

LEGAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

W. G. GUNN:—"I sowed a field of wheat on shares with A last fall, nothing was said as to the straw or where the grain was to be threshed. A now wants the threshing to be done at his barn, but I would rather have it done either in the field or at my own barn. 1. Who does the straw belong to? 2. Where must the threshing be done?"

[1. Nothing being agreed as to the straw apart from the grain, each party would be entitled to their respective shares in both straw and grain.

2. The threshing may be done at any place you may reasonably select yourself, and in our opinion in the field itself would be the proper place, unless both parties can agree upon another place.]

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER:—"Can I by my will leave all my mortgages, notes and ready money to charities or religious institutions, or could my relatives by legal proceedings set aside such a will. I am an unmarried man."

[The law as to this matter was amended in Ontario by statute passed in 1892, and that statute came into force on 14th April, 1892, and it provides that money secured on land may be given by will direct to charitable institutions, etc.; the provision, of course, affects the case of persons dying after the passing of the statute. The laws never imposed restrictions upon gifts to charities of pure personalty, such as notes or ready money. It would, therefore, seem now that a will, properly made, at the present time would be effective in giving to charitable or religious institutions such property as you refer to.

BONA FIDE, Clarkleigh, Man.:—"A and B sign a promissory note to C to pay C six months after date. B is the son of A, when B signed the note he was a minor. Before signing the note A stated to C that his son B was a minor and believed that his signature was legally useless. It is more than four years since the note was signed. B left his father's house and home over three years ago and is doing for himself. C has garnisheed B's wages for A's, his father's, debt to C. 1st. Is B's signature to the note legal when given, being a minor? 2nd. Can C garnishee B's wages, or institute legal proceedings against B for A's, his father's, indebtedness to C?"

[1st. It is not binding. 2nd. No.]
A SUBSCRIBER TO THE ADVOCATE FOR 16 YEARS, Neepawa, Man.:—"A sold B a sleigh last January, B promising to pay fifteen dollars cash, giving his note for the balance. He has left the country, and only paid five dollars. B traded or sold to C a horse, telling him there was nothing against the horse; but after B goes away the horse is taken from C on a chattel mortgage. C then, with the bailiff, takes all stock and implements on the place, also my sleigh, which I had removed to another farm. He has never advertised them for sale. Can I take back my sleigh?"

[As far as appears from the facts stated in your enquiry, you (A) have no right to take back the sleigh. If you have a lien note you can, or if you obtain an execution for the debt, you can seize the sleigh and sell it under the execution, provided C had no right to take it, and it does not appear from the enquiry that C had any such right.]

ENTOMOLOGY.

Fighting Apple Borers.

Prof. Forbes, Illinois State Entomologist, makes the following timely suggestion in reference to fighting apple-tree borers:

1.—PREVENTING THE LAYING OF EGGS.

This is best accomplished by washing the trunk and the larger branches of the tree three or four times in summer with a strong solution of soft soap, to which has been added a little crude carbolic acid. The soil should be evenly smoothed down about the base of the tree, so that the mixture may reach the lower part of the trunk, where the round-headed borer is apt to lay its eggs. Washing soda added to the soft soap until the whole is of the constituency of thick paint, is also thought to make an excellent wash for repelling the beetles. In Ontario the first application should be made early in June or about the middle of May, and succeeding applications at intervals of about three weeks.

2.—DESTROYING EGGS AND LARVÆ.

This should be done in August, September and October. By a careful examination of the trees during this time the eggs and young larvæ may be detected, and, by the judicious use of a knife, they may easily be killed. If the ground is smoothed off about the young trees early in the season, the insects in the lower part of the trunk are more readily reached; or an excellent way is to compel the beetles to lay their eggs where they can be easily reached, by moulding the base of the trees either with sand, which is best, as it does not crack open and allow the beetles to deposit below the surface, or with ordinary soil. According to Hon. J. W. Robertson, for many years a successful orchardist in Central Illinois, one man can usually examine and kill all eggs or borers in 500 or more trees per day.

Borers can also be destroyed in the following simple, cheap and easy manner: Pour spirits of turpentine into the hole, which may be done with a teaspoon or a small oil-can. If the worms work upwards, take a piece of wire and run it up to the top of the hole, then with a knife cut through the bark and throw in more turpentine. This will kill the insect every time, without harm to the trees. So says the Canadian Horticulturist.

