

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

A BAD WEED IN GRAIN.

You will find enclosed a weed which I find in my hay and grain. It seems to be growing thicker each year. Please give its name and habits, and best way to destroy it.

J. C.
Ans.—This is bladder campion (*Silene inflata*). It has often been described in these pages. See page 903, June 23rd issue.

CARE OF YOUNG BULL.

Should a young bull, of say fourteen months old, be kept in the barn, or permitted to run on pasture with milch cows?

W. L.
Ans.—He will keep in better condition in a roomy box stall with a yard or paddock for exercise, and should be liberally fed—bran and oats forming the principal part of his grain ration. If allowed to run out with the cows, he should be taken in morning and evening and given a grain ration; and in hot weather, when flies are bad, should be kept in during the day.

YARROW—MILFOIL.

Am enclosing a weed that has spread very rapidly on my farm in the last three or four years. When the field was in hay, it did not spread; but since I began to pasture it, the weed has spread very rapidly.

J. M.
Ans.—This is a specimen of yarrow or milfoil (*Achillea millefolium*), the strong-scented plant with whitish downy stock, quite common in dry pastures and meadows. It does not thrive in cultivated soils, or when cut; but as stock do not eat it, it spreads in pastures when the soil is congenial.

TWO BAD WEEDS.

Enclosed you find two weeds, the names and nature of which I would like to know.

W. T.
Ans.—One of these is bladder campion (*Silene inflata*). See enquiry elsewhere in these columns. The other is black medick (*Medicago lupulina*), a very close relative of alfalfa, although it has none of that plant's redeeming features. It is a little procumbent plant with the leaves toothed at the apex, flowers small and yellow, seeds black and kidney-shaped in a cluster at the end of a long stem. It is getting to be a very troublesome thing; found in all kinds of crops; seeds profusely. Methods of eradication would be to prevent it seeding by cutting and frequent cultivation of root crops and shallow and continued cultivation of stubble land after harvest.

OBSTRUCTING THE HIGHWAY.

A and B are two neighbors, who live on the same road, one mile apart. Can A pile wood on the roadside opposite his own place, or opposite B's place? Has A any control over the road opposite his own place? Has A any more control over the road opposite his own place than the road opposite B's place? Has A the control over, or certain privileges, on 4 ft. or any other width of road next to his own place more than B has? Does the law allow a person to tie a horse on the road; and, if so, under what conditions?

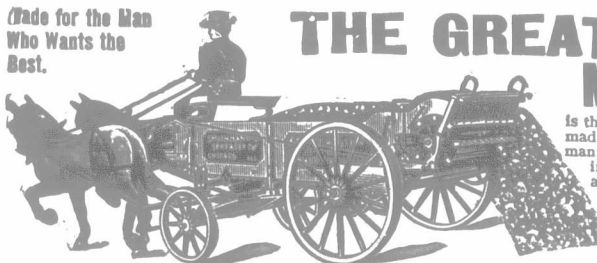
Ans.—They have really no rights of the nature suggested, save such as may have been given by by-law of the municipality, and as to any such by-law, the municipal clerk should be seen.

ANTS IN ORCHARD.

Will you kindly let me know through the "Farmer's Advocate" what causes ants to come on young apple trees, and what is good to get rid of them?

C. L. P.
Ans.—We think the reason ants are found on the trees is because plant lice are also there. Aphids, or plant lice, suck the sap from the leaves, and secrete a sweet substance in sacks in the posterior part of their bodies. If one of these aphids is examined, the distended part may be seen, and also two minute hairs growing outward and upward from the body. The ants being very intelligent animals have discovered that by touching the lice upon these hairs they can be induced to give up some of the honeydew, hence the object of the ants in infesting the orchard. We would not attempt to destroy the ants, as they are not likely to do the trees or fruit much harm; but the trees should receive the whale-oil soap wash, or lime, salt and sulphur wash, in winter to destroy the lice.

(Made for the Man
Who Wants the
Best.)

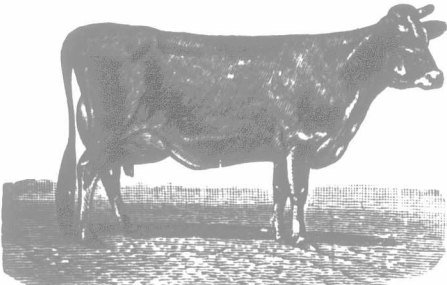


THE GREAT WESTERN Manure Spreader

Is the only Spreader with an ENDLESS APRON and made that has an ENDLESS APRON and the many advantages which it possesses. It's always in place and ready to receive the load without any turning back either by hand or complicated, easily broken machinery. The front and rear axles are of same length which, with the

Broad Tires Prevents Rutting of fields, meadows, etc. and makes wet, dry, frozen, light, chaffy, packed or caked. Spreads lime, plaster, wood ashes, cotton-seed and hulls, etc. Can be changed instantly to spread thick or thin while the machine is in motion—8 to 25 loads per acre. **END GATE AND BEATER AND HOOD PROTECTOR IN USE.** Made of best material in every way and sold under a **POSITIVE GUARANTEE** as to quality, capacity and durability. All parts breaking within one year will be replaced without charge. Write for free illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue—the best and most complete spreader catalog ever published.

GRAND DISPERSION SALE Of High-Class Registered Jerseys



At Lake Roy Stock Farm

Within 3 miles of the city of London, and 1½ miles from Hyde Park Junction, ON

Thursday, Aug. 18, 1904

Consisting of 32 head, mostly milkers which will calve again during the next 3 months, 6 newly calved, 6 heifer calves, 4 bull calves and 2 stock bulls. Terms: 4 months' credit on approved security. 6% per annum off for cash. Sale to commence at 1.30 p.m. sharp.

