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Upon taking advantage of cheap fares during Easter holidays (about April 1st) and come and consult us regarding any complexional trouble, scalp disease, falling hair, etc., or if you are afflicted with woman's detestation,

Superfluous Hair

or ugly moles, warts, and ruptured veins. come and have them permanently removed by Electrolysis, which is the only treatment advised by the world't best physicians and dermatologists. Avoid depilatories and other nostrums, and don't pull the hairs for six weeks before coming for treatment. treatment. Send ten cents for our hands ome descriptive book and sample Cream.

Graham Dermatological Institute, 502 Church Street, Toronto. Established 1802

If you would know about ranching in the Canadian Northwest, read John R. Craig's new book.

"Ranching with Lords and Commons,"

CLOTH, \$1.25, POSTPAID.

WILLIAM BRIGGS. PUBLISHER,

19-33 Richmond Toronto. Street West,

Ladies' Suits

We manufacture ladies' suits. we manufacture ladies' suits. One of our specialities is a \$12 wool cheviot suit. We sold over 1,000 of these suits this fall at \$12 each. We have 300 of these suits now on hand. We do not care to carry them over till next fall. We will sell them until growth or \$100.000 for \$100.0000 for \$100.00000 for \$100.0000 for \$100.00000 for \$100.0000 for \$100.00000 for \$100.0000 for \$100.00000 for \$100.0000 for \$100.0000 for \$1 sell them until gone for \$4.50 a suit; were \$12. The \$4.50 cloth is wool cheviot, black, navy, myrtle green, seal brown, dark red, dark gray. Skirt is bound in velvet and stitched in silk. The coat is tight-fitting back, belted at waiss with long skirt on coat 5 0 at waist, with long skirt on coat -the latest style. The coat is lined in good sateen. The suits all this winter styles. The sizes all this winter styles. The sizes are from a 14-year girl to a stout woman 44 bust. Any suit can be returned if not satisfactory, and money refunded. Send bust and waist measure—length from neck band to belt in back—sleeve length under seam—also length front, side and back length front, side and back
of skirt and around hip—perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Mention this paper and its date. SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO., London, Canada

5 SHORTHORN BULLS 1 red imported bull, coming 3 years; 2 bulls imported in dam, one red and one roan, coming 1 year; 1 red from imported sire and dam; 1 red, sixteen months, from Scotch dam and sire; also

heifers of all ages for sale. ALEX. BURNS, ROCKWOOD P. O. and STATION, G.T.R.

DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n will pay \$1 each for any of the following volumes of their herdbooks: Volumes 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; also lst vol. Clydesdale Studbook, and 1st vol Dom. Ayrshire Herdbook. Send by express if possible, unpaid (if by post, postage will be returned with price). MENRY WADE, Sec'y, TORONTO, ONT.

WANTED

A young and energetic business man with a small capital. A good opening for a young creamery operator who will put in enough money to ensure his interest in the result of the business. Creamery is located within 30 miles of Toronto, and the sale of its product is insured—one concern will contract to take it all. None but an experienced man and a hustler need apply. State age, experience and amount of capital. Address

F. J. GALLANOUGH, 79 ALBANY AVE., TORONTO, ONT

Stella-So she married him to reform him? How did she begin? Rella-By spending a lot of money. You know how hard it is for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

STRINGHALT.

Would you please publish in your paper a cure for a horse that has a slight touch of stringhalt?

J. S. K. Ans.—The treatment consists in severing a tendon just below and to the front of the hock. Enquire as to the success of different veterinaries with surgical operations, and, if possible, engage one who has successfully operated for string-

UDDER AFFECTED.

Last summer one hind quarter cf cow's udder began giving bloody milk. Then got all right again, but the teat was very hard to milk. The only thing we could notice was a smooth spot on teat at junction of udder, but no lump. She freshened on the 30th ult., but that one quarter is as bad as ever. We annot get milk at all, without use of a siphon. Teat is limp at all times. Can anything be done? Will it ruin cow to use siphon? Can that quarter be dried up without harm to other part of udder; if so, how? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The trouble is caused by a local inflammation of that quarter of the udder, brought on perhaps by some injury. The inflammation has caused a thickening of the wall of the duct, which interferes with the passage of the milk. Nothing can be done to remove the thickening without risk of destroying the The best plan is to remove quarter. some of the milk from the quarter at each milking by siphon. By taking just enough to relieve the udder, the quarter will gradually dry up, but the remaining three will not be affected.

