

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

POULTRY DUTY.

1. If I buy a male bird in United States for breeding purposes, is he free of duty?

2. Would he come direct to my express office, or go to the customs office?

Ans.—1. Yes, if accompanied with the proper certificate as to breeding.

2. To your express office.

YEAST TREATMENT FOR BARRENNESS.

Will you kindly repeat the yeast treatment for barrenness in mares and cows?

Ans.—Mix an ordinary two-cent cake of yeast to a paste with a little warm water, and allow it to stand in a moderately warm place for twelve hours; then stir in one pint of freshly-boiled, lukewarm water, and allow to stand 8 to 12 hours. Prepare this mixture 24 hours of the time the animal is expected to be in season, and inject it into the vagina immediately she is seen in heat. Breed her when she is going out of heat.

FARM HAND INJURED.

I hire to a farmer for one year, and in haying, while loading hay, put on by a hay-loader, I am thrown from the load and hurt so as to require a doctor, and am laid up for three weeks, entirely unable to work. Am I entitled to my pay, or do I lose my time—all, or any part of it? I was well and perfectly willing to work until I was hurt, and during my sickness my wife attended all the chores.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You are entitled to be paid, and your employer cannot keep back any part of your wages for time so lost.

AGE OF BREEDING GEESSE AND TURKEYS.

What way is best to mate geese—an old gander with an old goose, or a young gander with a young goose?

2. Which is the better way with turkeys? Is a young gobbler as good as an old one, or better?

Ans.—1. Old geese are considered more desirable as breeders than young ones. Females are said to be profitable up to ten or twelve years, and males to the age of six or seven years. Wild ganders do not mate until two or three years old.

2. With turkeys, as with geese, old birds are the best breeders, provided they are not too fat. The male turkey does not attain full growth till his third year. Birds of either sex may be used for breeding until eight or ten years old. Sometimes an old gobbler gets too heavy, in which case a younger one is preferable.

DITCHING.

A has a farm which lies east of B's. On A's farm there is a small stream, which runs out on the road, down the roadside about seven rods, and crosses road into B's field. There has been tile in B's field about 28 years. The tile is six inches and works well. Water only runs when there is a flood. B says he has better grain over tile drain than anywhere else in the field. Farm was left to him about four years ago. There never was an open ditch; it would be an injury to B's field to have an open ditch. B's tile drain runs about sixty rods into an open ditch on his farm. Four-inch tile would take B's water. Can A make B lift his tile and put in larger tile? It would be no benefit to B to do so. Who would have to pay for extra tile and put them in? Or, can A make B cut out an open ditch in place of tile, and at whose expense? A has no tile in his field, but has dug an open ditch above B's tile drain. I think he has dug about forty rods.

Ontario.
Ans.—A and B ought to come to an agreement and in that way dispose of the matter. But if they should find that they cannot so arrange it, the proper course then would be for A to call in the township engineer, pursuant to the provisions in that behalf in the Ditches and Watercourses Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 285, and have him make an award. We could not venture an opinion as to the respective legal rights of the parties without a much fuller statement of facts to go upon than that which has been submitted.

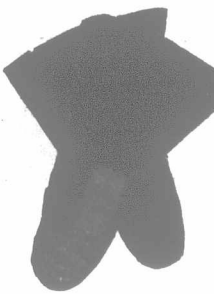
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\$65

E8-95. This beautiful Astrachan Muff is made of fine furry skins, rich and glossy; our own importation; well manufactured; good lining; same style as illustrated; an excellent value for..... \$3.25



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42x66	-	-	-	-	\$ 9.00
52x66	-	-	-	-	10.00
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BREEDING RHODE ISLAND RED FOWL.

1. What are the correct markings and type of pure-bred rose-comb Rhode Island Red fowl—male and female?

2. What method is taken to avoid inbreeding when sending for new birds to different breeders?

Ans.—There is no rose-combed variety of Rhode Island Reds described in the American Standard of Perfection. The only variety given has single combs. The color of the breed is red, with reddish-horn beak, and bright-red face, comb and wattles. The wings have the lower web of the primaries black, upper web red, lower web of secondaries red, upper web black, flight coverts of male and wing coverts of female black, wing bows of male free from black. The main tail feathers of the male are black with greenish sheen; tail coverts mainly black, becoming red as they approach the saddle. The tail of the female is black, except two top feathers, which may be edged with red; shanks, yellow or reddish-horn; toes, reddish-horn. The weight of the cock is 8½ pounds; cockerel, 7½ pounds; hen, 6½ pounds; pullet, 5 pounds. As to type, the chief points are broad, long, deep body, with keel bone long, straight and extending well forward, giving the body an oblong appearance; feathers carried close to body, fluff rather full. Thighs, shanks and toes are of medium length, shanks and toes being free from feathers and down. Back is broad and long in male, and long in female, carried

nearly horizontal, male showing a slightly concave sweep to the tail; breast, deep, full, well rounded; wings rather large, well folded, carried horizontally. Comb is of medium size in male, much smaller in female, set firmly on head, straight and upright.

2. Ask for male and females not related. When writing, ask the breeder for such information as he can give about the breeding of his birds, and be guided accordingly.

A COMMON GARDEN WEED.

Mr. C. H., Wellington Co., Ont., writes: "Enclosed find sample of weed abundant in my garden. Hoeing does not check it in the least, as the very smallest roots seem to bud and grow. What is it, and what is the best way to get rid of it?"
Ans.—The enclosed weed is Mallow rotundifolia, or round-leaved mallow, a very common garden pest. You cannot hope to eradicate this weed by hoeing; as you surmise, even a small portion of a rootlet will grow. The best plan is to pull the young plants out by hand when the ground is wet after showers or watering, and the rootlets may be drawn out without breaking. When a garden becomes too badly overgrown, it may be advisable to move it to a new spot, and put the old plot into some kind of crop which will smother it out. Mallow is never troublesome except in gardens.

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