Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent in as a guarantee of good faith.

PROPER LEGAL PROCESS

Sask. Subscriber:—A. owes B. thirty dollars. What is the proper legal process for A. to get a judgment against B. and have it regulated? How much should it cost? Who would have to pay the cost A. or B? A. never denies the debt, only puts B. off.

Ans.—Put claim in hands of local solicitor.

LIEN NOTE ON HORSES

Sask. Subscriber:—A. bought a team of horses from B. in the year of 1909, giving him $65 cash and a lien note for $200, due about Nov. 1st, 1910. About four months after one of the horses died and owing to the circumstances A. could not pay the note when due, but went to B. and told him his difficulty and offered him the live horse back with the promise to pay for the dead as soon as possible. This B. who professed to be A's friend, refused to do but said that if A. would give him $60 he would renew the note for another year. A. agreed to this and paid B. $75 but when he produced a receipt (the note being in the bank) B. refused to sign it. About one month later B. called for more money and in order to get a receipt for that already paid, A. gave him $15 more and had a third party draw up a receipt, together with an agreement to carry the balance over for another year, which B. signed in the presence of a witness. Now B. wants the balance due on the note (which he did not renew as he agreed) and so A. cannot pay it he says he will take the horse. Can he do this and if so what proceedings can A. take, who is a poor man trying to get a start, and the loss of the horse would leave him in a bad state? Provided B. does not take the horse will A. be obliged to remain in Manitoba till the note is paid or could he go to Saskatchewan to homestead or work out if he chooses and take horse with him?

Ans.—B. cannot go behind receipt if receipt shows that C. was to have time. If receipt does not mention agreement to give time then B. can enforce payment at once.

LIEN NOTE ON OXEN

Sask. Subscriber:—I bought a team of oxen from a man and paid $45 down. He took a lien note on them and I promised to pay the balance, $185 on the first of Nov., 1910. But not being able, I was notified when the time was up and I went to him and told him I could not pay him. Though I offered to renew the note he refused to do so. And later on the oxen got sick and died. He sold me but he had nothing to take. Can he register it against my homestead?

Ans.—No.

WHO PAYS POLICY?

S. J. S., Sask.—A. mortgaged his farm. Had a life insurance policy attached with the mortgage, which he refused to pay the second payment on. Policy he sold to B. and B. sold to C. C. is to pay mortgage. There was nothing said about life insurance policy and now the company is wanting C. to pay up payment on policy. Could you give C. any information who should pay payments of policy and what steps would C. take to defend himself?

Ans.—Unless C. covenanted to pay premium on policy company cannot collect from him but must look to A.

HIRED HELP

Subscriber, Man.—Can a man hired for say 7 or 8 months for $245 or $280 for said terms of time, quit and collect his full earned wages up till time of quitting on a months notice, when a farmer has to pay from $19 to $15 per month more to another man to take his place when wages are higher for a month or two than for 7 or 8 months? What wages can A. collect at time of quitting, or can I deduct from A's wages the difference I have to pay B. extra? Can I claim any damage from A. for my team being left in the stable idle when they should have been out working on the land caused by A's departure before I hired B. to work balance of A's contract?

Ans.—If he leaves before time is up he forfeits right to wages.

TERMINAL CHARGES

E. N., Plain View, Sask.—Last year about Jan. 17th I shipped a car load of oats through the Security Elevator Co.'s elevator at Birningham, Sask. and did not sell until about May 15th. When I received the return there was one item among others for storage in terminal elevator and figured out at the rate ¾ cents per month per bushel. One of my neighbors tells me that this charge was a fraudulent one and that there is no charge at terminals for such a short time. Please let me know which is right and oblige.

Ans.—The storage charges at the terminal elevators for grain are one-thirtieth of a cent per day per bushel, and starts ten days after the car has been unloaded. This amounts to one cent per month per bushel. If in your case, you were charged only three-quarter cents per month per bushel, it was less than the usual charge. We cannot tell you what the correct charge should have been in your case without knowing the exact date that your carload was unloaded, and also the exact date of when it was sold.

