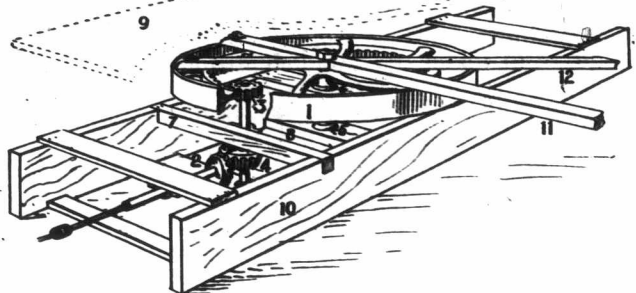


HELPING HAND.

Horse Power from Old Reaper.

E. RICHARDSON, Ontario Co., Ont.:—"As several have asked for plan converting an old reaper into a horse power, I send you a sketch of one I have frequently seen used for cutting oat sheaves, corn, etc., and pulping roots by one horse. The following are the parts of the power: No. 1 is the drive wheel of an old reaper. The cogs inside the wheel near the rim run 3, which is on the same shaft as 4, and bevel cog wheel 4 meshes with bevel cog wheel 2,

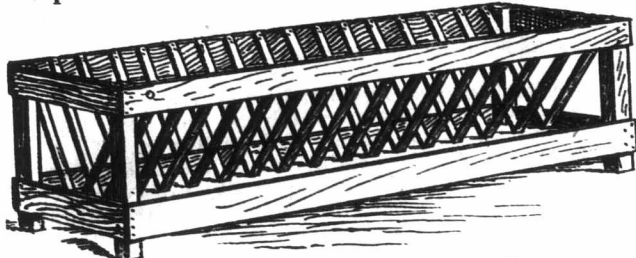


which is on the end of the tumbling or driving rod of the horse power. No. 7 is a brace, and on it is fastened a roller which rides on pinion 4 holding it down in place. No. 8 is a brace, which holds the bottom boxing of drive wheel axle. No. 10 is the frame, 10 inches high. The arm, 11, is ten feet long, and to it the horse is hitched. No. 12 is also ten feet long, and to it the horse is tied. No. 9 represents the cover for the power.

That Sheep Rack.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—Permit me to correct a mistake in your note to my description of sheep rack which appears in your issue of March 1st. You say: "We cannot see any advantage in having the top cross slats as shown in cut, which would make it difficult to get the hay in for the sheep." My rack has no top slats. I enclose another view, which will per-



haps give you, as also your many readers, a more correct idea of how the rack is constructed. It will be noticed that around the bottom there is a trough three inches deep for roots, grain, etc., and to catch bits of the hay that break off.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

JOHN MILLIKEN.

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.

EXECUTORS AND TRUST MONEYS.

READER, Simcoe Co., Ont.:—"Please inform me whether executors can lawfully use trust moneys which come to their hands for investment by investing them upon a mortgage made by themselves on their own property, providing of course that the security is a perfectly safe and good one?"

[No, executors and trustees are not justified in lending trust moneys to themselves at all, no matter how good they consider their own securities. It is not only improper in law, but it would be most injurious for executors or trustees to do so.]

SALE OF LANDS—MORTGAGE.

SUBSCRIBER, Lambton Co., Ont.:—"1. A widow and children now residing in Ontario are the heirs (of the husband and father who died intestate) of a farm in New Brunswick. What steps are necessary to effect a sale of the farm? 2. There is an undischarged mortgage on the farm, which was paid off many years ago, and the mortgagee admits his claim is paid off, and he says that statement by him is sufficient. Should the mortgage be discharged, and can the mortgagee be compelled to sign the discharge?"

[1. If the children are all of the age of twenty-one years, they and the widow can of course sell the farm by all joining in the deed and convey all their interest; but if there are any infants, then as to their interest a deed by them would not be effective unless confirmed by a proper court in that Province; and to protect the infants' shares of the purchase money, the court would probably require the infants' shares to be retained in court until the infants respectively attain their majority. 2. Yes, the mortgage should be discharged, and you can compel the mortgagee to sign the discharge. You should have a proper discharge of the mortgage drawn and tendered to the mortgagee for his signature, and then no doubt he will sign it, as he states he has no claim now under it.]

MASTER AND SERVANT.

R. C., Middlesex Co., Ont.:—" (1) A hires to work for B for eight months. At the end of the second month B tells A he is looking for another man to fill his place. If A then quits can he collect his two months' wages? (2) Can B discharge A without giving him notice?"

