

How Some People Get Rich.

Have you ever stopped to think how much other folks have, and how very easily they got it?

Thousands of people are called "LUCKY" because they have big incomes. Do you know how they got rich? Pick any of these "lucky men," and in each case you will find that some years ago they learned how to make a little money do a whole lot of work, and now they are enjoying the results.

The "lucky people" who have plenty of money, have found how to make their money work for them, how to make their money make more money, and keep on making more money all the time.

Why don't you do the same?

There is no use expecting to get rich on placing your savings in a bank, where every dollar brings you three cents every year; or lending money on a mortgage, even at 6 per cent. per annum.

Have you ever stopped to think that you could with the money you have, build up your capital in a very short time, so that you will be a rich man, and, consequently, a "lucky man"?

Will you let us tell you how to do it? Will you let us give you some good advice—advice that you don't have to take unless you are satisfied that it is good advice.

We have a circular entitled "A Financial Opportunity," which tells all about our proposition. Get a copy of it. We want you to send us your name and address on a postal card, so that we may

send you our proposition, showing you where you can invest \$5 or \$1,000, and make your investment worth four times as much in a year's time.

OUR business is to raise pure-bred poultry and collie dogs. We have the largest plant of its kind in the world. We are making money, but we want to make more money. We are anxious to increase our plant so as to take care of the increasing orders coming in all the time, and to increase the plant we have to increase the cash capital, by selling some of our treasury shares.

If you send us your name on a postal card, we will send you free of charge our illustrated catalogue, explaining all about our method of doing business, showing our plant, and also our proposition.

It won't cost you one cent in any shape or form, except the postal card sent, and we are positive that we have a proposition that is worth your consideration.

Don't delay; write to-day; better sit down and send us your name and address. Our proposition will interest you, because it will be an opportunity to put your few dollars in a business which will earn enough year after year to make you richer and richer.

We know that you are desirous of placing your money in a sound, safe and profitable institution, where it will earn good honest dividends. That is why we know, that if you just write us, you will easily understand what we have to offer. We know that you will accept our offer.

Address your letters to

THE GOLDEN KENNELS AND POULTRY COMPANY, LIMITED, CHATHAM, ONTARIO, CANADA.

POULTRY AND DOGS.—Such is the name of a Poultry Review published by our President and Manager. A sample copy will be sent to your address free if you send us your address. It tells you how to run your incubator to prevent the chickens dying in the shell month after month, will keep you posted. Sent free. Write to-day.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

WORKING DAYS.

I hired a man for one month and a half for \$60. How many working days has he to work before the month and a half is in? He started work on the 16th of July. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—41, exclusive of Sundays.

CURE.

A short time after curb made its appearance on two-year-old colt, I blistered it with Spanish fly and lard three times, two weeks between each; it seemed to be getting larger. Since then, I have been rubbing it with a liniment once a day for about ten days, but it seems no use. Can it be removed, and how?

READER.

Ans.—To remove the lump will require repeated monthly blistering. Get her shod with a shoe having high-heel calkins. Take one dram each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix with one ounce vaseline. Clip the hair off; tie so that he cannot bite the parts; rub well with the blister once daily for two applications, and the next day wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn loose in box stall and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, blister again, and after that blister monthly as long as necessary. Keep as quiet as possible, and well bedded.

TRANSFER OF BEES.

1. Can I satisfactorily move my bees from the ordinary wooden hives to the Langstroth? If so, how shall I do it, and what is the best time?

2. How often should I inspect the hives to cull out the queen cells to prevent swarming?

3. What is the best number of frames to have in a Langstroth hive for profit?

4. What is the cause of swarms going right away directly they leave the hive? Can I prevent them leaving, and, if so, how?

C. H. H.

Ans.—1. There is no reason why you should not be able to satisfactorily transfer your bees from wooden hives (presumably boxes without frames) to Langstroth hives. Spring is the best time, and as you are a novice, would advise waiting until then, as it is getting rather too late in the season for good results this fall. In the meantime, you should get a book on the subject of bees and read up. You will find it a good investment.