DUTY ON MANURE SPREADERS

M. M., Alta.—The duty on manure spreaders coming into Canada from the United States at the present time is 20 per cent.

SEED GRAIN

G. R. K., Sask.—Where are the governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta getting the seed oats which they are supplying the farmers in certain districts? Does the Grain Growers' Grain Co. sell any seed to these governments? Is the G.G.G.Co. shipping any seed oats to the province of Quebec for this spring's seeding? (2) How long have I to load a car of grain at the loading platform before I am charged demurrage?

Ans.—We are not aware that the governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and Alberta are buying any seed oats or in fact seed grain of any kind. Mr. J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration, is importing a considerable quantity of seed wheat and oats to the new settlers and homesteaders who had no crop last year, who reside north of the C.P.R. from Moose Jaw West. However, all seed has been purchased, but we may add to the question the Grain Growers' Grain Co. has enjoyed the privilege of selling some of this flax and wheat.

Yes, the Grain Growers' Grain Company has shipped considerable quantities of I. C.W. oats to Ontario and Quebec for seed purposes obviously. This demand is practically past now, as the Ontario and Quebec farmers do not want to buy oats which may not reach them for another thirty days.

In regard to a demurrage charge, the Act specifically states that the farmer has twenty-four hours in which to ship his grain after the car is spotted at the platform. However if the car should be spotted after six o'clock in the evening, time does not commence to expat until seven o'clock next morning.

FARMER AND AGENT

Subscriber, Sask.—A farmer buys repair parts of a machine in the States, has to pay according to agents rules for parts before they are shipped. Agent assures farmer that he has the right castings and farmer pays for goods. Farmer gets only one of the castings by freight, also agent's invoice showing that goods were booked a day later, and acknowledging that only one casting was sent, and other telegraphed for. Farmer cannot wait, has a casting repaired, cost $6.00 and by return mail cancels or declines having anything to do with casting telegraphed for, and tells local agent to ship casting back to the head agent. Agent gives me credit for noting as I noted United States' catalogue price, 45 per cent. less than what I send for it, he also charges me for cost of freight, expressage, etc. making to me a difference of about $7 or more besides delay and annoyance. Is this a fair or legal charge? They hold my money and will not settle except at a loss to me of $7. Has he any right to expect me to accept the casting at other than his regular price?

Ans.—The matter is too small for litigation.

MISSING STEER

J. E. S., Sask.—Last May I sent seven head of cattle out to be herded for the summer and when the herd returned one was missing. The man who was herding my cattle identified the missing beast in a butcher's corral in the town of Perdue. I also made my affidavit that the beast was mine. The man who sold the beast was arrested and tried for cattle stealing, but was acquitted at the high court in Feb. on account of not sufficient evidence to convict him. He swore that he sold the beast in a mistake for one of his own. Now the butcher has $47.45 of a bill against the beast for feed. Do I have to pay this to get my beast or is the man who sold the beast free from this expense. Will the man who sold the beast be able or make some attempts to have the beast returned to me?

Ans.—You can bring action for value of beast against man who sold it. If you take it from butcher you will have to pay cost of feed and our man who sold it for damages.

SECOND MORTGAGE ON PROPERTY

Sask. Sub.—A sold some property to B. in Manitoba, taking a second mortgage on same. As B. was not paying up A. employed a lawyer in Edmonton where A. was staying at the time to foreclose and he employed his agents in Winnipeg to look after it. About one year after this A. was served with a notice of sale in which it stated that sale was to take place one month after the serving of said notice. A. living in Saskatchewan about six months after this received a bill from his lawyer in Edmonton, also his agents in Winnipeg. A. paid the bills which amounted to $65. Since this A. cannot find anything out from his lawyer as to whether the sale has taken place or not. What steps should A. take in the matter and does he still claim the property?

Ans.—It is very likely that property has been sold under sale made by first mortgage. The matter is one for inquiry by subscriber.

