

selves, 'n' not much use to themselves or anybody else. 'N' I jist said to Adam Might, 'I don't care if the house is all mussed from cellar to garret, I'm goin' to hev' them young folks in, jist as if I'd had a daughter o' my own to hev' them in fer.' It's queer the way things is divided up"—looking off wistfully toward the distant woods—"There's Mrs. Torrance with more 'n she can handle, 'n' her house in a tother from one year's end to another. 'N' then there's me—well, my house is clean enough, it was alwus the way o' the Greens to be clean—but I wouldn't ha' minded hevin' it mussed up with jist one or two."

"So you thought you'd begin by making a paring-bee," I said, amused at my friend's expedient of giving the young folk an evening without going back on the principles of the Greens for savingness and lack of "tother."

"Oh yes," more briskly, "young folks hes fun at parin' bees, 'n' if they can hev' their fun 'n' be o' some use beside, I see no harm in it. Anyway, I jist thought I'd like to see them again bitin' at apples on strings, 'n' dodgin' after 'em in tubs o' water, 'n' throwin' a peelin' over their left shoulder the way we did the night Adam Might came home with me. That was jist two years before he married his first wife. I was jist twenty then."

"But if they go to all that play, what about the dried apples?"

"Oh," she said, "many hands makes light work, 'n' what's left 'll jist keep me busy for the rest o' the fall."

So the invitations were issued which electrified us, and, although some of the young folk were dubious about the "sort of time" we should have at Might's, and expressed an opinion that we'd have to "pitch into the apples" all evening, I, who had the opportunity to penetrate Mrs. Might's little ruse, had some idea of the work that would be expected of us.

On one point, however, all were at one, that we should have a "supper" the like of which had not been known about Oroway Centre, for Mrs. Might's culinary skill was as well known as her faculty for never doing things by halves.

On the night before, Gay Torrance and Hud Jamieson arrived home from Saintsbury, not loath to seize the opportunity of a holiday and a party combined.

Calling in the morning at Torrance's, Miss Tring and I found the house in unusual turmoil, with the center of the swirl in the parlor, which had always been the one spot in the Torrance household sacred to peace and order, a sort of holy of holies, to be entered but upon rare occasions. This parlor, from the once or twice I had been permitted to cross its threshold, was marked in my memory chiefly by reason of the bunches of feathers, dyed in all shades of the rainbow, which adorned the walls, and the difficulty with which one engineered one's way across the room without stumbling over the baskets and small footstools, and mounds of stones and shells which adorned the floor.

(To be continued.)

The venerable Rev. R. L. Dabney, D.D., is well known in the United States and abroad. Upward of twenty years ago his youngest son, Lewis, was a sharp-witted lad who promised to become a respected "chip of the old block." The lad was whipped one day for an act of disobedience, and then had to undergo the more trying ordeal of sitting quietly on the sofa. He became deeply absorbed in thought and presently asked: "Ma, why do you whip me?" "So as to make you a better boy," was the response. Lewis again became lost in thoughtful reflection. Presently he blurted out: "Ma, do you believe in prayer?" "Yes, my son." "If you were to ask God to make me a better boy do you think He would grant your prayer?" "I think He would, son." "Well, then, ma, I wish you would pray a little more and whip a little less."

The Whole Truth In A Nut Shell

Middleburgh, N.Y.
Sept. 4, 1907.
I am using your U. S. Separator and am well pleased with it. My U.S. is not out of order every week or two as my neighbors who are using other makes, ARE.
DAVID L. VAN WORM.

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has been adding to its reputation for RELIABILITY which is UNEQUALLED today. Dairymen today choose the U. S. because they KNOW it can be depended upon to do the Best work ALL the time and the Longest time, too. Time has PROVED it.

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GOSSIP.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Jan. 8th.—H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville, Ont., Berkshires.

Feb. 12th.—John E. Disney & Son, Greenwood, Ont., Shorthorns and Clydesdale mares (imported and home-bred).

March 4th.—Provincial sale of pure-bred cattle, at Guelph.

Mr. W. E. Wright, of Sunnyside Farm, Glanworth, Ont., breeder of Shropshire sheep and Chester White swine, was very successful in winning prizes at the Ontario Winter Fair, at Guelph, winning seven first prizes, ten seconds, and five thirds; also, winning championship for best Shropshire wether, beating the Shropshire wether which won first prize and championship at the International Fat-stock Show in Chicago. Mr. Wright also captured the championship prize for the best Oxford wether at Guelph.

Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., writes: "The Christmas number just to hand, and am well pleased with it. Wish you the compliments of the season and a successful and profitable year. Our herd of Ayrshires is doing well. We are in receipt of many inquiries through our advertisement in 'The Farmer's Advocate.' Have just sold two calves to a party in Wisconsin, U. S. A. Our Mr. J. Retson, in Scotland, has just completed the purchase of a few young bulls and females of extra milking strains for us for spring importing from Scotland. We will be pleased to fill any orders for Scotch Ayrshires."

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 must be enclosed.

Veterinary.

CHRONIC NASAL DISCHARGE.

Mare had distemper six months ago, and now has an irregular discharge from her nostrils, more from the right than from the left. There is no discharge when she is standing, and she seems to have difficulty in breathing. I have been giving half a dram of iodide of potassium once daily.

Ans.—Chronic nasal discharges, such as this, are hard to treat. The difficult breathing may be caused by a growth in the nostrils, and, if so, it will require an operation by a veterinarian. Take 6 ounces each of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper and three ounces iodide of potassium. Mix, and make into forty-eight powders. Give a powder every night and morning. If necessary, repeat the prescription.