2. Hives should be examined once a week for the removal of queen cells during the swarming season.

3. Eight-frame hives for comb-honey production, and ten-frame hives for extracted honey seem to be most popular.

4. Prime swarms can be prevented leaving by clipping the wings of the queen. With afterswarms you must take chances, as these have young queens which must not be clipped until they commence laying.

E. G. H.

TURNIP SEED.

I bought turnip seed from a storekeeper. I asked for purple-top turnip. I sowed it. When they came up: all Grey-stone on about 1½ acres. Am I entitled to damages, and how much should I get, as it is a big loss to me?

Ontario.

J. S.

Ans.—We think you are so entitled, but the amount recoverable would be just whatever the court thought fit to allow you, regard being had to all the circumstances of the case.

TESTING SOILS FOR ACIDITY.

How should I go about it to make a simple test, whereby I may get an idea as to whether the soil of my farm is acid or not?

Ans.—Dr. Cyril Hopkins, of the Illinois Experiment Station, suggests the following procedure: In testing for soil acidity with blue litmus paper, the soil should be moist, and it is well to test for acidity at two or three different depths, say in the plowed soil at a depth of four inches, and in the subsoil at a depth of 10 or 12 inches. It may be of interest to test for acidity even at a depth of 3 feet, as some soils which are acid in the surface are often more strongly acid in the subsoil, while other soils, which are equally acid in the surface soil, may be alkaline at a depth of 3 feet. In the one soil, water rising by capillary action from the subsoil would tend to increase the acidity in the surface soil, while in the other case it would tend to correct it. The blue litmus paper should be left in contact with the moist soil for 15 or 20 minutes, and it may then be compared with another piece of the same kind of blue litmus paper which has been moistened with pure water. If the piece in contact with the soil turns distinctly pink or red as compared with the other piece, it shows that the soil is acid.

WANTS TO SETTLE IN THE WEST.

As I am thinking of going West this year to take up land, I would like to get your advice as to the best place to settle down, for I know that many people get very interesting and valuable information from "The Farmer's Advocate" on many subjects. Do you think Alberta is as good a country for growing wheat and other kinds of grain as the other Western Provinces? If so, which do you think would be the best place to take up a homestead? If Alberta is as good for wheat-growing as the other Western Provinces, I would like to settle there. If not, where would you advise me to settle? Where could I obtain the homestead map of the West, corrected up to May 21st, which is spoken of in "The Farmer's Advocate," in July 26th issue?

F. M.

Ans.—Alberta does not make special claims to superiority in spring-wheat production, although a considerable acreage has been grown there, and the yield, in some sections, leaves nothing to be desired. Of late years, some very successful experiments have been made in raising winter wheat, and a great future is anticipated for this cereal. The Alberta farmer, however, has many strings to his bow, mixed farming being the line favored

by the majority. For coarse grains, the northern part of Alberta and the irrigated districts of Southern Alberta yield the palm to no country under the sun. It would be undertaking a colossal contract to advise each inquirer where to settle. What suits one man to a T, another would pass by. In general, though, we might say without disparaging the other provinces of the West that a man can hardly make a mistake in choosing to cast his lot in Sunny Alberta. But procure all possible literature, then, if possible, make a personal inspection and choose for yourself. For the homestead map referred to, address the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SAND VETCH FOR FALL PASTURAGE.

On page 1191 of "The Farmer's Advocate," of July 26th, a correspondent asks: "What would be most suitable to sow on wheat stubble for fall pasturage for lambs and cattle?"

