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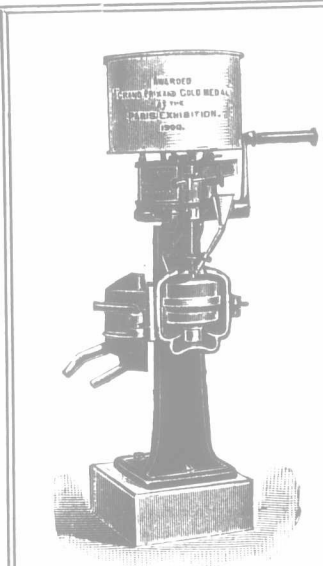
62 Stewart St.,

Toronto.

BRANCHES:

Montreal.
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275 BURLINGTON SHORTHORNS 275

4 IMP. SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

One Cruickshank Butterfly (red), 14 months old; one Cruickshank Broadhocks (roan), 14 months old; two Marr Roan Ladies (reds), 13 and 14 months old. Among these are some high-class herd headers and show prospects; also will sell one of my imported stock bulls, and one choice rich roan, 14 months old, imp. sire and dam. Females all ages. Write for catalogue and prices. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington station. Long-distance phone.

FRED. BARNETT, Manager.

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.

PRESENT OFFERING Two yearling bulls, eight under a year, at very reasonable prices in order to clear; also choice young females, all in show condition. We can sell some extra well-bred cows, bred or with calves at foot, at prices which should interest intending purchasers. Farms close to Burlington Junction Station. Long-distance phone. W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONTARIO.

INVERNESS SHORTHORNS

I can supply Shorthorns of all ages, with richest Scotch breeding and high-class individuality.

W. H. EASTERBROOK, Freeman, Ont.

Imp. Scotch Shorthorns

When looking for Shorthorns, be sure to look me up. Young bulls fit for service, and females all ages; bred in the purple, and right good ones. A. C. Pettit, Freeman Ont.



Maple Leaf Shires, Shorthorns, Hampshire Hogs

1- and 2-yr.-old Shire stallions, females from yearling fillies up; Shorthorns, both bulls and heifers; a choice lot of young Hampshire pigs, both sexes, beautifully belted. PORTER BROS., APPLEBY P. O., BURLINGTON STATION.



HAWTHORN HERD OF DEEP-MILKING

Shorthorns

For Sale: 2 young bulls and 10 heifers, sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.) = 28840. Some bred to the Lavender bull, Lavender Lorne = 68706. WM. GRAINGER & SON, Londonboro, Ontario



VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

For sale: 4 choice pure Scotch bulls from 12 to 14 months old, and other young bulls from 8 to 10 months old, out of grand milking strains, and some nice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers about 50 head. Also a smooth, even lot of young Berkshires of both sexes. S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowdale P. O. and Sta. C. P. R.



Cattle Labels \$2 and \$1.50

for fifty tags. Sheep Labels, \$1 for fifty tags. With name and numbers. By return mail, prepaid. Write today. Sample free. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Shorthorns and Shropshires

Herd headed by Imp. Queen's Counsellor = 64218 = (96594). For sale: Three young bulls; also cows and heifers bred to Queen's Counsellor. The Shropshires are yearling rams and ewes, bred from imported Buttar ram.

H. L. STEAD, Wilton Grove, Ont.

London, G. T. R., 6 miles; Westminster, P. M. R., 1 mile. Long-distance phone.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES

One choice young Lady Fanny bull for sale—good herd header; also several young heifers. A few prize-winning Berkshires, both sexes. Write or come and see them. Prices moderate.

ISRAEL GROFF, ELMIRA, ONTARIO.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE

TEMPERANCE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Agriculture of Ontario. College opens Friday, October 1st, 1909. Course of study extends through three college years. Fees, \$75.00 per session. Calendar on application.

E. A. A. Grange, V. S., M. S., Principal.

Established 1862. Taken over by the Provincial Government of Ontario, 1908. Affiliated with the University of Toronto, under the control of the Department of Agriculture.

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aunt and her mistress, for her curiosity was greatly excited, and she now suspected there was more in this visit than she had been told.

Angelique invited La Corriveau to remove her cloak and broad hat. Seating her in her own luxurious chair, she sat down beside her, and began the conversation with the usual platitudes and commonplaces of the time, dwelling longer upon them than need was, as if she hesitated or feared to bring up the real subject of this midnight conference.

"My lady is fair to look on. All women will admit that; all men swear to it!" said La Corriveau, in a harsh voice that grated ominously, like the door of hell which she was opening with this commencement of her business.

(To be continued.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

GRANARY WEEVIL.

We have been troubled for some years with weevil in our granary. Have sprayed with creolin and whitewashed with fresh lime. Have not been successful in destroying the insect.