POULTRY.

Poultry on the Farm.

BY MRS. IDA E. TILSON, WEST SALEM, WIS.

I remember an aunt, writing about her daughter three years old, said it was time the child's education began, and how singular to me seemed that long word in connection with such a tot. But I have since seen that education can go on both early and late in years, and should extend thoroughly into every department of life and business. There is as truly an agricultural as a literary training, and no far-seeing poultryer will neglect instruction on any matter relating to his occupation. Especially will he take pains to learn all about the little matters, since in them lies the secret of success, because poultry culture is a business of details—"fussy" work, some have said—which is why it is so well adapted to women. They are not used to the larger, bolder operations of men, but have long practiced little economies and done the same homely household duties over and over, hence are prepared for the comparatively small but sure profit from fowls. Women already over-burdened should not multiply steps, but farmers' daughters desiring independence, and farmers' wives suffering for change of air and for change in their pockets, with sufficient help in the house, can then turn hopefully and readily to poultry culture, which I assure them is no harder than cooking over a hot stove; and I have had, as "Josiah Allen's Wife" would say, "stiddy practice" at every kind of poultry work. Even a bright woman who "takes to" hens needs her hands educated to tell by touch what eggs are suitable for setting and shipping. Whenever she breaks a "paper" shell, let her remember how it felt, and she can soon detect such in advance. A flat or irregular egg breaks easier than a perfect oval, built on nature's most beautiful and strongest line. An educated hand never roughly "grabs" fowls, but takes a light, though firm hold. Such a hand can tell pretty accurately the weight of fowls—a valuable accomplishment when selecting chickens for market. It may be the first detector of emaciation and sickness. An educated eye habitually notices everything about fowls, their gait, the color of their combs, the condition of their excrement, and whether each bird is getting her due share of food. One glance picks ailing birds out of a flock, or discovers anything unusual. What Ruskin says is appropriate even here, that we always learn and see whatever there is in us of learning and seeing. Three times this year the peculiar spectacle occurred of a chick dangling in space, fastened each to a mother hen's body by one of her feathers wound fast about its little neck. Probably the feather was in each case both wet and dirty when she hovered her brood, then thoroughly dried and hardened before she arose again. I once saw an egg attached to a hen in a similar manner. This last fowl, and also one of the aforesaid mothers, was so tame that all I needed was to say "by your leave, madam." The other mothers had to be driven into their coops before they swung, choking chicks could be released. One chick caught my ear by a peculiar pathetic peep; the other sufferers were dumb and nearly dead, but I noticed their mothers whirling around, and went, as usual, to inquire the meaning of any strange action. An educated ear always works well with an educated eye. The former hears what the latter explains. I formerly thought a stick propped back a hen-house door very well, till my stick fell and smashed two chicks. I shall not forget their mother's complaining voice and inquiring looks. Now I see to it that every door, little or big, of hen-house or coops, has a hook, button, or stout leather strap with a slit in it to fit a nail, and I frequently examine the condition of these fastenings. Once I smashed a chick by slamming together a coop door. While I still move quickly, I have learned to observe more carefully. They say "confession is good for the soul," and I hope this confession will "lay the ghosts" of those three murdered innocents. If two men whom I know had used their eyes and noses, they would not, as each has done, have smothered several chickens by shutting up at night all that happened to crowd into a coop. Catching and shutting up fowls for market, and breaking up setters, require an education in gentleness of the hand, and even whole person, including the heart. I carry fowls under my left arm, which pinions both wings, and hold their legs in my left hand, leaving right hand free to use. When putting them between the slats of a box, hold both wings down and introduce head first, which makes an easily managed wedge shape of body. That fowls appreciate kindness and are attached to happy homes a little Hamburg rooster of mine proved, which I loaned several months. When returned, his first employment was visiting every favorite old spot formerly frequented by him, and at every stage of his journey crowing joyfully.

I lately sold a box of sixteen chickens, six were three months old, eight were two weeks younger, and two but two months old. They averaged two pounds and three-eighths a piece, with no special fattening. They simply received my constant good care and farmers' fare, such as I have described in these pages.

