

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

into swords, pruning hooks into spears. The fighting man was then evolved as a matter of course, and with his elevation in the village, the population was separated into men of war and men of peace, the former protecting the village and making conquests occasionally, and the latter looking after their farming work on their behalf. Leaders who distinguished themselves received due privileges, and with their growing powers they quickly rose to authority in the land, first by the consent of the people, and afterwards, frequently by the right of might. Then came the taking up by these lords and their thanes of new and bigger stretches of country, into the cultivation of which they forced the service of their villagers or captives taken in war. This continued on during the fifth and sixth centuries until the Feudal times were ushered in. These may have been 'the good old times," but we fancy that with all our troubles and distresses we are more comfortable in this year of grace 1908 ! Nor were the farmers too well repaid for their labors then. Nowadays 40 bushels (about 1 ton) of wheat to the acre is considered a useful yield; indeed in the Co. Carlow this season, it is said, in one case 2 tons of grain were obtained per acre, but in the bygone days about 12 bushels was considered a good return, and that after the expenditure of great labor. The live stock, too, were very poorly fed, and a cow that would give a couple of hundred gallons per acre would likely rank as quite a good thing. In this also we have advanced—a bit.

Things do not appear to have changed much until the 14th or 15th centuries, when more enlightened times began to dawn. An interesting and-to modern minds which lack a reverential respect for thin,s ancient-a rather grotesque series of pictures were shown by the lecturer, representing various farm operations as practiced during the 11th century. These included crude - looking plows, harrows carts, threshing instruments, etc., while a series of "monthly operations" indicated how the ancients did their work. In January they were plowing; in Feb ruary, pruning trees; in March, breaking up the soil, digging, sowing and harrowing; in April, feasting; in May, watching sheep (which looked remarkably like our present "horneys"); in June, preparing wood for winter; in July, hay-making; and in August, harvesting.

The greatest revolution that agriculture had ever known up to this time was caused when the immortal Jethro Tull came on the scene towards the end of the secent(enth century. He lived between 16:0 and 1730, and, as all students of agricultural development in Great Britain know, he was the first to introduce in a practical way the thorough cultivation of the land, though, strange to say, he was not a farmer himself, but a barrister. He experimented with growing grain in rows 18 inches apart, and demonstrated the greatly increased yields that could be obtained. Prior to his time a great advance had been taking place in Holland, where Dutchmen had discovered turnips (yellowfleshed variety), red clover, sainfoin and lucerne, which gave a decided filip to farming and helped to solve the difficulty of feeding stock in winter. The turnip had be n brought to Britain in 1642, but it was not until Tull and a co-worker named Townsend had shown what could be done by deep and thorough cultivation of the soil that the crop was largely grown. Of course its advent introduced for the first time a four-course rotation such as we know to-day, viz., roots (turnips), grain, clover and grain. The Swede was in roduced in 1784 and the mangel about the same time. Things got a further big advance when Smith announced his improved system of land drainage, and rapidly following came the construction of the first threshing machine, adapted from an old flax mill, in 1767, while Smith again did great service by inventing a useful reaping machine in the year 1811. It was when these various discoveries and inventions had exerted their influences that the seedsman found the time ripe for his advent. Doubtless it was in Holland that the first member of the trade arose, probably as early as 1750 and in Britain the interence from writing of the period is that the seed merchant first appeared in Norwich, which at that time was second only to London in (Continued on rest rage)

FOUNDED 1806

# SCALDED BY BOILING FAT COULDN'T USE HAND FOR A MONTH.

## Zam-Buk Gave Instant Relief

An accident in a Toronto home might have had very serious consequences had it not been for Zam-Buk. Miss Martha Green, of 9 Claremont St., in taking a pan of boiling fat from the oven spilt it over her right hand. "The boiling fat ran into the palm of my hand," she says, " and over all my fingers. I was almost wild with the pain. The hand became swollen, and large blisters formed all over the palm and along the fingers. For over a month I was unable to use the hand at all. I tried several kinds of salves and liniments, but the wound seemed apparently no better. It was altogether too severe for these preparations to heal.

"About this time I was advised to try Zam-Buk. I stopped using all other preparations and applied it instead. The very first application soothed my hand and seemed to draw out the fire and inflammation; and as I kept on using Zam-Buk the blisters gradually dried up and disappeared. In a very short time the scald was healed completely.'

This is but one instance of the uses to which Zam-Buk can be so advantageously applied. It is equally effective for burns, cuts, bruises, abrasions, sprains and stiffness. It also cures eczema, ulcers, sores, blood poisoning, ringworm, scalp sores, chronic wounds, blackheads, pimples, cold sores, chapped hands, and all skin diseases and injuries. Rubbed well on to the chest. in cases of cold, it relieves the aching and tightness, and applied as an embrocation it cures rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, etc. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for receipt Three boxes for \$1.25. of price.



16 and 8 inches thick ? W. N. by

Ans.-One part of first-class Portland cement to five of clean, coarse sand, should make a strong block.

### WORMS FOR IDENTIFICATION.

I am sending you, under separate cover, a bottle with some worms, which I got in my water trough in cleaning it out. It is a drilled well. In looking at them through a glass, I found them a curious-As several of my cows looking worm. have a cough, I thought they might have got lodged in their throats and cause them to cough. I enclose a stamp for reply. State if dangerous, and what remedy to get rid of them ?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans .- The worms sent are a blood-red color, and are the larvæ of a large species of midge (Family Chironomide o the Two-winged flies). These creatures live in mud and decomposing vegetable matter at the bottom of stagnant pools, and are often found in watering-troughs and rain-barrels. The remedy for them is to clean out these recepticles from time to time, as a deposit is often made through the decomposition of leaves and other material that may be blown into them. It is not likely that they have caused the cough in the cows 'that the correspondent refers to, though some may have been swallowed when these animals were drinking.

C. J. S. BETHUNE. Guelph.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. T. Gentlemen-Enclose 55.00 for hottle "Save-the-Horse," Send to my firm. Address FRANK BROWN, Circleville, Urange Co., N. Y. I have had a number of bottles and have never known it to fail. The last one cured a ringbone. There is no question but what your remely works wonders. Men have made the statement to me that it is expensive, and I have demon-strated to thein several times over that it is the cheapest thing they can get. CLARENCE PRICE.

thing they can get. CLAREAUE FRICE. CLAREAUE FRICE CLAREAUE FRICE. CLA



WE MANUFACTURE Hog, Water and Stable Steel Troughs, Steel Stanch-ions, Steel Water Bowls, Single and Double Feed Cookers, Coal Chutes, Steel Cheese Vats, Steel Whey Tanks, Maple Evaporators, all kinds of Steel Tanks—round, square or oblong, Bath-room Tanks, and Barn Steel Cisterns a specialty. Write us, do it now.

The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd. Tweed, Ontario.

## Shetland, Welsh and Iceland Ponies

I have on hand a number of single ponies and matched pairs; all ages; thoroughly broken to harness and reliable in every way. E. DYMENT, Copetown P.O. and Sta.

# Dr. Page's English **Spavin Cure**

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ring-worm on Cat-tle and to re-





0

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists, TORONTO, ONT. 171 King St. E.,



SON MEG. CO., 150 York St., Guelph. Ont.