

**GIPSY III OF BURNHOUSES (13878).**  
Ayrshire cow, four years old. Winner of first prize and female  
championship at Kilmarnock Show, 1902.  
BRED BY AND PROPERTY OF MR. WM. HOWIE, GALSTON,  
SCOTLAND.

cow if her udder had been handled when she was younger. We know of no better remedy than a rope tied or a strap buckled tightly around the body just in front of the udder—that is, around the flanks and loin. Tie her in a stall for milking and give her something good to eat while being milked. She will soon improve so that the rope thrown loosely on her back will be sufficient, and ere long it may be dispensed with if kindness accompany the treatment.

**ALFALFA — STACKING EGGS IN INCUBATOR — SHIPPING GREEN CHEESE.**

My neighbor's alfalfa and common red clover, though pastured off short last fall, looks full as well as mine, which was kept as if sacred. 1. In general, does alfalfa yield for seed equal to the red clover? Will it injure the next year's crop to take seed off it this year? Would you advise siloing alfalfa to hold it for feeding in July and August?

2. Do you advise stacking eggs in the incubator say two deep, or putting in enough extra ones so when we test out the tray will just be even full?

3. Could nothing be done to influence the Dominion Government to take action to prevent the exporting of our green cheese?

Prince Edward Co., Ont. **FARMER.**

Ans.—1. Alfalfa is considered a heavier yielder than red clover. From five to seven bushels per acre is considered an average yield in many of the States, and I know of no reason why it should not yield that amount in Prince Edward County. We do not grow it here for seed, nor has it ever been grown on this farm for that purpose, to my knowledge. Three to four bushels of red clover is considered a good yield per acre. It is generally conceded that when alfalfa is grown for seed the following crop will not be quite as vigorous, but the difference is very slight. I think that siloing is the very best method that can be practiced in using alfalfa for July and August feeding. We do not practice siloing any of the clovers here. Most farmers who have tried clover in the silo do not report in very favorable terms. It is not a safe practice to pasture either alfalfa or red clover very close in the fall. With a favorable winter and spring, all may be well, but should the winter prove severe, a considerable portion is likely to be killed. We had a small patch of alfalfa in connection with a field of rape last fall, and, of course, it was pastured exceedingly bare, yet it is doing well this spring. I believe that the favorable conditions of the winter and spring are altogether responsible for the vigorous growth of the closely-cropped pasture field.

Ontario Agricultural College.

2. It is not a good practice to stack eggs in an incubator. If your correspondent desires to put in an extra number of eggs into the machine, I would consider it a much better practice to take some pains in putting the eggs on end and to take the extra trouble in turning them rather than to place eggs two deep. Where you place the eggs one row upon the other, you must certainly overheat the upper one or underheat the lower. If your correspondent will be good enough to put two thermometers in his incubator, and place the bulb of one thermometer on a level with the top of the eggs and the other on a level with the bottom of the eggs, he will find that in the majority of instances there is a difference of two degrees. If he placed two rows of eggs in the machine, he will find that there will be a slightly greater difference. The only way to put in the extra number of eggs and have the heat evenly distributed is as I have mentioned before. The only difficulty in this method is in the turning.

Poultry Dept., O. A. C. **W. R. GRAHAM.**

3. The brisk demand of the present season for cheese has had the natural effect of taking it from the curing-rooms when very immature, but this trouble is likely to correct itself. Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, Agricultural Commissioner, and Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, doubtless have this matter under advisement.

**ORANGE RUST ON RASPBERRIES.**

Find enclosed a few leaves of a black-raspberry bush affected by some disease, insect or blight. We have lost nearly all our bushes through this trouble, although we have always destroyed the affected ones. Will you kindly tell me what is the trouble, and remedy, or what we can do to prevent it? and greatly oblige.

A FARMER LASSIE.

Northumberland Co.

