

ambitions—looking into the future, see no prospect for them on the farm, and they leave us for a foreign land, and there, very often, they make their mark. But if there was a prospect of a good return for labor employed on the farm, these young men would remain on the farm, and would assist in the development of our country as a whole. Farming can be made to pay even with hired help. In fact, the farmers of our country are working too hard—that is, they work too much with their hands and not enough with their brains. Competition today has its best rewards for brain-work, not for hand-work. In the days when the forest had to be felled, the strong man was the great man. But today the great man is the man of intellect, the man who understands nature's laws, and can so apply those laws as to benefit himself and those about him, and the country at large.

In addition to these subjects, there is also abundance of good, practical, definite information on the best practices in modern cheesemaking, the handling and caring for milk for cheese factories, the best methods of making fine butter, and of operating summer creameries. In fact, a comprehensive and systematic reading of the report will furnish every dairyman with the means of carrying on any branch of dairying in the most intelligent, skillful and systematic manner, and by putting into practice the valuable hints and information received, he will be better able to make the greatest amount of profit out of the business. If time and space permitted, extracts from the addresses of other prominent speakers might be given here with profit and advantage. But as space will not permit, we can only impress upon every dairy farmer and agriculturist in the Province the necessity of a careful perusal of these reports. These reports are mailed free to the members of the associations named in them, and other kindred organizations. It will pay every farmer to identify himself with some of these associations, in order to ensure getting this report, or in some way put himself in a position to receive one.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[In order to make this department as useful as possible, parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail, in cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.]

Legal.

SUBSCRIBER, Deloraine, Man.:—"1. Under the Exemption Act three horses are allowed; must these all be working horses or would two work horses and a year-old colt be allowed? 2. Does the Exemption Act include a buggy?"

1. Three horses are allowed only in case they are used by the judgment debtor in earning his living. If the colt is not used it would not be exempt. 2. The tools, agricultural implements and necessities used by the judgment debtor in the practice of his trade, profession, or occupation, to the value of \$500, are exempt. This would not include a buggy, unless under such circumstances as would render the buggy a necessary for the judgment debtor in the practice of his trade, profession or occupation.

A SUBSCRIBER, Moosomin:—"A has a permit for hay on a section of H. B. C. Can A stop B's cattle from grazing on it?"

Yes.

SUBSCRIBER, Portage la Prairie:—"A friend of mine in 1890 bought of the Bell Organ Company, through one of their agents, an organ for \$135, giving six straight notes for the amount. Five of the notes were taken up, the last maturing in April, 1892. A payment was made on this last fall, 1893. Since then the company have demanded security for the balance, or in default have hinted that they would take the organ from her. My friend does not remember signing any agreement or lease whatever—only the notes. 1. Is this note still collectable? If so, what can they do? Can they take back the organ? 2. What terms do these companies usually sell upon?"

1. It is very likely that the notes given were the ordinary lien notes, and therefore the company can take back the organ if default is made in payment of any one of them. The note is still collectable. 2. The company takes every precaution to secure payment of the whole of the purchase price to themselves, and lien notes are a most effectual way of doing so.

MINNEDOSA:—"A owes B for wages and cannot get wages paid. A removed from the district two years ago and left a colt in charge of a neighbor to keep for him. Can B claim the colt without taking legal steps? B has written A several times, offering to take the colt as part payment, but cannot get an answer."

No; legal proceedings must be taken.

E. WIGGREN, Sidney, Man.:—"A lets B break 100 acres of prairie for the first year's crop. B, in consideration for a sum of money, gives C the right to put in the crop. C tries to let the breaking, but fails to do so, consequently the breaking has not been put into crop after the lapse of a year. When is A entitled to take possession of the said breaking? I. e., when does the privilege given to B expire, so as to enable A to get said breaking into condition for a crop for himself? As B and C have failed to crop said breaking, can B or C legally hold breaking over for another year?"

So far as we can see from the statement of facts, A has nothing whatever to do with C. As to the

lease to B, we presume that it is a proper lease, and that it is for more than one year. If so, then B can hold the land for the term provided for in the lease, subject to the terms of the lease as to re-entry by A, etc. If B's term has expired, of course A can at once enter on the land. In any event A will have an action against B for damages if he fails to keep his contract.