CATALOGUES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

A. M. HUNT, Auct.
LONDON, ONT.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Prop.
WEST LONDON, ONT.

GREAT DISPERSION SALE OF HIGH-CLASS REGISTERED STOCK AT

Sunnyside Stock Farm, BRANTFORD, ONT., on Wednesday, Aug. 10th, 1904.

Consisting of 2 Hackney stallions, 2 Hackey mares, 18 Shorthorns, 12 Holsteins, 5 Galloways, 25 Berkshire pigs. Also one Standard-bred filly, 15 months old, and one Clydesdale stallion. Three months' credit will be given, on approved security; 5% per annum off for cash.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. Lunch at noon.

CATALOGUES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

W. ALMAS, Brantford, Auctioneer. T. A. COX, A. L. LEWIN, BRANTFORD, PROPRIETORS.

Parties wiring bids address J. A. Smith, Brantford, or auctioneer. The Brantford & Paris trolley runs within one mile of farm.

Joseph Rodgers & Sons Limited, SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade. om James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

WANTED—Salesmen for Auto-spray—best compressed-air hand sprayer made. Splendid seller. Liberal terms. Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont.

WANTED, a FAIRLY EXPERIENCED COOK or HOUSEKEEPER in small family. No washing. Good wages, and a desirable situation. Apply to Miss Evelyn Jarvis, care of Merchants Bank, Galt, Ont.

WANTED, WORKING HOUSEKEEPER on small farm adjoining London. No children. Middle aged woman preferred. No objection to widow with a child. Apply Thos. Ballantyne, Stratford.

THE BELGIAN CROSS.

Would a Belgian horse be a good cross with our native mares, the object being to raise good heavy farm horses? If not, what would be the objection?

Ans.—For one's own work on a farm in Quebec, we should judge that a really good Belgian horse mated with the native mares of that Province would produce a very useful and suitable class of horse; but emphasis must be put upon the character and quality of the stallion used, since in this breed as in others, there are good ones and others less desirable. If a good-selling class of horse is the object, we should rather take chances by using a good-quality Clydesdale stallion.

**Advertise in the Advocate
AND GET BEST RESULTS**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

MARE QUIDS HER FOOD.

Mare, seventeen years old, when fed grass in the stable, chews large mouthfuls, and then puts it out until she has chewed all she has. I have not noticed her doing this on pasture. I had her teeth filed a few weeks ago. Should the front teeth be filed.

N. O.

Ans.—The trouble is in the mouth. Notwithstanding the fact that you had her teeth dressed, you will have to get them dressed again. It is possible her teeth may be so worn that little good can be done. When the incisors are so long that the molars do not meet, of course they must be dressed down until the molars come in proper contact with each other.

V.

INDIGESTION.

Cow milking since September has been fed enough hay and oat chop to keep her looking well. I turned her on grass a week ago and she has had no grain since. I notice her grunting when she walks; she is a little dull; she chews her cud, and has not been bloated. She is getting worse.

N. A. M.

Ans.—This is indigestion, caused probably by the sudden change of food. Put her in the stable; give two pounds Epsom salts and two ounces ginger, dissolved in two quarts warm water, as a drench. Allow nothing to eat but a little sloppy bran until the bowels move freely. Give two-dram doses of nux vomica three times daily, until purgation ceases. If necessary, repeat the purgative in a rather smaller dose, say one and a half pounds, in thirty-six to forty-eight hours. If she does not yield readily to treatment, you had better call your veterinarian in.

V.

SCROTAL HERNIA, ETC.

1. Colt, three months old, has scrotal hernia; the scrotum is as large as a tea-cup.

2. A three-year-old horse seems to be bright in his eyes; but the eyeballs seem to sink in his head in the corner of the eye.

3. Two calves have ringworm.

E. G. K.

Ans.—1. Unless the rupture is increasing in size, leave it alone, and nature will in all probability effect a cure. If it is getting larger, get a veterinarian to operate. Any interference by an unskilled person will produce serious complications.

2. The symptoms given do not denote any disease of the eye. I am inclined to the opinion that the eyes are congenitally rather sunken and if so, of course, nothing can be done.

3. Moistened with vaseline, in a few hours remove all the scabs and scales; then apply tincture of iodine twice daily as long as necessary.

V.

MISCELLANEOUS ENQUIRIES.

1. Four-year-old horse continuously grinds his teeth when he has the bit in his mouth.

2. Is a horse more liable to interfere when he is thin than when he is fat?

3. Horse was turned out on pasture during June, and came in thinner than when he went out; coat faded and dry.

4. What will I feed to darken his coat, and what should I put on?

5. How can I fatten a horse in two weeks?

F. S. S.

Ans.—1. The bit causes him to champ. Nothing can be done, more than see that the bridle fits properly, and use plain snaffle bit. It is probable the habit will cease gradually, as he becomes accustomed to the bit.

2. Yes; the stronger he is, the less liable to interfere; but some horses are so formed or have such a peculiarity of gait that they will interfere at all times, and the wearing of a boot is necessary.

3. The want of the usual grain ration caused him to fail. If you had given him a little grain daily, or left out for another month, he would have done well. The sun faded the coat.

4. Feed hay, rolled oats, bran and a little linseed meal, and groom well and often. Do not apply anything except grooming.

5. You cannot materially alter the condition of a horse in so short a time without injuring his constitution. Feed and care, as stated in the answer to the 4th question, and exercise daily.

V.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.