

THE FARM.

Pump for Hard and Soft Water.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Herewith is a diagram of our kitchen. I wish to put in sink, with both hard and soft water at sink. Water can only be drawn by pump. Will one pump answer satisfactorily for both hard and soft water? Also, to connect sink with drain for disposal of all wash water. Can you give me a satisfactory solution of this problem?
Oxford Co., Ont. G. A. H.

Ans.—One pump can be made to serve for both soft water and hard water. The pipe from the cistern and that from the well would have to join the pipe to the pump at the same spot, and a three-way stopcock used at the junction. Figure 1 shows the stopcock so set as to draw from the well; Fig. 2 to draw from the cistern. Fig. 3 is a perspective of the stopcock, showing the

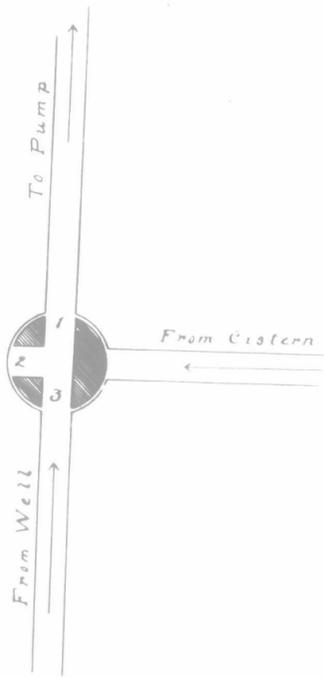


Fig. 1.

Carbolic Acid Ineffectual

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of Jan. 12th, 1911, page 51, I notice an item written by Wm. Medd, in which he expresses his belief that carbolic acid is a cure for contagious abortion in cattle. Now, I have had considerable experience with this dreaded disease, and have put carbolic acid to a thorough test, but in vain. Mr. Medd states that four years ago he had a Jersey cow abort, and three months after she was bred she had the appearance of a cow that would calve in two days. He claims to have cured her by giving one tablespoonful of carbolic acid in fifteen of water; in other words, 1-15. Now, 1-20 is an antiseptic externally. The mouth of a cow is just as subject to carbolic-acid poisoning as that of a human. I venture that Mr. Medd never tasted that dose he administered to that Jersey cow.

I have seen cows show every symptom of calving at three to four months on the period of gestation, and carry the foetus the full term, everything all right, with no medicinal treatment whatever. How can Mr. Medd account for this? Now, I would like to ask Mr. Medd what are his reasons for saying his cows had contagious abortion? Did he ever have any of the foetal membranes examined microscopically? This is a sure test. I am led to believe that his cows never were affected with contagious abortion. He makes no mention of any cases since four years, till this last summer, and then there were two; then, inside of three days, three more aborted. He starts administering the acid, then one more aborts, and no more, believing that the carbolic acid treatment has stopped the disease in the course of a couple of weeks.

Allow me to draw your attention to the experiments noted in your issue of Nov. 17th, 1910, page 1810. Under the heading, "Curative Measures," we notice the following, viz.: "A heifer was infected with virulent material 43 days after becoming pregnant, and 30 days after infection she received every other day two drachms of carbolic acid in a mash, by the mouth, alternated every fortnight by subcutaneous injections of one drachm in glycerine and water, given every other day. This treatment was continued for ten weeks. She aborted 102 days after infection, and in the tenth week of treatment abortion bacilli were found in the discharges. Yet Mr. Medd has the confidence to contradict this, and claims that the simple treatment of carbolic acid through the mouth alone is a curative measure. It is a well-known fact that medicines given subcutaneously will reach the blood stream in much more strength than when given by the mouth; and, as the germ of contagious abortion is found in the uterus, and there alone, we have to treat by the arterial circulation in some way or other in order to bring about a cure.

I have had the privilege, upon several occasions, of seeing several cows abort in one herd, and no trace of contagious abortion whatever, and I think this is where Mr. Medd has been misled. In all probability, Mr. Medd's cows have received some poison acting on the generative organs, resulting in abortion.

Oxford Co., Ont. H. B. ATKINSON, V. S.

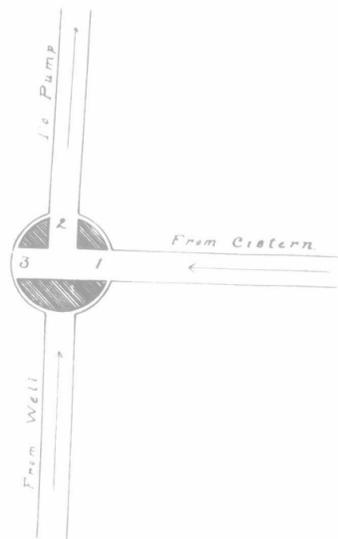


Fig. 2.

