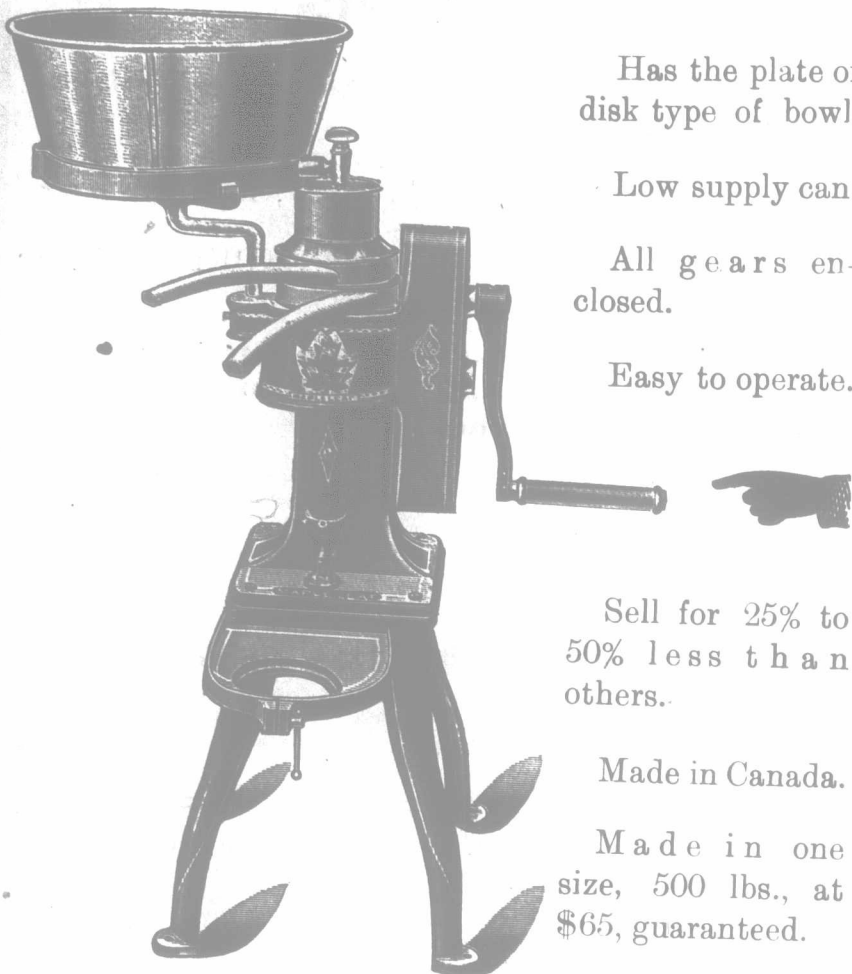


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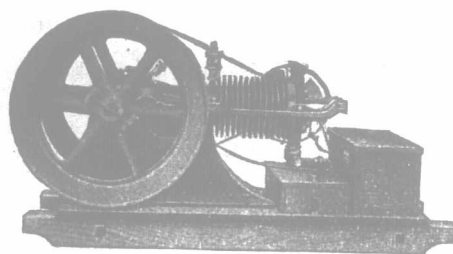
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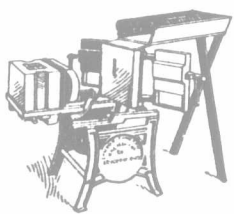
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WHITE MARKS ON ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

What amount of white is allowable in registerable Aberdeen-Angus cattle? Some claim that white splashes on the body are eligible, if mentioned when application for registration is made.

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—Some white about the udder or on the underline behind the navel is allowable, if mentioned in the application, and then only to a moderate extent, but white above the underline or on the legs will exclude from registry.

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.

Miscellaneous.

HOW MANY BUSHEL OF GREEN CORN TO THE TON.

Much of the corn in our vicinity is husked by hand. Would you kindly state how many bushels of green corn there is to the ton?

D. McG.

Ans.—Seventy pounds of cured corn in the ear is considered equivalent to one bushel, or 56 pounds, of shelled grain; therefore, one ton of cured corn in the ear would be considered equivalent to 1,600 pounds, or to 28.57 bushels of shelled grain. I do not think there is any legal provision, or even any standard rule for the number of bushels of green corn per ton. I do not see just how there could be a standard, as green corn is such an uncertain quantity. It seems to me that the percentage of water in green corn would vary so much that it would not be practicable to have a definite standard which would apply in all cases.

C. A. ZAVITZ.

SOW THISTLE—TWITCH GRASS—LUMP JAW—HORSE'S LEGS STOCK.

We take "The Farmer's Advocate," and would not be without it for any price. I know from experience that there are articles in each issue worth many times a year's subscription. I take a great interest in the questions asked and the answers given, and would be pleased to have a few answered in your valuable paper.

