obtained which have been grown upon dry soil. Norway spruce might be used, but it would not likely stand so well as cedar or pine. In any case it would be best to mulch the ground heavily after the trees are planted to retain as much moisture as possible. The best time to plant these trees is as early as possible in the spring, although the planting may be done any time up till the middle or end of May; but the earlier they are planted, the better. If the trees cannot be obtained locally, you might be able to obtain them from any of the leading nurserymen. I would recommend planting them in a row from eight to ten feet apart for spruce and pine, and from five to six feet apart for cedars. If the grounds are large enough to admit of it, they might be planted in groups or clumps, so as to afford protection from the wind without planting them in a stiff, formal line. Upon school grounds, however, I suppose all of the space available will be needed for playground. In this case, they are better planted in a line along the boundary. In handling the trees, great care should be taken to avoid exposure of the roots to sun or wind, for a few minutes of exposure of this kind will often cause the death of the trees.

H. L. HUTT.

Is your Horse always "Going Lamé"?

Either it's an old Strain or Swelling—or there is chronic weakness of the joints. In either case, your horse needs FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE.

Strains in any part of the body—sprained or wrenched back, shoulder, knee or fetlock—bruises from kicks or falls—all lose their soreness when you rub the sore spot with

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NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

HAIR BALL.

Calf has been thriving until lately. Now it refuses such food as oats and bran, and when turned out stands sucking the cows' tails. It is reduced to bones, and hair is rough, and eyes staring. Do you think it has a ball of hair in its stomach? If so, please state a cure.

G. R.

Ans.—The symptoms are those of hair ball in the stomach, and if that is the trouble, a calf so reduced would have little chance of recovery, as hair balls are very difficult to break up, and medicine given for that purpose would tell hard on the strength of the calf. A purgative of Epsom salts, 2 to 4 ounces, according to age of calf, is recommended, followed by baking soda, a dessertspoonful, and ground ginger, a teaspoonful, in a pint of lukewarm water as a drench. To keep up strength, give oatmeal gruel as a drench.

GOSSIP.

HOLSTEIN RECORDS.

Since my last report ten cows have made official records that have been accepted in the Holstein-Friesian Record of Merit. These tests are vouched for by Prof. Dean, of Ontario Agricultural College, or President Cumming, of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, and unless otherwise stated are for a period of seven days. The amount of milk and butter-fat are actual, while the amount of butter is estimated from the amount of fat by adding one-sixth.

The most remarkable of these is the test made after eight months after calving of the cow, Tidy Pauline De Kol 2nd (4973), who made within .9981 of the amount given at the first test eight months previous.

1. Tidy Pauline De Kol (3522), at 5 years 7 months 17 days; milk, 510 lbs.; butter-fat, 19.27 lbs.; equivalent butter, 22.49 lbs. Owner, H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont.

2. Rose Rattler (7430), at 5 years 8 months 7 days; milk, 435.2 lbs.; butter-fat, 17.02 lbs.; equivalent butter, 19.86 lbs.

Fourteen Days—Milk, 824.6 lbs.; butter-fat, 33.39 lbs.; equivalent to 38.96 lbs. butter. Owner, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

3. Prince's Molley (2898), at 6 years 8 months 5 days; milk, 433.5 lbs.; butter-fat, 16.17 lbs.; equivalent butter, 18.87 lbs. Owners, Logan Brothers, Amherst, N. S.

4. Daisy Nightengale of Norval (2331), at 9 years 5 months 26 days; milk, 371 lbs.; butter-fat, 15.42 lbs.; equivalent butter, 17.99 lbs. Owner, Walburn Rivers, Foldens, Ont.

5. Minnie Rooker 2nd (4202), at 4 years 7 months 16 days; milk, 417 lbs.; butter-fat, 12.23 lbs.; equivalent butter, 14.28 lbs. Owners, Logan Brothers.

Choicest Propositions

IN FARM LANDS IN WESTERN CANADA

All wheat lands in Saskatchewan or Manitoba are yours on crop or small cash payments. Over 15,000 acres on hand. I challenge competition and guarantee satisfaction.

Write me before you buy.

J. D. HAIGHT, Moose Jaw, Sask. Box 1100 Canada.

6. Clarice Clothilde 2nd (4972), at 3 years 5 months 25 days; milk, 319.9 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.39 lbs.; equivalent butter, 12.12 lbs.

Fourteen Days—624.1 lbs. of milk; butter-fat 20.35 lbs.; equivalent butter, 23.47 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.

7. Frances 2nd (4565), at 3 years 11 months 17 days; milk, 320.8 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.10 lbs.; equivalent butter, 11.79 lbs. Owner, P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont.

8. Princess Lida Posch (5859), at 1 year 8 months 7 days; milk, 247.7 lbs.; butter-fat, 9.08 lbs.; equivalent butter, 10.60 lbs. Owners, Logan Brothers.

9. Carrie De Kol of Howell (7438), at 2 years 8 months 25 days; milk, 284.9 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.98 lbs.; equivalent butter, 10.48 lbs.

Fourteen Days—Milk, 560 lbs.; butter-fat, 17.60 lbs.; equivalent butter, 20.54 lbs. Owner, Geo. Rice.

10. HESSIE PAULINE CALAMITY (5486), at 2 years 4 months 21 days; milk, 216.9 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.39 lbs.; equivalent butter, 9.79 lbs. Owner, H. Bollert.

After eight months after calving: Tidy Pauline De Kol 2nd (4973), at 2 years 3 months 7 days; milk, 265.6 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.34 lbs.; equivalent butter, 13.23 lbs. Owner, H. Bollert—G. W. Clemons, Secretary.

This truth comes to us more and more the longer we live, that on what field or in what uniform or with what aims we do our duty matters very little, or even what our duty is, great or small, splendid or obscure. Only to find our duty certainly, and somewhere, somehow, to do it faithfully, makes us good, strong, happy and useful men, and tunes our lives into some feeble echo of the life of God.—Phillips Brooks.