Ans.—The trouble appears to be orange rust or red rust (*Cæoma luminatum*, Link.). Prof. Lode-man gives the following description: "This fungus is found upon blackberries and raspberries. It possesses a perennial mycelium, so that when a plant is once infested it cannot be cured. The fungus has two forms, which were formerly supposed to be distinct plants. One form is known as *Puccinia peckiana*; it attacks the foliage and produces spores, which germinate in the fall or spring. The mycelium enters the canes of the host-plant, probably by means of the underground parts, and from there it spreads to the various branches. The copious production of orange-colored spores on the under side of the foliage of diseased plants is the result of such infection. This condition is preceded by an appearance which is easily recognized: the leaves are smaller, and they have a pale green color which distinguishes them from the healthy tissues. The only practical remedy yet known is to dig out and destroy affected plants as soon as they are discovered. Spraying the foliage with a fungicide, to prevent the entrance of the fungus into the leaves, might be followed by good results."

**SILLO CAPACITY, ETC.**

1. Would a square silo 12 ft. inside and 25 ft. high be large enough for say 20 head of cattle?  
2. Could a well be cemented over successfully to form a bottom of a silo, and still have the use of the well?  
3. Will silage cure properly in the bottom of the silo, the bottom being in the cellar and cemented?

Grenville Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. According to the best authority we have, a square silo of the dimensions named would hold about 55 tons or about five acres of good corn, which would give about 30 pounds of ensilage a day to each of 20 animals for six months, a fair average amount for a mixed herd of different ages, old and young, together with other feed. Forty pounds per day and upwards is fed by many dairymen to large cows.

2. If the foundation were made perfectly solid, iron girders placed across the well, strong planks over these, the ground made level with this and a cement concrete floor over all and plastered with cement plaster, the well could be used by drawing the water through a pipe running under the silo. It would be well to have a pipe from the bottom of silo leading to a drain to carry off any water accumulating from the pressure of the silage.

3. Yes, if the sides are smooth so that the silage settles evenly.

**WHITE SHORTHORNS—LICE ON CATTLE.**

1. Is white considered an objectionable quality in a registered Shorthorn? If so, why? 2. Are white cattle more subject to lice than any other color, and, if so, why? 3. What is the best method to rid cattle of lice?

Cardwell Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. White is a strictly orthodox color for a Shorthorn. They may be red, white, red and white, or a mixture of these termed roan. The record of the shows reveal that in proportion to the number of whites shown, more prizes are won by white ones than by those of any other color. In the fat-stock shows in Canada, in recent years, the champion steer has generally been a white one.

2. We are not sure that white cattle are more subject to lice than others, and know no reason why they should be. Lice show more plainly on a white than on a darker-colored animal. They may be on the latter, but you don't notice them so quickly.

3. Any of the sheep dips advertised will destroy lice. Insect powder (pyrethrum) will

banish them, as also will mercurial ointment and kerosene emulsion.

**SOWING RAPE WITH GRAIN CROPS.**

I would like to learn if any of your readers have ever tried sowing rape seed in crop of spring grain, say oats or barley, about 15th or 20th of June, and about 4 or 5 pounds to the acre, sown broadcast with hand seeder? If so, I would be pleased to have them contribute an article in your valuable paper, stating time of seeding, amount of seed to acre, and success with same for fall pasture.

M. H. O'NEIL.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—Much depends on the soil and the season. On clay land we have sown rape with oats at same date of sowing as the latter. In low, damp places, in a wet season, the rape grew too strong and proved troublesome in harvesting the oats, the butts of the sheaves being full of green rape and delaying the drying process. On higher and drier ground, very few plants were visible at any time either before or after harvest. It might fare better on lighter soil, but it is too late to sow rape in grain at this date, as it would require to be harrowed to cover the seed, which would at the present stage of growth of the grain damage it. Barley ground after harvest may be prepared by plowing and harrowing or by disking well without plowing, and sown to rape at the rate of 4 or 5 pounds of seed per acre broadcast or 2 pounds per acre with the grain drill, using grass-seeder attachment and stopping all but two or three tubes, sowing in rows 20 to 24 inches apart and cultivating with horse hoe, with a fair prospect of a good crop of fall pasture if weather conditions prove favorable.

