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One 1,750-lb. 8-year-old mare in foal. One 6-year-old mare and one 3-year-old mare.

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Present Offering: Piebald gelding, rising 9 years, about 13 hands. Bay stallion, rising 9 years, about 13 hands. These two are driving nicely now. Welsh filly, rising 1 year, dark grey; should make, when matured, a pony about 11 hands. Pair of Shetland mares, bred, and others.

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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.**
BUCKWHEAT ON SUMMER-FALLOW.

Is it profitable to sow buckwheat on summer-fallow, and plow under in the fall for wheat? Or, does it leave the ground too loose on clay land?

R. T.

Ans.—As a general practice, the sowing of some such crop as buckwheat is to be strongly approved in preference to leaving the fallow bare all summer. While the results on the succeeding crop of wheat may not be very marked as compared with the clean-fallow system, the subsequent effect on the land, resulting from the incorporation of a large amount of vegetable matter, is an important point to consider. Buckwheat, when plowed under decays rapidly, and whilst a firmly-compacted seed-bed is desirable for fall wheat, it should be possible to secure this, providing the buckwheat is turned under in August, each day's plowing being immediately rolled and harrowed, and the soil kept well disked or cultivated up until the wheat is sown.

LUMP JAW.

I have a cow in full flow of milk, and she has a swelling close up under her left ear. I noticed it first about first week in April. It looks like a boil on a person. It broke once, and discharged, then healed up. Now it has swollen and burst again. Will you please tell me what to do for it, and do you think the milk is fit for use for the house? We have been feeding it to the calves.

C. R.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate lump jaw, for the treatment of which iodide of potassium is the regular specific. Sufficient must be administered to produce what is called iodism, the symptoms of which condition are a loss of appetite and refusal to drink, slavering and a discharge of fluid from the eyes. Commence by giving one dram three times daily, and increase the dose by 10 grains daily until some of the above symptoms are manifested. Then discontinue giving the drug for three or four weeks; when, if necessary, repeat the treatment. In addition to the internal treatment, the open sore which has in this case resulted, should be attended to by applying, with a wooden paddle, a mixture of equal parts sulphuric acid and turpentine. Get the druggist to mix these. Another, and perhaps a better means of treating the sore, is to have the tumor carefully dissected out, the wound stitched and treated with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. If the operation is decided on, it should be left to the discretion of a competent veterinarian. While the milk is not supposed to be specially affected, we would not advise its use until after treatment has been discontinued.

**WATER FOR SHEEP—WEANING
LAMBS—CARE OF CREAM,
ETC.**

1. Can sheep feed on good green pasture without water, and suffer no permanent injury to themselves?
2. Are lambs better weaned from the ewe when four months old than when let run with her all summer?
3. Would you, again, give the address of A. Carnegie?
4. How should cream be taken care of from the time it leaves the separator till it is converted into butter?
5. Do you think it advisable to harrow corn as it is coming up, if the land it is on is a light loam, and, therefore, does not crust or bake on top?
6. How about the same treatment for potatoes?

G. F.

Ans.—1. Yes, but in hot weather it is a kindness to supply water for them.
2. Yes, if given good, fresh pasture and water.
3. Skibo Castle, Sutherland, North Britain.
4. After separating, cool the cream at once to a temperature of 50 or 60 degrees by surrounding the containing vessel with cold water. Never mix warm with cool cream. If the churning is to be done in the morning, the previous night's cream may be added that evening, when cooled. There are two methods of ripening cream. One is to add to the first fresh cream a small amount of good flavored sour cream, or sour skim milk. In such a case, the ripening temperature may be a low one,

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

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Write at once to the **Yorkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 630 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.,** and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

from 50 to 55 degrees. Each time fresh cream is added, that in the can should be thoroughly stirred. The other method of ripening cream is to keep it sweet by holding at a low temperature; then, twenty-four hours before churning, heat to between 60 and 65 degrees F., and for each gallon of cream add a small pint of good culture, in the form of sour skim milk or cream. Keep at that temperature until the cream has a mild acid taste and begins to coagulate, then cool down to below churning temperature, and keep it cold until churning time. The churning temperature will necessarily vary. Adopt one that will cause the butter to come firm in from twenty to thirty minutes. Before churning, strain the cream through a coarse strainer into the churn, in order to take out particles of curd or dried cream. If butter color be used, add to the cream in the churn; none is needed, of course, at this season. Do not fill a barrel or box churn over two-thirds full. Closed churns require ventilating two or three times during the first ten minutes. When the butter is like grains of clover seed, a dipperful of water may be added to assist separation. When the butter is the size of wheat grains, churning is completed, and the buttermilk may be drawn through a strainer, or the butter may be dipped from the buttermilk. If using a barrel or box churn, add about as much water to the butter as there was cream in the beginning, having a temperature of from 45 to 50 degrees in summer, and 50 to 60 degrees in winter. If the buttermilk does not separate readily with the first washing, it may be repeated, using brine, if necessary. Revolve the churn rapidly when washing, in order to prevent the butter forming in lumps, as butter in lumps is more difficult to remove the buttermilk from, and is also more trouble to salt evenly. Salt in the churn or on the worker at the rate of half to three-quarters of an ounce of salt per pound of butter. Work once or twice with a lever butter-worker, using a gentle, downward pressure. Then print or pack.

5. Yes, in midday, while it is wilted by the sun.
6. It is advisable.

What is a Good Investment?

THERE are three important qualities that every investor must keep in mind when buying securities. These are safety, cheapness and salability.

It Must Be Safe

That must be the first consideration. In forming a judgment on this point experience and a knowledge of the market are probably the most important factors. We have been in business for nearly forty years and our accumulated knowledge and experience is at the disposal of our clients.

It Must Be Cheap

The only criterion of cheapness is that the investment must pay a good rate of interest on the amount of money put into it, and must be bought below its normal price so as to be likely to increase in value.

It Must Be Readily Salable

This is an important point—one often overlooked. For this reason the securities listed on the regular Stock Exchanges are best for they have a wider market and their values are always published in the papers. It is a safe rule to avoid unlisted securities which are canvassed for.

Many Good Investments

Many good investments are obtainable now which are safe, cheap and readily salable. Our experience and knowledge of present conditions are at the service of any investor, great or small. We are always pleased to answer correspondence on this subject.

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