NEMO:—"I rent a house and two acres in Kildonan for one year, rent payable monthly, agreement verbal. After being on place short time, landlord informs me that he is going to build cottage on land for his own occupancy. I protest and object to his building at all, as I rented house and land. 1. Can he build a house under these circumstances? 2. Can I force him to remove building? 3. Can he force me to pay rent, and does his action break agreement? 4. Can he compel me to pay rent for a year, or can I leave at my pleasure?"

1. No; you can prevent him. He has no right to enter upon the land for such a purpose. 2. No; if he has got it built. 3. No; the rent is suspended and he cannot recover it, but his action does not break the agreement in other respects. You must keep the place and keep it in repair. 4. No; he cannot compel you to pay any rent since the time he first began to build, but you have no right to leave. Besides not paying rent, you have another remedy, however. You can bring an action against him for damages if you have actually suffered any.

Veterinary.

STOMACH STAGGERS IN PIGS.

G. C. PATON:—"Can you give me any information as to the cause of death in my young pigs? Two days ago I lost three—two about six months old, the other about two. When first I noticed them they appeared to turn slowly in a circle, with unsteady gait; an inclination when near a fence or other obstacle to force their way, and press their heads against any obstacle; heads pendant; very difficult and quick breathing toward the end; in a state of partial coma. They had been pastured on grass, and fed liberally on crushed wheat, cooked in water. They were not in the least costive, nor the reverse."

Stomach staggers, or gorged stomach, is a disease when we get an impaction of the stomach with solid food, and, in consequence of this, the muscular coat of the stomach ceases to contract on its contents, causing death from apoplexy. It is caused by over-feeding in young animals or too stimulating food. The actual congestion results from imperfect mastication, and the bolting of bulky food, more especially food liable to undergo fermentation, such as cooked food, musty hay, ripe vetch, clover, or any green food. Wheat and barley in young animals very often leads to a fatal result. The disease is not contagious, and a post mortem examination would reveal the stomach and intestines filled with partially digested food.

GARGET.

JOHN CARTER:—"I have a Holstein cow, three years old, calved one week. I cannot get any milk from front teats. I have tried different things for taking down swelling, but the lumps, about the size of peas, are still there, preventing the milk from flowing. What can be done to remove these lumps?"

Mammitis—Inflammation of the Udder.—This disease is known as Garget, Long Plough and a variety of others—is inflammation of the udder. Sometimes it comes on immediately after calving, caused by a too plethoric state of the system at the time of calving. These glands being very large, and intended by nature to secrete a considerable amount of milk for the nourishment of the calf, renders them very liable to attack of this complaint.

The symptoms are increased heat of the udder, attended with redness of the skin, which becomes hard and nodulated or lumpy. Upon attempting to draw the teats, instead of milk, a thin yellowish fluid will be obtained in the commencement of the attack, afterward small lumps, or, as we term, flocculi, come down, showing that an acid secretion has been formed, and the milk has been separated into curds and whey.

Treatment.—Fomentations of warm water must be applied to the bag and constantly persevered with, and the udder must be kept free from milk by allowing the calf to suck, and by continually drawing with the hand. Apply some stimulating liniment with a good amount of hand rubbing. With regard to internal medicines, give one pound of Epsom salts and one ounce of ginger, dissolved in hot gruel, and give when cool.

It is needless to say that serious affection of this gland should never be treated except by a qualified veterinary surgeon, for should the above means fail to arrest the inflammation, mortification quickly ensues, and a hard scurvyous state of the udder takes place, forming a very troublesome form of this disease. DR. MOLE, M. R. C. V. S., Toronto.

CASTRATION.

SUBSCRIBER, Killarney:—"What is the best age to castrate a colt? Some say while the colt is sucking; others, at a year old; others at two years old."

If the colt is well developed, and in good health, one year old is the best time to castrate. To castrate a sucking colt may, to some extent, stunt its growth, and, at that age, the testicles, in many cases, have not descended to the scrotum. If the colt's crest is not well developed, it might be advisable not to perform the operation till it is two years old. In this country (Manitoba) the best time to castrate colts is the period between May 10 and June 10. W. A. DUNBAR, V. S., Winnipeg.