REFUSE TO WITHDRAW CAVEAT

Sask. Subscriber:—Two years ago I had about one hundred lots of my land surveyed. The land being not entirely paid for the lots were not registered. At the same time I sold one lot to a plow company, with three payments, one of which is cash. For their own security the company took the agreement of sale from here again and put a caveat on the whole land as they could not put it on the lot, his one not being registered. Now I paid entirely for my land and want to have my lots registered and receive the title for my land. The lot sold to the plow company having been entirely paid I gave them the transfer card and asked for the removing of caveat. But the solicitor of the company refused to do so unless I send in $10. What would you advise me to do?

Ans.—The plow company should withdraw caveat at their own expense. If they refuse to do so bring action to compel its withdrawal.

COMPANY REFUSE TO PAY

Sask. Subscriber:—A man dies while in the employ of a company. Does earnings that he has not drawn go to the government? For instance, I had a brother-in-law left here last fall and went to Cranbrook, B.C. and started to work for a lumber company. After working long enough to have $48 earned, he took the fever and went from the camp to the hospital in Cranbrook and died. His brother-in-law went to Cranbrook had the remains taken home, which cost between undertaking and railway fare $400. The brother who went to Cranbrook with him tells me that the company pays the $48 to the government and in order to get it we would have to go through a course of law. What steps should his parents take to get it?

Ans.—Cannot understand company paying earnings to government. If company will not pay we company in an action to be brought by administrator of deceased's estate.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE TO MACHINE CO.

C. A. C., Sask.—A. buys machinery from machine company in Manitoba and gives notes. Being unable to meet notes when due he gives chattel mortgage on other machinery. The company then sell all that is included in the chattel mortgage. Can the company sue me again in another province if there was not enough money from the proceeds of sale to pay the notes? How may I proceed to recover my notes given for the machinery?

Ans.—Company can sue.

EMPLOYEE AND THRESHERMAN

R. S. E., Sask.—A man running threshing engine near the line between U. S. and Canada, in Sask. hires for $3 a day? At the end of the time his employers try to make out that they only promised him $2 a day. Employee is able to pay; but property is on this side and he sells mostly on the other side. It seems that work was done in North Dakota and Sask. At Arcola employee was advised judgment could not be transferred, by the government. At Moose he was advised by attorney that it could be and accordingly paid over $15 for this to be done. Attorney states that he is unable to get anything done on the other side by employer's attorney. Will you advise what steps to take to get this money? Something like $150 and as employer is well to do it could be collected.

Ans.—Information here is not full enough. If subscriber will send all particulars and fee of $5 will work difficulty out for him.

Subscriber, Medford, Man.—Hens have a little cough, breathe heavy and quick like a horse with heaves. What is the trouble?

Ans.—Give to each hen ten drops of glycerine to which add a little warm water twice daily; also rub on throat a little mustard blister occasionally. The trouble may be tubercular.

FAVORED NATION TREATIES

Subscriber:—The Imperial government has made "favored nation" treaties with Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Columbia, Denmark, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Venezuela and Switzerland. By these treaties these nations automatically secure as low tariff on their exports to Canada as is given to any other country. The ratification of the reciprocity agreement with the United States will give each of these countries the same treatment in Canadian markets as is afforded to United States. Canada's trade with these countries is comparatively small and would not be much affected by the reciprocity agreement. As the treaties are made by the Imperial government, they can only be revised or abrogated by the Imperial government. It is announced that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will take up the question of their abrogation or revision with the Imperial government this summer when he attends the imperial conference. There is no danger that dairy products of Denmark will injure the Canadian home market, nor that the beef from Argentine will be shipped into Canada to the injury of Canadian beef raisers. Canada competes successfully with both these countries in the British market, so they could not affect us in our own market.

Veterinary

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinarians have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of one dollar.

MARE NOT THRIVING

A.P., Man.:—When mare is put to hard work she starts shaking and does not eat well. She keeps in fair shape, but is not so well as she should be. Kindly prescribe.

