

BOTTLE.

en the doctor gets
medicine manufac-
tured, unless great care
is taken and keep the
advice of an old
doctor says that Rheu-
matism weather is
not to do in case

prescription phar-
macy. Fluid Extract
Compound Kargon,
and Syrup Sarsa-
parilla in a bottle,
after meals and

the homemade mix-
ture of Rheumatism, or
you feel that the
just right. This
kidney regulator,
eddy for all forms
is caused by uric
acid in the kidneys fail
can easily prepare
all cost.

own and vicinity,
option, stated that
these ingredients,
r, they will com-
hem.

ows 'im. 'E was

ver got as 'igh as
-mayor.

en
ing
tning
rm Proof

and
ntal

no size of
re think-
g and we
an inter-

ofing Co

urers
Winnipeg

MEN



your
ack by
ass

GS

GS

photos,
k ar-
out the

AVING
ITED.
ANADA.
S. ENGRAVERS

JANUARY 2, 1908

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

27

FROST AND WOOD CALENDAR

If you have not already received one of our handsome 1908 Calendars and a copy of our latest Catalogue of Farm Implements, we will be glad to send you one FREE, provided you cut out the coupon below, fill it in distinctly and mail it to us AT ONCE. The supply is limited, but we want YOU to have one, as it is an attractive picture for any wall.

Cut along this line.

Please send a copy of your 1908 Calendar and Catalogue "F" of Farm Implements to:

Name.

Post Office.

County. Prov.

The
Frost & Wood Co.,
Limited,
SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA.

ONE DOLLAR ONLY

Buys this handy little

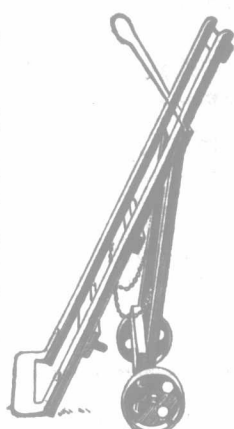
\$3.00 Bag Truck

Offers stand good till Jan. 31st only.

Orders coming after supply is exhausted, money will be refunded.

ORDER AT ONCE AND SECURE A SNAP

Just the thing for handling



GRAIN AND POTATOES

Send your \$1.00, and shipment made same day as received.

Ont. Wind Eng. & Pump Co., Ltd.

TORONTO. DEPT. B. ONTARIO.

ROOF RIGHT NOW

There is one roof that saves money because it will last 100 years. Guaranteed in writing for 25 years.

"OSHAWA" GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

This roof saves you work because it is so easy to put on (do it yourself with a hammer and snips) and save you worry because they fireproof, windproof and weather-proof the building they cover. Write us about it and hear all about it. Address

The PEDLAR People (Est'd 1861).
Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SULPHUR FOR CATTLE.

1. Will the feeding of sulphur to cattle in winter prevent them from becoming lousy?
2. If so, how often, and in what quantities should I feed it?

NEWBEGINNER.

Ans.—1. Sulphur is not recommended by veterinarians for this purpose, although there are stockmen who assert confidently that the feeding of sulphur to sheep will keep them free of ticks. When taken into the system, it is excreted principally through the pores of the skin; hence, has a good action in skin diseases, and may possibly prove of some efficacy in repelling or destroying ticks. By improving the health of feeding cattle, it may also make them more resistant to the effects, if not to the attack, of parasites. The most advantageous insecticide for cattle lice that we have ever heard of was given by Thos. McMillan at the Ontario Winter Fair in 1905, and has been since endorsed by correspondents of "The Farmer's Advocate." It consists of one part hellebore, or insect powder, mixed with three or four parts cement, and dusted along the backs of the cattle.

2. If sulphur is to be fed, it might be mixed with salt in the proportion of about one part sulphur to three or four of salt, and kept constantly before the cattle, then they will not be liable to take overmuch. If given freely with their food, the effect would be to unduly open the pores of the skin, rendering the cattle liable to colds, especially if subjected to rain or other exposure.

PRUNING SHADE TREES.

The town council here are considering the pruning of the shade trees on the streets, and I am instructed to ascertain the opinion of your experts as to the best time of year in which to do this. Our trees are principally maple. I would be obliged if you can give me an early reply.