M. McA.

Ans.—Thorough fumigation with carbon bisulphide is recommended for this troublesome insect. This drug can be procured from most druggists. It has an offensive smell and vaporizes rapidly. The resulting gas is heavier than air, and is destructive of all insect or animal life. To fumigate the granary, all cracks should first be carefully closed, then pour carbon bisulphide into shallow dishes, set high up in the granary, close up door tightly and leave for two days. The gas is very inflammable, therefore no light of any kind should be brought near until thoroughly ventilated. Use one pound or more of bisulphide for every 1,000 cubic feet of space.

PAYMENT FOR COW.

I bought a pure-bred cow at an auction sale on first of April. This cow was bred Jan. 3rd, 1909, and I supposed she was in calf, as anyone would, seeing she had been bred three months. I only had her home a few days until she came in heat. I bred her several times, and I think she is in calf now. I gave my note, which is not due yet. I found out she had been milking for fifteen months, and am now satisfied the parties knew she was not in calf. If I had had any suspicion she was not in calf, I would not have bid at all. Am I entitled to a rebate? As it is, I will be keeping the cow about six months for almost nothing, as I had her about three months before I got her in calf. What is best to do? M.

Ans.—From the statement submitted, we do not see that you have any recourse but to pay the note.

SELF-FEEDING HOPPER — MARKING CHICKS.

1. Kindly tell me how to make a hopper suitable for feeding whole grain to about twelve hens.

2. I have four pure-bred Barred Rock pullets, and the rest are highly graded. Could you tell me a satisfactory way of marking them so as not to spoil the look of them?

Ans. 1. The sloping lid, the back and the bottom of a self-feeding hopper are just the same as those of an ordinary box. Dimensions may be 18 inches high, the same in length, and 12 inches wide. The front is generally slanted inward, so that the hopper narrows towards the bottom, and between the lower edge of front board and the bottom of box there is a narrow space through which the grain works. A strip about 12 inches wide is nailed down to front edge of bottom board to keep grain from being scattered.

2. Leg bands for the purpose are sold by poultry-supply houses, as also little punches by which a small round hole is made in the web of the foot, between the toes.

CHEAP MONEY FOR UNDER-DRAINAGE.

Could you please inform me the Department to write to in regard to obtaining money for underdraining, as I saw an article in regard to same in one of your issues, in the spring, and have since lost track of it? W. E. P.

Ans.—Address the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont., asking for a copy of the Tile, Stone and Timber Drainage Act.

RABBIT'S-FOOT CLOVER.

Enclosed find sample of a weed found on rich clay loam, after crop was harvested. Field is seeded with clover and timothy. J. C. H.

Ans.—The plant proves to be Stone Clover, or Rabbit's-foot Clover (*Trifolium arvense*). This plant is occasionally found growing on dry, sandy spots. So far as we are aware, it never proves a serious pest, as it gives way readily to cultivation. J. E. HOWITT.

O. A. C.

BOOKS ON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

1. Do you name fruit through the pages of "The Farmer's Advocate"?

2. Where could I get an up-to-date book on fruit and vegetable culture? J. H. F.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. Through this office. "Vegetable Gardening," by Green (\$1.05, postpaid), is an excellent little book on vegetables. A new book, by the same author, and at the same price, is "Popular Fruit-growing," though we have not at date of this writing received the copy expected from the publishers for review. For Ontario conditions, perhaps a preferable work is the bulletin, "Fruits of Ontario," prepared by Woolverton, and published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. A revised and enlarged edition of the same work is expected shortly from the press, published as a book for sale, by Wm. Briggs, and will be reviewed in these columns when it makes its appearance. The bulletin referred to is devoted quite largely to illustrations and descriptions of varieties, but also contains some excellent cultural notes.

SILAGE SPOILING AROUND EDGES.

I have a square silo, 14x14x36 ft. high, built in the barn; it is lined with one thickness of 1-inch matched pine on 2x8-inch studding, and has been in use for 18 years. When new it was painted with red paint and oil, once or twice. Several parties have examined it lately, and they say the timber is as good, apparently, as ever. The silage spoils around the sides for two to three inches in. Ten years ago I lined it from the bottom up 8 ft. with galvanized iron on one thickness of building paper, painted well to be sure all was air-tight, thinking it would keep all from spoiling, but was disappointed, as we never saw any difference, and the iron requires painting often to prevent rust.

1. Are there any silos in use that keep the silage from spoiling around the edge?

2. I intend painting my silo before filling. What would you recommend painting with? G. W. M.

Ans.—1. In a square silo the silage does not settle so well as in the round ones, and, therefore, is more liable to spoil around the edge, and especially in the corners. Perhaps you do not tramp as carefully around the edge as you might when filling. We have seen many silos in which the silage was good to the very edge. Well-constructed round cement or cement-block silos; tight wooden, stave or hoop silos; or, in fact, almost any properly-erected round silo, will keep silage with little or no loss, except near the top, providing the corn is cut, say, in half-inch lengths, ensiled in a not too dry condition, kept level, and fed out at the rate of 1½ or 2 inches a day, care being taken to keep the surface level and undisturbed by jabbing fork or shovel beneath the layer to be daily removed.

2. Probably the paint you have been using is as good as any.