CHRONIC INDIGESTION.

We have a bull that tock sick about four months ago. First stopped chewing his cud, then bloated. The veterinary surgeon put a tube in his side to carry off the gas, and gave him a tonic; for a while he stopped bloating, but did not have much appetite, got very poor, and does not chew his cud right. Sometimes he gets the gas up without the aid of the tube. He is a very valuable animal (imported). W. J. S.

Ans.-Your bull is suffering from chronic indigestion, and would think that your veterinary surgeon prescribed the correct treatment, but evidently the cause of the first attack is operating still. It could scarcely be due to the character of the food, as no doubt you have tried different kinds and quantities since then. It is quite possible that the cause of his ailment may be tuberculosis. I would advise having him tested, or it may be foreign bodies in stomach. In the meantime, I would feed nourishing laxative diet, and give: Gentian and ginger, of each half an ounce; medicinal hydrochloric acid, two drams, to be diluted in a pint of water, and drench. Give one dose, night and morning, half hour before feeding.

LAME MARE-CALF GNAWING WOOD.

1. My mare got lame last spring on hind leg. She did not go lame when walking; but when driving some distance, she went so lame that she would not want to trot any more. But through the summer she seemed to get better: now she shows a little lameness when starting to drive. There is no swelling. She has a curb, which I got blistered by a veterinary two years ago. 2. Calf gnaws wood.

3. Could you give any information, also size of an out-door cement water tank? J. T. H.

Ans.-1. Judging from symptoms given, your mare was lame from the curb during the early part of summer; but now she presents symptoms of spavin lame-Have her examined for spavin. It ness. may be that you are not able to see any enlargement, but a competent veterinary surgeon could diagnose spavin lameness, if it is such, without the enlargement.

2. It may be habit, as calves are apt to form habits of eating paper, rags, wood, etc., or may be due to some derangement of digestive tract, which would create a depraved appetite. Give a little slaked lime with salt to lick at. 3. The size of the cement tank would depend upon the use to be made of it. The concrete should be from two to three inches thick, depending upon the capacity, and should be plastered inside with a finishing coat of cement to make it water-tight and easily cleaned.

Miscellaneous.

RAPE SEED.

Please advise me the price of rape seed, and the amount to sow per acre, as I want to sow about half an acre this spring for feeding hogs.

Ans.-Rape seed is retailing throughout Ontario at about ten cents per pound. Four pounds to the acre is generally recommended, if sown broadcast; two pounds is sufficient, if sown on drills twenty to twenty-four inches apart.

GRAINS FOR ENSILAGE.

I would like to know if mixed grain (peas and oats, cut green) will keep in a silo. Our land is a little cold and wet, and corn is a very uncertain crop, while the mixed grains grow very rank.

READER.

Ans.-Yes, and if it could be arranged to mix clover with the peas and oats. the ensilage would be much improved. The grain crops should be cut just as they begin to turn color, say when the grain of the oats is in the dough stage, and put in the silo green, but without an excess of moisture.

INTERFERENCE WITH POND

I have a big pond along a railroad track. If the railroad fence, which is a rail one, ran straight it would cut off about two rods of the corner of pond. This fence has been this way for over 40 years, and the pond is the only place I have to water my stock.

1. Can the railroad run a wire fence straight through my pond? 2. Can they dig a ditch through that

corner and drain it? 3. Would they be liable for damages if they drained my pond? W. A. M.

Ans.-1 and 2. We think not. 3. We think so.

BARN PLAN WANTED.

A subscriber has been locking for a plan of a stable 40 x 60. He wants plenty of windows, stalls for horses and cattle, and a rcot cellar. Would also like to know how wide to make cattle stalls, and if single stalls for young stock are convenient. For a plan of this kind take a model off that published in the January 14th issue of the "Farmer's Advocate." It would need reducing, but the general plan could be retained. To make it shorter, one of the short rows of cow stalls would have-to be left out altogether. For cattle room is economized by having the stalls double, six feet wide for two average-sized cows, and narrower for young stock. Windows should be large, about four feet wide and two feet high.

MAKING CHARCOAL.

Please let me know, through the Farmer's Advocate," the way to make charcoal. SUBSCRIBER. Simcoe Co., Ont.