Ans.—The best plant to sow on wheat stubble for fall pasturage is the sand vetch (also called hairy vetch). After the ground has been plowed and harrowed, the vetch should be sown; about 50 to 60 lbs. mixed with about 15 lbs. rye to be sown on an acre. This gives an exceedingly nutritious fall pasture, and the following spring the first green crop far earlier than any other plant. To make sure of a good crop, use about 300 lbs. acid phosphate and 150 lbs. muriate of potash. It is best to plow this right in. It is necessary to sow the rye with the vetch since the vetch climbs in spring, and is supported by the quick-growing rye.

OTTO HEROLD.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

MITES IN HENHOUSE.

My henhouse has become infested with mites—small black lice—which, during the day, are concealed in cracks in the roosts, walls, etc. They present a reddish appearance, presumably filled with blood drawn from the hens while on the roost.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Probably as good a remedy as is known, and certainly one of the simplest, is recommended by A. G. Gilbert, Poultry Manager of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa: First clean the pens, and keep them clean; burn the litter; sprinkle coal oil on the roosts, joints, openings and crevices. Next day thoroughly whitewash with strong milk of lime. To make the whitewash adhere, add two or three handfuls of salt to a pailful of the white. About two days later, jar the infested spots, and, if mites appear creeping about on the whitewash, repeat the application of coal oil. By way of prevention, Mr. Gilbert recommends sprinkling coal oil about the perches, nests, etc., every fortnight in summer, and twice during the winter. Another treatment recommended by an expert is chloro-naphtholeum in water, about enough in a pail to color the water up well. Spatter this about the walls, roosts, and especially in all crevices, using a brush. Repeat, if necessary.

IS IT ALFALFA OR BLACK MEDICK.

I have seeded down this spring four acres to alfalfa, with a nurse crop of 1½ bushels of oats to the acre, using 60 lbs. red clover, 16 lbs. timothy. Upon comparing growth of seeds with description of alfalfa given in Bulletin No. 46, Central Exp. Farm, Ottawa, I find it corresponds, except in one particular, viz., color of flower—Bulletin testifies to the flower being purple. My seeds show yellow. An encyclopedia says purple, sometimes yellow. Will you kindly give me full information as to color or any other simple external characteristics?

A. B.

Ans.—Alfalfa blossoms are sometimes yellow, though the usual color is purple. There is a clover called black medick or yellow trefoil, which belongs to the same genus as alfalfa, and the seed of which is often used to adulterate alfalfa seed. It is of comparatively little worth, though sometimes included in pasture mixtures. Spotton thus distinguishes between alfalfa and black medick: Medicago sativa (alfalfa) has purple flowers in long raceme and spirally-twisted pods. Medicago lupulina (black medick) has a procumbent downy stem, leaves obovate, toothed at the apex, flowers yellow, pods kidney-shaped. If still in doubt, send us a specimen for identification.

SPRAYING POTATOES.

1. When is the proper time to spray potatoes for blight or rot?

2. Will it do as well to apply the Bordeaux mixture with a broom to the vines as spraying it on?

D. R.

Ans.—1. Our inquirer is possibly under the mistaken impression that one spraying will suffice. Spraying for blight and rot is a preventive, not a curative expedient, and in order that it may be relied upon, the spraying should be begun about the first of July, repeating often enough to keep the vines coated with the spray mixture until growth ceases. In experiments at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, from three to four sprayings were found sufficient.

2. Sprinkling the mixture on with a broom is expensive. It requires a great deal of time and involves serious waste of material. Moreover, it is impossible to sprinkle so as to form a fine, even coat over the vines. In spraying for blight merely, it is not quite so important to have the whole leaf surface covered because the insect is pretty sure to eat some portion of the poisoned leaf and die, but in spraying for blight, the only hope is in covering practically the whole leaf area, so that any blight spores falling upon it may be killed before they have a chance to gain access to the plant tissues. Even in applying poison for the bugs, a spray pump is a great advantage. If the spray (or sprinkle) is coarse, and much of it is applied, the liquid will run down the leaf, carrying with it the poison, and this, accumulating at the tips of the leaves, often causes burning and injury to them. A spray pump should be considered a necessity on every farm.