

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

TENANT LEAVING—ADMINISTRATION OF ESTATE.

1. A rents a farm from B for a term of years. After living on it for a year, A buys a farm, still holding B's farm. If A moves, taking all his stock and implements with him, can B hold him responsible for the rent?
2. A died without a will, leaving a wife and family. Should A's wife administer?
3. What share of the property could A's wife claim? A READER.

Ontario.

- Ans.—1. Yes.
2. Ordinarily the widow is the proper party to do so.
3. One-third.

WHITEWASH.

Some time ago I saw a recipe in "The Farmer's Advocate" for making a cheap paint or whitewash for fences and out-buildings. Some of the ingredients, if I remember correctly, were lime and rice. Having lost a few numbers, I am unable to find the recipe again. L. A. E.

Ans.—Take one-half bushel of lime, slack with boiling water, make into a milk, and strain through a fine sieve. Add to this a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of rice, boiled to a paste and stirred in while hot; half a pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of glue, previously dissolved in a glue pot over a slow fire. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water; stir it well; cover, and let stand for a few days. This mixture is best applied hot, and a pint will cover a square yard.

LANDLORD'S OBLIGATIONS AS TO MAINTENANCE.

- I rented a farm:
1. If the sills under a barn floor, or driveway, become so rotten as to be unsafe for team to drive over, whose duty is it to replace, the landlord or tenant?
 2. If a stable floor, at the time of renting, is partly worn, and during the tenant's term, through ordinary wear and tear, becomes unsafe, should the tenant or landlord replace the same?
 3. Is not ordinary wear and tear expected from a tenant's covenants to keep building in repair? D. R.
- Ans.—1. In the absence of any arrangement to the contrary, it is the landlord's duty to put the building in a safe and serviceable condition.
2. The landlord.
3. Yes, in the reasonable and ordinary acceptance of such agreement.



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FAULTY MILKER.

I have a registered Holstein heifer, two years old, calved about a month. The ends of her teats seem to be turned in so that the milk just comes out all over your hand; in fact, I cannot milk her; am letting calf suck. Her udder is perfect, and she gives a good mess of milk.

1. Could anything be done to improve the teats?
2. Another heifer, same breed and age, has been physicked several days, keeps straining after bowels move, is fed timothy hay, corn meal and bran (mixed), and sugar beets. What would be good for her? C. R.

Ans.—1. A wooden plug placed in the orifice of each teat, and left in between milkings, might cause the parts to take proper shape after a few days. The plug could be made with a shoulder to prevent it dropping out. This has been advised in the case of hard milkers. She could be milked by means of milk tubes or siphons, but there is always some danger of injury by infection or otherwise in their use.

2. There is probably some internal irritation which might be removed by giving a pint to a pint and a half of raw linseed oil.

UNTHRIFTY MARE—FEEDING GRAIN TO HORSES—CLOVER HAY FOR COWS—MIXING FEED FOR CATTLE.

1. What is the best feed for an old very greedy, heavy mare, whose hair stands on end and does not thrive well?
2. Give the best method of feeding grain to horses?

3. Would it be profitable to feed good clover hay, worth \$10 a ton, to cows, if you had plenty of good wheat straw? What would you advise?

4. Would not the same results be gained if roots were fed whole to cows, and chop on with good, clean, whole straw kept constantly before them, as if cut, pulped, and mixed? If you have plenty of good, clean straw, will the results not be just as good if it is fed whole? A. P.

Ans.—1. First examine her teeth. It is probable they are not in very efficient condition. If not in foal, give her a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger; follow up with one dram each of sulphate of iron and gentian twice daily. Feed hay of good quality, and either boiled or crushed oats. Feed the grain mixed with a little bran, in a large box or manger, so as to compel her to eat it slowly. A good ration for once or twice a day would be dampened or scalded cut hay mixed with crushed grain. This is good for almost any horse. One advantage is that it compels the horse to eat the grain more slowly and mixed with a diluent.

2. Whole oats in a large grain box twice a day, with a feed of dampened, cut hay and crushed or rolled oats at noon, is hard to improve upon. At night the oats might be mixed with their bulk of bran.

3. Straw alone is a very poor ration for a cow. Use, at least, half clover hay. And, if the cows are milking, let most of the feed consist of hay, with a little straw for variety.

4. In the long run, we are inclined to think that whole roots and long, clean straw will give almost as good results as a mixture of pulped roots and cut straw. Sometimes a herdsman who commences an elaborate system of preparing feed is gratified with the apparent results at first. The cows appreciate the variety and respond to the extra care that is liable to be bestowed on them by a freshly-interested attendant. After a time, when the novelty of the new interest wears off, and the cows become accustomed to, if not tired of, the new mixture, the results are not so marked. It is possible that where the straw can be chaffed, and the roots pulped conveniently by wind-power, it may pay to prepare a portion of the daily ration in this way, but the cattle will still be better for a proportion of long forage. The writer has had a pretty thorough course in the feed-mixing business, and is not so much enamored of it as he used to be.