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, Springbank:—"I have two or three steers with lump in side of jaw; noticed first one four or five months ago; was undecided what it was, as it has never appeared in any of my cattle before. Could it be cured now, and, if so, how would I treat them?"

The disease is probably *actinomycosis*, commonly called "lumpy jaw." The treatment consists in the administration of drachm doses of the iodide of potassium, morning and evening, for two or three weeks. If the animals refuse to take the medicine in bran mash, give it as a drench in a pint of water. W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.

LIVER TROUBLE.

JAS. BLACK, Woodroyd, Man.:—"I had a four-year-old heifer die a few days ago, about three weeks from calving. On opening her to try to discover the cause of death, between the hide and the flesh there was a large quantity of a yellow frothy matter; when pressed, exuded a quantity of what appeared clear water, and all the external portion of the intestines were covered with a like substance. The lungs appeared to be in quite a normal condition, but the liver seemed to be unhealthy, so tender you could with ease put your finger through it. It was of a light blue color. She never showed any sign of sickness, always eating well, but for some time appeared to be getting weaker daily until she got too weak to get up, then in about three days she died. Will you please say what the complaint and what the best treatment. I may state that for the last four years we have been flooded with water in this district, and a number of cattle have died, apparently from the same complaint."

Your description of the case, including post mortem appearances, is too limited to warrant us in giving a decided opinion regarding the true nature of the disease.

Diseases of the liver, both acute and chronic, are frequently met with among cattle, especially in milch cows. A superabundance of stimulating food, insufficient exercise and bad ventilation are the most common causes of liver disorders. Congestion of the liver (*hyperemia*) may exist for some time without attracting attention, as the appetite may not be perceptibly affected, and the only signs would be a little dulness and more or less constipation. Congestion, if not relieved, results either in inflammation of the organ (*hepatitis*) or the biliary disease called jaundice. The condition of your cow's liver would indicate that it had been softened by inflammatory action. The treatment of inflammation of the liver should consist of the application of a smart cantharidine blister to the right side of the abdomen, and the bowels acted upon by the following purgative:—Sulphate of magnesia, one pound; fluid extract of taraxicum, six drachms; ginger, two drachms; dissolve in one quart of hot ale; add half a pint of syrup and give in one dose. After the purgative has freely acted, give morning and evening a quart of gruel, for a week; hydrochlorate of ammonia, four drachms; fluid extract of taraxicum, three drachms. If the bowels should become torpid after the purgative has acted, their action should be assisted by administering injections of warm water and raw linseed oil per rectum. Feed moderately on roots and sloppy, easily-digested food. W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.

FURTHER PARTICULARS REQUIRED.

ENQUIRER, Blake, Man.:—"I have a horse, six years old, that is troubled with his water, especially in spring. I gave him sweet nitre and saltpeter regularly. Is there any cure?"

There are so many ailments of the horse ascribed to "some trouble with his water," when there is really nothing wrong with the urinary apparatus, that, unless you describe the symptoms more fully, we cannot form a correct diagnosis of the case, and, therefore, would not be justified in prescribing a remedy. W. A. DUNBAR, V. S.

Miscellaneous.

The following inquiry from "Subscriber," Wawanessa, should receive the careful consideration of manufacturers of the articles for which he inquires. We would refer "Subscriber" to the stacker illustrated in the June 5th issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE as being cheap, simple of construction, and an extremely likely-looking arrangement. But maybe some of our readers can help him out. Question:—"Please let me know, through your paper, if any hay-forks are made in this country, or sold by agents, that will work out-doors; also the best plan for fixing up, and the probable cost of same?"

E. J. H. CARNDUFF:—"1. Should the following parts of agricultural implements be oiled while at work: The chain and cog gears of binders, the bearings of land rollers, and seeders, and plow coulters? 2. How many hens should be allowed to a rooster? 3. What is the cost of well-bred Plymouth Rock rooster, and where could I get one?"

1. It is not generally best to oil large chains and cog gears, especially where there is any sand in the soil. Regular shaft bearings should be oiled, and these are generally provided with oil-cups. On sandy soils, exposed bearings would cut out faster if oiled than if left alone, as the oil collects so much dust. Judgment must be used for individual cases. 2. From 10 to 25. 3. Consult out advertisers.