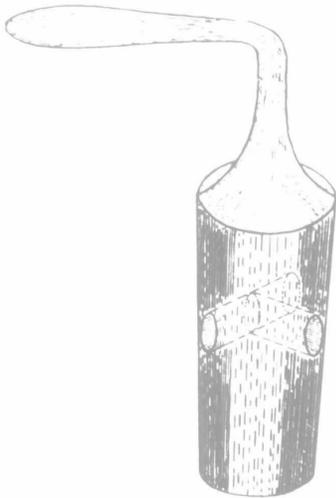


Fig. 3.

Showing drilling of three way stopcock.

drilling. The stopcock would have to be placed right beside the pump, so that it would be handy. The only objection would be that people might sometimes make a mistake and turn the tap the wrong way, and get soft water when they wanted hard, or vice versa.

Fig. 1 shows a good method of connecting your sink to the drain. You will note that the pipe leading out of the trap has an elbow, and that the pipe inside the trap is turned down. By this device, no grease or other floating matter can enter your drain, as they float, and no heavy solids can enter your drain as they sink.

Results from Cleaning Mangel Seed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":
Probably some readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" would be interested in some results we secured by sowing large mangel seed during the season. We took the seed as it was put on the market, and cleaned it with a tumbling and sowing machine. At any rate, about 100 bushels of seed were cleaned. Then, some of the seed was sown in the same way as the uncleaned seed, and the results were as follows:

ting paper, and put them in a warm place. While nearly all the large seed germinated, very few of the small ones sprouted, and what did looked very weakly. We sowed them as thick as the sewer would, on land that was well prepared, although not any better than in previous years. They were well hoed and scuffled frequently, till they got too large for further horse cultivation. From 1 1/2 acres there was taken off 1,400 bushels of roots, or 800 bushels per acre. When it is considered that the average yield in Ontario last year was approximately 500 bushels per acre, the above was a creditable showing. The varieties grown were Evans' Mammoth Saw Log and Yellow Leviathan.
Middlesex Co., Ont. C. W. S.

Alfalfa a Mortgage-lifter.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have grown alfalfa seed for six years. Have just threshed my 1910 crop of 20 acres, yielding 15 bags (not yet cleaned up), which is the smallest yield I have had per acre, two bushels per acre being the usual yield. We use the second cutting for seed, harvesting when pods are dark-brown. Have tried several methods of harvesting, but prefer cutting with clover table attached to mower. We remove the seat, also large lever, then hang a small jumper (about 2 x 3 feet) to axle of mower, so that most of the weight is on the mower, the hind end dragging on the ground to steady it. The operator stands on this, and, with a long-handled fork, forks the stuff off in small bunches, which, in fairly good weather, does not need touching until picked up with a clover or barley fork. Boy can drive, sitting on axle of mower. A good team will cut from five to six acres per day in this way; same will apply to red clover. Have drawn to barn, and threshed in winter with clover-huller. When machine can be got, I think threshing from the field would be a good way. I have not found that taking a crop of seed in any way affects the stand or the yield of a subsequent crop of hay. I have had none of the more troublesome weeds, so have had no difficulty in disposing of my seed at home, ten dollars being the usual price, eight dollars the lowest.

Under my conditions, single-handed, on a large farm, hiring all extra help, I have found it more profitable to take a crop of seed each year from at least half of my alfalfa, as it divides the work up better, the seed ripening later than red clover. On a heavily stocked farm, with plenty of help, it might be more profitable to take three cuttings of hay. I never get a third cutting when taking a crop of seed, but always have some pasture after field is cleared, without pasturing too close. The threshed alfalfa I consider worth half as much as a cutting of hay, as there is almost invariably a second-growth starts up in the seed, and sometimes gets as high as the seed by the time it is ripe. This, almost any kind of stock eat readily; have usually fed to young cattle. Everyone who grows alfalfa should at least grow his own seed. I have yet to have my first failure in getting a good stand from home-grown seed. Have seeded with barley, oats and wheat. Have forty acres seeded to alfalfa. I am surprised that there are so many farms without alfalfa. It deserves a place well to the front in the list of mortgage-lifters.
Lambton Co., Ont. J. F. SELMAN.

A Western Farmer's Workshop.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The farm workshop need not be an expensive building, nor expensively equipped, but the man who has one knows its value. The building should be about 10 x 16 feet, 8 feet high in front and 6 feet behind, with a one-slant roof. There should be two one-sash windows, and a door in the front, and three windows in the back. Plenty of light is very essential in a workshop.

The forge and bellows should be placed in one end, with the anvil about 2 1/2 feet from the forge. There should be a carpenter's bench along the rear sill, with drawers underneath for the tools, nails, etc. On the other side should be another bench for general work, with the vise and drill

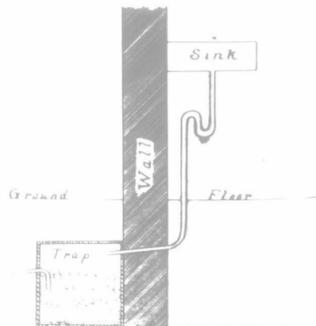


Fig. 4.