Ans.:—Have the following made up:

Tincture nux vomica, 2 ounces.
Tincture digitalis, 2 ounces.
Spirits of ether nit, 8 ounces.

Mix and give two tablespoonfuls in pint of water every four hours. Shake contents well. Also give these powders:

Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.
Potassium nitrate, 2 ounces.

Mix and divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning.

MARE WITH SWELLING ON BELLY

P.P.P., Elfros:—Mare 15 years old in foal has swelling on belly half an inch thick up to front legs. She makes no bag. She has carried foal 10 months and three weeks, what is the trouble?

Ans.:—This is probably due to not giving her enough exercise. Now I presume she has foaled and the swelling has gone down. If not, let us know full particulars. Get your druggist to make up the following: Shavesacre seeds, one part, and water 40 parts; rub in night and morning.

MARE IN FOAL—WEAK

P.H., Sask.:—Mare in foal is weak and wabbly. When she eats she stops suddenly at times, drops her head, kicks her belly and switches her tail. What is the trouble?

Ans.:—The slow, wabbling gait looks very much like swamp fever. Have the following powders made up:

Tartar emetic, 1 ounce.
Charcoal, 1 ounce.
Ferri sulphate, 2 ounces.
Areca nut, 2 ounces.

Mix and divide into 12 powders and give one in feed night and morning.

LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

P.H., Sask.:—Is linseed oil and turpentine dangerous to a mare in foal?

Ans.:—It is not advisable to purge a mare while in foal, as she may abort. If the mare carries her foal and everything passes off all right to time, let us know and we will do our best to bring her up in condition.

MARE WITH ITCH IN LEGS

C.W.B., Man.:—Pure bred Clyde mare frequently gets a kind of mange on her legs, small scabs come and they seem to itch very much. Three-year-old mare has scratches, heels become inflamed, legs swell slightly and small sores break out. She has not done well this winter. I have put it down to teeth. Fed about 3 quarts of cut chop 3 times daily and oat straw for roughage.

Ans.:—After washing with warm water and carbolic acid, apply the following lotion twice daily:

Bi-chloride of mercury, 1 to 1,000, to which add 2 ounces of alcohol.

To the mare with the scratches, bathe her as the mare above and then apply the following daily:

Zinc sulphate, 6 drams.
Acetate of lead, 1 ounce.
Soft water, 1 quart.

Also give these powders night and morning in feed:

Potassium nitrate, 1½ ounces.
Magnesium sulphate, 2 ounces.
Mix and divide into 12 powders.

MARE LAME IN OFF FORE LEG

A.G.G., Beresford, Man.:—Driving mare 8 years old is very lame in off front leg. Was all right at night, but in the morning she was scarcely able to move her leg which was very much swollen from knee to top of leg. Bathed her every day. The swelling is nearly all gone now, but she is still lame. Kindly prescribe.

Ans.:—Continue bathing and apply the following liniment night and morning:

Liniment ammonia iodidi, 4 ounces.
Liniment Saponis Co., 4 ounces.
Tincture of arnica, 4 ounces.

HORSE WITH FUNGUS GROWTH ON HEEL

F.R., Silver Stream, Sask.:—Have your local veterinary surgeon perform an operation on the growth.

MARE WITH LUMPS ON CHEST

H.D., Hilleaden, Sask.:—The trouble is most likely caused by the mare knocking her chest against the manger. I would advise you to have the lump cut out by a veterinary surgeon.

"EASTLAKE"
STEEL SHINGLES
FIRE, LIGHTNING, RUST AND STORM PROOF
Brandon, Man., April 8th, 1910
"We have handled your 'Eastlake' Shingles for nearly a quarter of a century. They have been on the Court House, Free Library, and other public buildings of this town for 18 years. We have sold very large quantities during the past 15 years, and they have always given first-class satisfaction, and have never required any repairs."
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Plumbing and Hardware Merchants.
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797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG
Agents wanted in some sections

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.