Miscellaneous.

FEEDING A COLT.

1. Would you advise feeding a spring colt all he could eat of bran and oats mixed in equal parts?

2. Is it better to feed dry or wet?

3. For fall plowing, would it be better if the ground were worked up with a disk harrow after plowing or not?

Ans.—1. Yes, as long as he cleans up each meal within half an hour.

2. Dry.

3. No.

SILAGE MOULDING.

What is the cause of red and blue mould in ensilage?

Ans.—Moulds are organisms a little higher in the scale of life than bacteria, and probably require more oxygen for their development than many of the lower forms. It is likely that the development of moulds in ensilage is due to unequal distribution of the materials put into the silo, and to uneven settling or tramping of the mass. Moulds occur more frequently in large silos, where the materials may not be so evenly distributed as in the smaller ones.

R. HARCOURT.

Ontario Agricultural College.

CEMENT-SILO CONSTRUCTION.

We intend building a silo, ten feet deep, in bank, with stave top, eighteen feet high.

1. What amount of material would be needed for a twelve-foot diameter (inside), ten feet high, one foot thickness of cement; also, for same dimensions of stonework, excepting eighteen-inch wall.

2. Would ten-inch plank, dressed on edges and inside, eighteen feet long, make good staves?

3. How many iron hoops are required? Huron Co., Ont.

READER.

Ans.—It would be unwise to build a silo of the kind proposed. It would be difficult to join the staves with the concrete or stone and make an even, smooth face. Then the air would certainly leak through at the joint and spoil more or less ensilage. Why not run the concrete to the top? Readers are warned against building any considerable depth of the silo underground, unless the bank slopes steeply, allowing of a door within three or four feet from the bottom.

1. If the concrete was mixed in the proportion of one to eight, three and a half cords of gravel and thirteen barrels of cement would be sufficient. Four and a quarter of stone would do the stonework.

2. Ten-inch plank is too wide, especially for a twelve-foot silo. Eight-inch plank would be better; six-inch better still. A good many prefer to have the plank sized with the saw, claiming that the rough edges make a closer fit. Dressing on inside would be a good plan.

3. Six.

A. B.

VALUE OF SILAGE PER TON.

I am working a place on shares, and, as we are about to divide up, I would like to know what is the value of ensilage per ton.

G. A. R.

Ans.—Prof. Gridale estimates that corn silage can be produced for \$1.50 per ton, but at present prices for hay and other feeds, the feeding value of good silage should be \$3 per ton. It is pretty hard to appraise satisfactorily the values of such feeds, owing to the fact that the keeping of stock on the farm gives them their value, and, on the other hand, estimating them at too high a figure prejudices the showing made by the animals. In ordinary seasons, \$2.50 is a fair estimate.

SEEDING ALFALFA WITH OATS OR BARLEY—PRICE OF SEED.

1. Can I seed a piece of ground to alfalfa, with oats or barley, the same as for seeding with clover? The ground was manured last summer, and should be in good shape.

2. If it is a good catch, how many years will it bring a crop?

3. Where can a person get the seed, and what is price now?

4. Will it grow on low land that is pretty well drained?

I. S.

Ans.—1. Yes; of the two, barley is the better nurse crop. Sow 20 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre, along with five pecks of barley.

2. That depends. Some rolling clay land is yielding heavy crops after having been twenty or even thirty years continuously in alfalfa. On more level and loamy land, it does well to maintain a good stand for six or eight years. Sometimes it kills out the first winter, if conditions are unfavorable and the winter severe.

3. Order from your local seed merchant or from leading firms of seedsmen advertising every winter in our columns. Just at present we are informed by local (London) dealers that they have not yet laid in their supply, but that prospects are for a retail price of about \$11 or \$12 per bushel.

4. Only experiment can prove whether it will thrive and stand the winter on such land. The chances are very uncertain.

MILLET IN QUEBEC—SEED MERCHANTS.

1. Is millet a good crop in Quebec to cut as hay as an auxiliary?

2. When should it be sown, and how much to the acre?

3. At what stage should it be cut for hay?

4. Is there danger of abortion in feeding cottonseed meal sparingly to cows, say mixed with bran and oats?

5. I have been looking over "The Farmer's Advocate" advertisements for seed merchants. Send me name of a good reliable firm.

J. H. M. P.

Ans.—1. The requirements of the millet plant are a good soil, warm weather, and a sufficiency of moisture, and these are to be found in nearly all parts of agricultural Canada, with the possible exception of the Maritime Provinces, where the mean summer temperature is rather low. Most parts of Quebec should prove adapted for the growing of the Japanese varieties, but the Pearl millets, which require about 150 days to mature seed, might not prove very suitable for the production of winter fodder. We shall be pleased to hear from Quebec, Eastern Ontario and Maritime Province subscribers who have had experience in growing millet.

2. Not till the weather is settled and the ground warm. It should not be sown before the season for planting corn, and may be sown considerably later.

3. Cut for hay just after the seeds have formed and the crop is commencing to turn color.

4. To the best of our knowledge and belief, cottonseed, fed as suggested, will not predispose to abortion.

5. William Rennie Co., Ltd., Steele, Briggs Co., and J. A. Simmers, all of Toronto, Ont.; Wm. Ewing & Co., Montreal; D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont.; and John A. Bruce & Co., of Hamilton, Ont., are firms of the highest standing among Canadian seedsmen.