[(1) No, not unless B discharges him. (2) B of course can discharge A at any time, but unless he has just cause for doing so, as for refusal to obey reasonable orders or wilful disobedience or such like, he will be liable to A for damages for breach of his contract.]

DESCENT OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN ONTARIO.

READER, Ont.:—"A person dies without having made a will, leaving a widow and three children. The real estate is worth, say \$10,000, and personal estate worth, say \$2,000. In what proportion do the heirs take the real estate and the personal estate?"

[The widow is entitled to one third of the personal estate absolutely, and she is also entitled to dower in the real estate, which, as you no doubt know, is a one-third share thereof for life, but she has the right of election by deed at any time within six months after her husband's death to take in lieu of dower a one-third share of the real estate absolutely. Subject to the widow's rights, the whole of the balance of the estate, both real and personal, goes to his children in equal shares.]

PROMISSORY NOTES—SEWING MACHINE.

M. S. A., Kent Co., Ont.:—"I bought a sewing machine, thinking it was a new one, and gave notes in full for purchase money. I afterwards discovered the machine was not a new one. Will I be compelled to pay the full amount of the notes?"

[If the notes are now held by another person you certainly must pay them. As between the seller and yourself, we think too you would be compelled to pay them in full; but, of course, if the machine was warranted to be a new one, and you took it on the representation without examination of it, and you have really not got such an article as you bargained for (but this you will find difficult to prove) you could compel the seller to make good his warranty in a claim for damages.]

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

"The landlord agrees on leasing property to the tenant to furnish the necessary pumps, and he told the tenant to get the pumps, which the tenant did, and now landlord refuses to pay for one of them. Can tenant collect the amount from landlord? The pumps are not yet paid for."

[Yes, if the tenant pays for the pump he can then compel landlord to pay him, but the easier way is to retain the price out of the rent.]

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

SUBSCRIBER, Perth Co., Ont.:—"Two brothers rent a farm for five years and one quits the place at the end of three years. Can the landlord compel the other brother to quit also before the end of the five years?"

[No, providing the brother remaining is not in arrears with his rent or in default under other covenants and agreements in the lease; and unless the lease expressly provides that if one quits both are to quit, the landlord has no right to interfere till the five years have expired.]

Veterinary.

WARBLES IN CATTLE—LUMPS IN HORSE'S SHOULDER.

A. B. C., Wentworth Co., Ont.:—"Last fall we bought some young cattle. Two of them now prove to be very bad with warbles. 1. What insect deposits the egg that produces this grub? Is there any way to get rid of them other than allowing them to come to maturity? 2. We have a horse which has several lumps, or kernels, on his shoulder, where the collar comes, and which develop into sore shoulder when in hard work. May these be successfully removed by a veterinary, and so save the horse from sore shoulders?"

[1. The insect that deposits the egg in the backs of the cattle, which cause the grubs, is the gadfly. The grubs, when in the backs of the animals, breathe through their tails, which come to the surface of the skin. If the backs of the cattle are smeared with grease or oil it serves to clog the breathing pores, and thus smother and destroy the insects. In the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Feb. 15, page 88, is described Mr. Siddell's method of destroying the grubs in the backs of his cattle. Early in the fall he uses an application of equal parts black oil and fish oil, to a gallon of which is added one ounce of carbolic acid. This destroys lice as well as warbles. Where warbles have developed it is well to squeeze out the ripe ones, and the younger ones may be killed by puncturing with a large needle.

2. The lumps can be successfully removed by a qualified veterinarian and the parts healed without leaving a thickened scar. In the first place, the horse probably has a thin skin, and in the second place, he must wear a good-fitting collar, that does not shift and rub him. We would think a light sweat-pad would be the best and easiest for him, and condition his shoulders very gradually by working him lightly on the start in the spring and applying a salt and water at noon and night. If there is a tannery near get a few quarts of the liquid out of their vats and rub in a little of that every night after work. Such horses require a great deal of patience.]

SOW FAILING TO BREED—GIDDY SHEEP.

SUBSCRIBER:—"We have a young sow twenty months old, Improved Berkshire, which we cannot get in pig. She had her first litter last April, seven in all, two dead. The third last one had to be taken from her. Used an iron hook, which has been used for the same purpose before with good results. Would that be the cause? Have tried three different sires, five times in all—two Yorkshires and a Berkshire. Has been fed on raw turnips and oats, running in and out as she liked."