In furtherance of my poultry education I desired to see the World's Fair poultry exhibits, but my Chicago visit was too early. I carefully looked up the Manitoba and general Canadian exhibits, how-

ever, and was delighted and surprised by the amount and richness of display, from paintings to cheese and machinery. An acquaintance of mine, who is one of the fair commissioners, said this fine Canadian exhibit would be a real eye-opener to the United States.

Poultry Notes.

Poultrymen should not allow the blues to come on during the hot, sluggish weather and time of cheap eggs and chicken meat. It is easy to be very enthusiastic while the funds are coming in. During the heated period there is a great deal to be attended to in order to keep things right. Fresh water must be given several times a day. The coops must be more frequently cleaned out, so as to prevent the vermin from getting a start, or full power of the premises. General cleanliness must be enforced, shade provided where there is none, and one hundred different little things that are apt to be forgotten during the busy season attended to. Do your work systematically even during the summer.

If farmers would raise a sufficient number of pullets each year to take the old hens' places next season, considerable annoyance would be avoided in the garden patch. The reason why hens turn every new bed upside-down, and pick holes in the strawberries and tomatoes, is because they are too old—they have learned too much. The older the hens get the wiser they grow. The pullets will lay much better, and the garden will not be spoiled.

DAIRY.

World's Fair Dairy Trials.

JERSEYS AHEAD IN QUALITY, QUANTITY, AND COST OF CHEESE.

The result of the fifteen day's cheese contest at the World's Fair between Jersey, Guernsey and Shorthorn breeds of cows (25 of each), is announced as follows:

	Jerseys.	Guernseys.	Shorthorns.
Milk, lbs.	13,296 4-10	10,938 6-10	12,186 7-10
Cheese, lbs.	1,451 76-100	1,130 62-100	1,077 60-100
Lbs. of milk to produce 1 lb. cheese	9.16	9.67	11.31
Value of cheese	\$193.08	\$135.22	\$140.10
Value of whey	9.26	7.72	8.67
Increase live weight	14.72	21.60	31.91
Total value	217.06	164.55	180.72
Cost of feed	98.14	76.25	99.36
Net profit	118.92	88.30	81.36

The awards are as follows: Best breed in cheese-making, the Jerseys. Best cow (out of the seventy-five) of any breed, Jersey cow Ida's Marigold, C. A. Sweet, President Third National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y., owner. Second place, Jersey cow Merry Maiden, O. and C. T. Graves, Maitland, Mo., owners. Fourth position, Jersey cow, Signal's Queen, Frank Eno, Pine Plains, N. Y., owner. Third cow is also a Jersey, Lilly Martin, owned by Capt. M. C. Campbell, Spring Hill, Tenn. Fifth highest is a Shorthorn, Nora, owned by Daniel Sheehan, Osage, Ia. Each of these five cows is entitled to an award. Sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh and twelfth places are taken by Jersey cows, and the tenth place by a Shorthorn. The gains in live weight were credited at 4½ cents per pound.

Hoard's Dairyman reports another fraud in the shape of a receipt for manufacturing milk. By the use of the formula, one gallon of milk can be increased to two at a cost of one cent for the added gallon, the two gallons when tested to show butterfat equal to average milk. There seems to be new temptations occurring frequently to entice the unwary dairyman away from the path of right. Not long ago we had the black pepsin fraud, and now another equally impossible. All practical and honest dairymen will give all such things a wide berth, and relegate to oblivion such things as filled cheese, filled milk and kindred frauds.

The exceedingly dry weather of the past three weeks is having a serious effect upon the production of cheese in Western Ontario. From reports from various localities it is estimated that the amount of milk received at the cheese factories in Western Ontario at the present time is from one-third to one-quarter less than the quantity received at the beginning of July. This will have some effect upon the export of cheese from Canada this season, although in Eastern Ontario and Quebec there has been abundance of rain, and the make of cheese has not fallen to any great extent. The shortage in Great Britain will, no doubt, tend to keep up the price of our fall cheese.

One of the largest shows of cheese that has ever been seen in Canada will doubtless take place at Toronto during the Industrial Exhibition. The special competition for Eastern and Western Ontario and Quebec will doubtless bring a large number of cheese from these different districts. The visitors to the World's Fair who will take in the Toronto Show, will have demonstrated to them in our own country the importance of our cheese industry.