1. Have a field with some sow thistle in which I intend to fallow next season. Would it be better to plow it this fall, or leave it? If so, would it be better plowed shallow or deep? Soil is clay loam.
2. Have sod field with twitch grass in which I intend pasturing next summer, having no other. If I plow it about the first of July, and keep it worked up to the top next year and the year after, not cropping it, will it kill the twitch? If not, what should I do?
3. Will buckwheat, sown thick, kill twitch? If so, how much should be sown per acre?
4. Have cow with lump under jaw. Lump is hard, but seems loose, and can be moved around with the hand. Is it lump jaw?
5. Horses swell up in the legs in winter. Have been advised to give salts every day in feed. Is this a good plan? If so, how many should be given to a horse?

ARDENT READER.

Ans.—All things considered, it will probably be best to leave this field till late May or June, then plow not very deeply, and cultivate frequently to prevent the thistles showing above the ground. Great pains and thoroughness are requisite in coping with this weed, and a three-year rotation, say, corn or roots followed by grain liberally seeded to clover, cropped one year and plowed again for hoe crop, is the best way of coping with it.

2. Yes; if the plowing be well done and shallow and the cultivation thoroughly performed. Summer-fallowing for two years is an expensive plan though, and we think it would be more profitable to plant a crop of corn the second year. The corn should be cultivated eight or ten times. A plan that might be adopted in lieu of summer-fallow, one favored by many, is to sow rape three pounds to the acre, in drills 26 inches apart, after the land has been plowed and well worked two or three times. The field should be kept thoroughly cultivated and sown to another hoe crop the following year.

3. Four or five pecks of buckwheat per acre will do considerable towards smothering and exhausting twitch.

4. Very probably. Have the lump dissected out. Stitch the skin neatly, and dress with a five-per-cent. solution of

carbolic acid until healed. Meantime, give the iodide of potassium treatment. Commence by giving one dram three times daily, and increase the dose ten grains each day until one of the following symptoms of iodism appears: Appetite and desire for water fail, tears run from the eyes and saliva from the mouth. Then cease giving the drug. Repeat if necessary in a week or ten days.

5. The fewer drugs one uses the better, and, while salts are about as safe as anything in the medicine-chest, still the regular administration of them tends to get the system to a state where it depends upon their action. Exercise in barnyard or paddock when not at work, with mixed hay and a little bran and oats, taking care always to reduce the feed when the horse is expected to be off work, is the best preventive for the trouble mentioned. An occasional small handful of Glauber's salts may be admissible, but we would not recommend their daily use.

OWNERSHIP OF WRENCH.

A and B rent a farm together. They buy a second-hand mower and get no wrench with it. B goes to town and buys a wrench. During the haying it is in the box on the mower. This fall they divided. A gets the mower, while B takes something else equal in value. The wrench was not in mower when divided. Now who does that wrench belong to, A or B?

Ans.—Unless B paid for it out of the money of the partnership, or in some way was allowed for it by such partnership, we would say that it belongs to him exclusively. It is a small matter to make a fuss about anyway. It is the disposition to cavil over little things and stick up for what one considers his rights when often they do not amount to a twopenny that fattens the legal profession. In case of doubt, toss up a copper and pass the thing off as a joke.

PIGS COUGH—PASTURE GRASSES FOR WET LAND.

Thirty pigs, four months old, have had a cough for over two months. Their hair is rough and dry, not doing well, running out all the time, and well fed on oats and barley chop mixed with milk and slops from the house. They rub themselves as if they were itchy. I cannot understand why they should cough at this time of the year. Would you be kind enough to give me the cause and the cure? Also tell me the best seeds to sow in a swamp for pasture. We enjoy reading "The Farmer's Advocate."

W. L.

Ans.—1. Nothing short of a post-mortem examination can reveal the cause of the cough with certainty. Would advise your correspondent to have a competent veterinarian make a careful post-mortem on some of these pigs. A great many different troubles, including swine plague, are accompanied by a cough, and it is impossible to prescribe without knowing the exact cause. I may say that coughs generally are very difficult to deal with in pigs, and would advise keeping these pigs away from other young pigs, if at all possible, as many of these coughs are more or less contagious. The irritation of the skin may be alleviated by rubbing the pigs with equal parts of fresh lard and sulphur, or a mixture of raw linseed oil and sulphur, mixed in the proportion of about two pounds of sulphur to a gallon of linseed oil.

2. It is impossible to secure really first-class pasture grasses that will flourish in low-lying, wet land. Perhaps Red Top is about as satisfactory as any of them. There are other grasses which give fairly good results, but it is almost impossible to secure their seed. If some of the ground is comparatively dry, it would be well to sow a mixture of grasses containing red top, and in this way the better pasture grasses would probably grow on the higher ground, and the red top grow in the wetter places. A very good mixture would be as follows: Ten pounds of red top, five pounds meadow foxtail, five pounds clover per acre. Possibly it would be as well to include a little timothy in the mixture, say, about two pounds to the acre. If all the ground is wet, however, it will scarcely be worth while sowing anything but the red top.

G. E. DAY.