"2. A sheep, two years old, seems giddy in head; coughs some. Supposed to be in lamb. Have tried turpentine in the nose, thinking it to be a grub in the head, but with little effect. Had one die just lately which acted the same way. We are feeding her on pulped turnips, oats and some gruel. Please tell what can be the matter with her, if possible? This is my second year with the ADVOCATE. I like it splendidly."

[1. There may have been injury from the use of the hook, which has caused the difficulty, but there is no means of determining that. There are pig forceps on sale for this purpose which are said to be efficient and safe. If the sow comes in season regularly we would not despair of her breeding again. Lincoln's motto, "Keep pegging away," is the only advice we can give. We would have her served once each day while the heat continues, and keep her away from other hogs until it is over.

2. Sick sheep are very unsatisfactory to doctor, so much so, indeed, that many shepherds do little more than administer a physic and follow up with linseed gruel. Giddiness is a symptom of diseases of the brain, impaction of the stomach, and other troubles. In this case it would seem that the stomach is wrong, although the feed the sheep have received should not put them wrong. We would suggest administering half a pint of raw linseed oil, and follow up with gentian and ginger, one dram of the former to half an ounce of the latter, once a day for a week, given in gruel twice a day to build up the strength.]

TOO MUCH RICH MILK.

THOS. W. HAINES, Parry Sound District, Ont.:—"Would you kindly answer the following in the next issue of your valuable paper: 1. My lambs seem to be dying off. They live from one to four days, are strong, then droop suddenly and die within twelve hours. They seem to be in no pain, but scour badly. Sheep were fed all winter on good clover hay, and had plenty of milk. I examined one after death. The stomach was empty, and liver was black with blood, otherwise it looked all right?"

"2. What will remove warts from a colt's nose, as they are spreading rapidly?"

[1. The mother's milk is both too abundant and too rich, due, no doubt, to the liberal clover hay feeding. Give less nutritious food to the ewes for this season, with more exercise, and milk out the heaviest milkers at least once a day. The congested condition of the liver was simply due to overstimulating food, and the scouring due to an exalted effort on the part of the bowels to rid the system of surplus material stored up from that rich milk. A dose of castor oil to aid the bowels eliminate that material might pull a few through; also, a few two-grain doses of scale pepsin, mixed in three-grain doses of bismuth, might be beneficial, but removal of the cause will be most satisfactory.

2. Apply castor oil to the warts once a day.]

GRUBS IN SHEEP'S HEADS.

SUBSCRIBER, Ontario Co., Ont.:—"I have lost four sheep. They stood with their heads down and in about two weeks they died. I opened the heads of two of them and found two white grubs, about half an inch long, in each. I have another one afflicted in the same way. Can anything be done for her?"

[The white grubs found in the sinuses of the sheep's heads were the cause of death. They are caused by a fly depositing eggs in the nostrils of the sheep in the latter part of the summer, which hatch, and the young insect finds its way to the front sinuses of the head for development. They are very hard to dislodge before their proper time—in the early part of the summer. A sharp blow on the head, near the region in which they are located, will frequently remove them from their location, or, what we would suggest, would be to shut the sheep in a close pen and burn sulphur, causing them to inhale the fumes. But care must be exercised so as not to suffocate the sheep. The fumes may cause the grubs to seek other quarters, and the coughing of the sheep throw them off. If the sheep's noses were kept smeared with pine tar in the summer it would lessen this difficulty very materially. A skilled veterinarian may, as a last resort, cut through the skull and inject a fluid that would destroy the grubs, as the sinuses referred to are not in contact with the brain cavity.]

FAILURE TO BREED.

C. R., Simcoe Co., Ont.:—"I have a young pure-bred cow that got into a mud hole a month before calving last fall. She lost her calf a week after. I cannot get her with calf again, although she comes round regularly. Can you tell me what is the matter and what to do with her in your next issue?"

[Have the neck of the womb examined by a competent veterinarian. In all probability there was considerable inflammation following her calving, which has left a deposit at the entrance to the womb (os uteris), which obstructs the passage and which, if found in that condition, should be carefully dilated and treated with healing lotion: Creolin, 1 part; boiled soft water, 200 parts; and inject it daily for two weeks. Do not allow service for a month following treatment.]