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are the easily-fed, quick-maturing kind. The sort the farmers want.  
All ages for sale. 100 sows bred now.

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For Sale: A few boars fit for heavy service.

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Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Six young boars from 6 to 9 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old.

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For Sale: 90 spring pigs, both sexes; boars fit for service; sows ready to breed and sows bred to Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret, descendants of Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both Toronto champions. Also several Short-horns; females of high class. Prices right, quality considered.

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Now offering young sows with pig, bred from imported stock. Pigs 10, 12 and 13 weeks old, both sexes. Lengthy, well marked, large bone and well haired.

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## Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

You will never know what a grand power electricity is until you feel its genial, glowing warmth penetrating every vital part of your body from my Electric Belt.

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If so, I can cure you. What you lack is just what electricity supplies.

My Belt will cure you, and if you will come to me you will soon be one of "DR. McLAUGHLIN'S MEN."

What more can you ask? I am willing to take all the chances of curing your case, and if I fail you will have the satisfaction of knowing that one of the best and strongest electric appliances in the world has failed. All you lose is your time. My confidence in my method enables me to offer any man or woman who will secure me the use of my Belt at my risk, and

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### PILING MANURE UNDER TREES

Would piling manure in a cherry orchard and allowing it to remain for a considerable time be likely to injure the cherry trees? Some of my cherry trees are dying and I would like to know the cause.

T. S. M.

\* Ans.—It is not a safe practice to place a manure pile over the roots of a tree. If the manure is intended for the orchard, it should be spread evenly over the ground and worked in. There could be no harm, however, to the trees in the orchard from a manure pile which was not over the tree roots. If the manure pile was not so near your cherry trees as to give them an over-supply of wash from the pile, there could be no harm from that source, and you must look for some other cause for the dying of the trees. Possibly they have been affected by winter killing, or by some unfavorable condition of the soil, such as lack of drainage.

H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C.

### WHITEWASHING STABLE.

Which way is preferable to apply whitewash, on the inside of a cow stable with a sprayer, or a brush, and would you also add a little carbolic acid? Would it be necessary to make two applications if put on with a sprayer?

SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Ans.—With a sprayer is preferable, as it is more quickly done, and the cracks and crevices are more thoroughly filled, though with care, very good work may be done with a brush. Take one-half bushel of lump lime, slack with boiling water, make into a milk and strain through a fine sieve. Add to this a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; three pounds of rice, boiled to a paste, and stirred in while hot; half a pound of Spanish white and one pound of glue, previously dissolved in a glue-pot over a fire. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water, stir it well, and let stand for a few days. This mixture is best applied hot, and a pint will cover a square yard. Stables should receive a thorough application once a year. The addition of carbolic acid is not really necessary, though the addition of one part of acid to 500 of the wash would help to banish vermin.

### VEGETABLE-GROWING—MUSHROOMS.

I have been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" since last winter and would not be without it for anything.

Here are some questions:

1. I have been thinking of growing quite a lot of vegetables, etc., next spring. Can you give me an estimate of what size of a greenhouse you would recommend for a start, and what it would cost?

2. Would it be a good place to grow mushrooms till time to sow seeds?

Ans.—1. Before putting up a greenhouse for the forcing of vegetables, there are a number of things which one must take into consideration. First, it is best to begin on a small scale, and find out by experience which will not be too costly. Second, one must take into consideration the outlook for the sale of products. There is money to be made in the forcing of vegetables if one understands the business and has the ability to work up a good trade, but it would be folly to start out on a large scale without experience or knowledge of the market. A small house, 18 x 50 feet, in which such crops as lettuce, radish, tomatoes or cucumbers could be grown, could be put up for a couple of hundred dollars. This might form a nucleus for a larger plant as soon as the conditions would warrant it.

2. Mushrooms might be grown in the greenhouse during the winter underneath the benches, but mushroom-growing is a very uncertain business, unless one understands all the conditions necessary. Much depends upon getting good live spawn. With this, as with the forcing of other vegetable crops, it is well to begin on a small scale, and become familiar with the requirements, and extend operations as success warrants.

H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C.

### KILLING POISON IVY.

Can you tell me the best method of killing out poison ivy? A. M. S.

Ans.—There is no better way than to dig it out root and branch. This may be done with comparative safety if the hands are protected with leather gloves, but care should be taken to avoid wiping the face or any portion of the body with mits or anything which comes in contact with the ivy, for the oil, which acts as an irritant poison, may in this way be transferred to the skin and cause serious trouble.

H. L. HUTT.

### SCAB ON PEARS.

My trees are in sod. They always blossom well, but the pears drop off before they mature. The scab on the fruit this year is worse than it has ever been before, but even when it is absent the pears drop off.

J. P. F.

Ans.—The specimens you sent in are Flemish Beauty, which is very subject to attacks of the pear scab. This disease may be held in check by thorough spraying with the Bordeaux mixture, but it requires systematic and thorough spraying to get good clean fruit. If you are not prepared to do this, it would be better to graft the tree over to some other variety, such as Bartlett or Sheldon, which are not subject to the disease. Possibly this might overcome the difficulty you have experienced in getting the tree to set fruit well. I notice you mention that the trees are in sod. You cannot expect them to do their best under such conditions. To get the best results the trees should be thoroughly cultivated from early in the spring until about midsummer, then seeded down with a cover crop of some kind which may be plowed under the following spring to keep up the fertility of the soil.

H. L. HUTT.

### BLACK KNOT ON CHERRY TREES.

Please inform me of some method of preventing black knot on cherry trees. For several years I have resorted to the method of trimming out all the knots, but each year sees a new growth, and of late they have become so abundant as to seriously impair the growth of the trees.

J. C. H.

Ans.—There is no better method of keeping trees free of the black knot than the one you have been adopting, that is, cutting out the knots every year whenever they make their appearance. In the removal of the knots the branch should be cut two or three inches below where the knot appears, as the mycelium of the fungus often extends several inches down into the branch, and unless removed new knots form on the ends of the stub. Thorough spraying with the Bordeaux mixture early in the season, after the trees have blossomed, and before the fruit is full-grown, will help to a large extent to prevent the spread of this fungus, as the spraying helps to kill spores which may have fastened upon the branches.

H. L. HUTT.

### PEAR BLIGHT.

We have a number of summer pear trees that have been attacked by a peculiar sort of blight. It does not affect the whole tree at once, but just a few limbs in different parts of each tree. The leaves turn black, and finally dry up. We would like to know if anything can be done to save the trees. We first noticed them about six weeks or two months ago. Please answer in "The Farmer's Advocate" as soon as possible.

G. O. S.

Ans.—This is evidently the bacterial disease called pear blight, to which pear trees are subject, especially those on rich land, making a strong succulent growth. The only thing to do is to cut out every bit of blight as soon as it appears, cutting a foot or so back of the point where the first sign of blight shows. It is recommended to have a disinfectant solution at hand in which to dip the knife or saw from time to time, to prevent the possible communication of the disease to fresh wood. Destroy the trimmings by burning. To prevent excessive growth of soft wood, seed the pear orchard down. Applications of lime, wood ashes, or potassic fertilizers, are said to have an effect on lessening this pest.