**OLD TIMES — PARIS GREEN AND PLASTER.**

The "Farmer's Advocate" comes quite regularly and it seems to draw us so near home. The letter in your last issue about plowmen and plowing and plows "broke me up quite." I was born and raised in Scarboro, within one mile of the Hoods, Rennies, Clarks, Gibsons, Morgans, and spent many a happy day with those boys, and was at Brooklin when Simpson Rennie took the \$100 cash prize for the best plowing in Whitby Township. I have a warm spot in my heart for all of them. I would like you to tell me about how much Paris green to mix with say 100 lbs. of land plaster to make it strong enough to kill potato bugs, and oblige,

J. LINTON.

Penn.

Ans.—One pound of Paris green is sufficient for one hundred pounds of land plaster when mixed for the destruction of potato beetles.

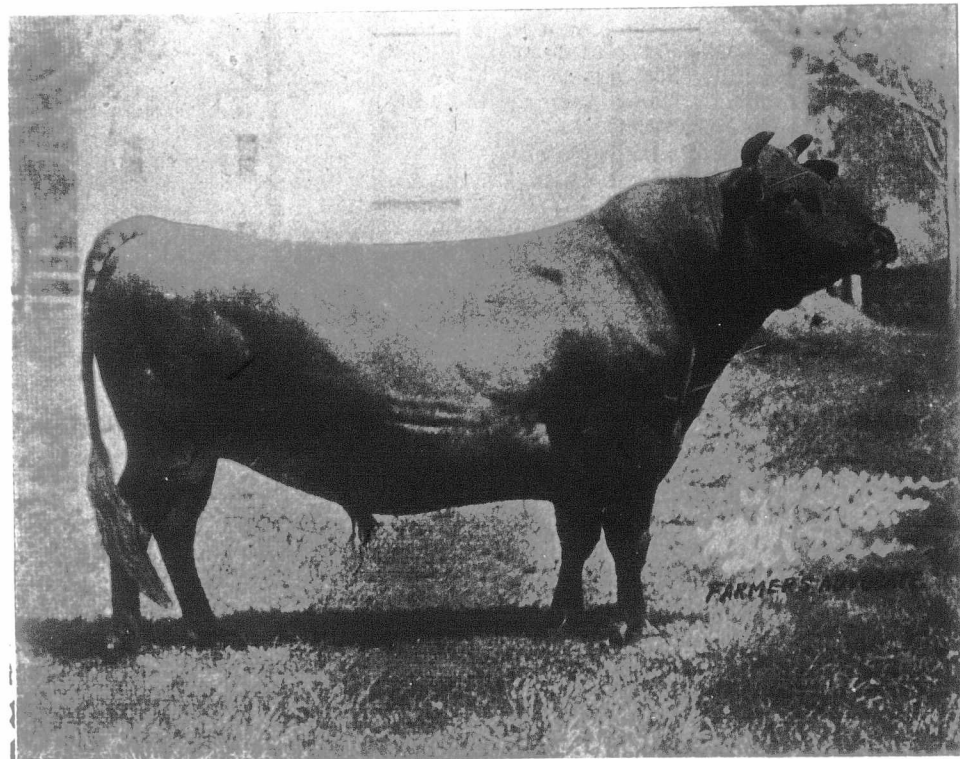
**SALT FOR HOGS.**

Please state what you think of giving hogs a quantity of salt sometimes. I don't see why a hog should not have some salt as well as any other beast.

B. D.

Grey Co., Ont.

Ans.—Where hogs are confined to a pen they should be given the freedom of a box containing salt. Many successful feeders keep their pens constantly supplied with a mixture of charcoal and salt; about three parts by bulk of the former to one of the latter. Others recommend the addition of small quantities of sulphur and sulphate of iron (copperas). Hogs which are allowed the freedom of a pasture lot have not the same need of a condiment as those kept inside. But even with access to clay they will partake of a considerable amount of salt, and it therefore should be supplied. Pigs that receive kitchen swill probably get all the salt they require in that way.



**FLYING FOX, P. 2729 H. C. (J. H. B.).**  
Imported Jersey bull, four years old. Sold, May 30th, for \$7,500 at the annual sale from the Linden Grove herd of T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Pa.