Ans.-In the ordinary mode of manufacturing charcoal, sticks of wood are piled up, sometimes in horizontal and and sometimes in vertical layers, around a central opening which extends from the bottom to the top of the heap. heaps are conical or from 10 to 30 or 40 ft. in diameter, and of a height of about 12 ft.; their outer surface, after being made even with chips and twigs, is covered with small branches, leaves, straw, or moss, upon which sods are laid together with the charcoal dust of previous burnings. This dust is mixed with sufficient earth to give it consistency, and when moistened the mixture makes the best of all coverings. The sticks of wood to be charred are of any convenient size, and are closely packed, the interstices of the larger sticks being filled with smaller ones. The central vertical opening in the heap is left for a chimney, and for the introduction of the fire to ignite the heap; to facilitate the latter, a horizontal opening is left in the bottom of the heap, extending from its periphery to the central opening. Around the bottom of the heap other smaller openings are made for the admission of air and the escape of the volatile products. As the charring process proceeds, these small openings are closed, and new ones made nearer the top of the heap, and in other places, as it is found desirable to check the process in some parts and to hasten it in others. The heap is fired in the center at the bottom, and the fire gradually spreads in all directions, but especially toward the openings by which the air is admitted. The carbonization, first completed at the center and top of the heap, gradually meval of such articles.

extends down its sides; and in a heap half charred, the finished portion has the form of an inverted cone, the apex of which is at the bottom of the vertical axis of the heap. As the line between the finished and unfinished portions moves downward, the openings for the admission of air are kept in advance of it, and upper openings are closed as lower ones are made. The completion of the charring of each part of the heap is indicated by the smoke emerging from that part changing from its black and dense appearance to a transparent light bluish color. The tarry matters, which collect mostly toward the close of the operation, run out in channels made for that purpose beneath and around the heap When the entire heap is completely charred, all its openings are closed, and it is then left for one or two days, after which it is partially uncovered and the charcoal drawn out and spread around in thin layers. This is best done at night, so that if any of the charceal remains ignited, it can be quickly seen and quenched. The time required for the process varies with the size of the heap and the state of the weather. Small heaps may be charred in a week, and large ones may require three weeks. A common yield from one cord (128 cubic feet) of wood is about 30 bushels of charcoal.

SILO BUILDING.

I intend building a circular silo of wood and cement, and desire a little information. How far up should the bottom be built of concrete before starting the wooden wall? What do you consider the best kind of wooden wall, not considering the stave silo? If the frame is made of scantling, how far apart should they be placed? What material should be used for sheeting inside and outside, and of what thickness? Please give an estimate of the cost and dimensions of such silo, with a capacity to feed 40 cows, 40 lbs. per day for 6 months? C. H.

Ans.-There is only one style of wooden silo that can be recommended, and that is the temporary stave variety. A wooden silo will not last indefinitely. and the length of time an expensivelybuilt wall will exceed in usefulness the cheaper stave one, if indeed it will last any longer, will not be sufficient to warrant the extra cost. Besides, if something better than the stave is to be built, it will pay by far to build a permanent cement circular wall. A well-constructed stave silo is usually supposed to last ten or twelve years, but we have seen some that were well cared for, having received a coat of tar or whitewash that looked good for twenty years. In building have the foundation extend above the ground from one to two, feet, but have the inside of the wooden wall flush with the inside of the foundation. Tamarack is the best wood to use, after that swamp pine, but hemlock is perhaps most commonly employed. We would give details of construction for a wooden wall sheeted inside and out, but we would rather urge the use of a stave silo, if the cement article is too expensive. In this particular case the cement seems to have been overlooked, and we believe it will be found even cheaper than the wooden wall at first, and infinitely cheaper in the long run. If forty cows were kept, it would pay to build two silos, and feed ensilage during part of the summer. Each of these silos should be about fourteen feet in diameter and thirty feet high. From twelve to fourteen acres of corn of an average crop would fill these.

REMOVAL OF CHATTELS.

A tuys a place from B. 1. Can B remove any loose lumber off the place? It is not mentioned in agreement. 2: Can B remove any articles mentioned in agreement after his time for doing so has Ontario.

Ans.-1. Yes. 2. It is probable that he is legally entitled to do so. We cannot speak more definitely without seeing the exact wording of the agreement. It may be, though, that A would have the right to expect some compensation at B's hands, on account of the latter's delay in effecting the re-

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.