J. H. S.

Ans.—This matter of pruning trees is one which comes up frequently, and there are so many points to be considered that it may be well to discuss them somewhat fully. With regard to the proper time for pruning, there are probably as many opinions as there are months in the year. This, in itself, is evidence that there is no particular time very much better than another, or, in other words, that the time of pruning is far less important than some other factors which should be considered. I think it goes without saying that light pruning may be safely done any time of year, but where heavy pruning has to be done, and large limbs are to be removed, the rapid healing of the wounds is an important matter. The danger of removing large limbs is principally in the exposure of the cut surfaces to moisture, and the entrance of germs which induce decay. Probably the chief objection to late fall or winter pruning is that there is a tendency for the bark and cambium at the edge of the wound to die back, and thus retard healing over. One of the chief objections commonly urged against spring pruning is that it is the cause of injury by excessive loss of sap, or what is commonly spoken of as bleeding. As a matter of fact, however, this bleeding is not a severe injury to the tree. It is due largely to root pressure in forcing the moisture taken up by the roots into the growing parts of the tree, and has no more serious effect upon the trees than the ordinary tapping of maples for purposes of sugarmaking. On the whole, the best time for pruning, taking into consideration convenience of time and rapid healing of the wounds, is in March or April, after severe frosts are over, and before growth begins.

A factor of far more importance than time is that of the method of removing the limb and treating the wound. Wherever large limbs are to be removed, care should be taken to avoid splitting or tearing of the bark, and the cut should be made as close as possible to the main branch, so as to bring it in a line as nearly as possible with the flow of sap and cambium, which causes the healing over of the part. When large limbs are to be removed, it is best to cut them off first with stubs a foot or so in length, cutting first on the lower side of the branch, and then on the upper side to prevent tearing

down of bark when the limb falls. These stubs can then be removed, cutting as closely as possible to the main branch.

All large wounds should be covered with heavy lead paint, which will exclude moisture and prevent entrance of germs which cause decay.

It goes without saying, however, that all pruning which necessitates cutting out heavy branches is more or less severe upon the tree, and should be avoided by beginning with the young tree and cutting out branches while they are yet small. If street trees were taken in hand and properly trimmed when set out, and for two or three years following, the necessity for heavy pruning afterwards would be avoided.

O. A. C.

H. L. HUTT.

STOVEPIPE DRIPPING—FATTENING POULTRY.

1. Could you give the cause and cure of chimney and stovepipes leaking a black fluid? We use dry wood. It is both offensive and dirty.

2. Could you tell us how to fatten thirty chickens quickly? Would it be more profitable to sell them as they are, weighing about four or five pounds? If you think best to fatten them, please give definite instruction, as we have not been very successful.

NOVICE.

Ans.—1. When the fuel burns, even if it is perfectly dry, a certain amount of water vapor is one of the products of combustion, and this, on coming in contact with a cold material, condenses into liquid water. Where a long pipe leads through a cold room, there is an extra amount of this water vapor condensed on the chilled stovepipe, and this, being mixed with soot and other materials, forms the offensive black fluid referred to. The trouble may best be overcome, perhaps, by shortening the pipe, if that can be done; otherwise, the only thing to do is to warm the room through which the pipe passes, or to keep up a steady fire, which will mitigate the nuisance.

2. We would scarcely consider it advisable for an amateur poultryman to undertake crate-fattening. A good deal may be done to improve the market condition of the birds by confining them in comparatively limited quarters, in a dusky, but dry, clean and well-littered apartment, and feeding liberally on gains, with a morning or noonday mash, taking particular care never to feed more than is eaten up promptly. Commence by feeding considerably less than they will eat, so as to get their digestive systems in good working order. Allow plenty of grit, with clean water, a little green food, and some meat scrap. Corn is the best fattening grain, though it produces a yellow carcass, which is objected to on some markets. Outside of this it does not make so much difference what is fed, so long as enough is given, and a mixture used rather than a single kind of grain.

GOSSIP.

SIR MARCUS SOLD.

The imported Clydesdale stallion, Sir Marcus [7790] (18205), winner of the championship as best Clydesdale stallion, any age, at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and the International Exposition, Chicago, 1907, has been sold by his importers, Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, Ont., to Captain T. E. Robson and Martin H. Rosser, of Denfield, Ont. Sir Marcus is a bay four-year-old horse, sired by Sir Simon (10465), who was by Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride, and the dam of Sir Simon was by Mains of Airies, by Prince of Wales (673), and his grandam by Darnley (222). Sir Marcus is a model draft horse and a typical Clydesdale, combining size with quality, evenly-balanced conformation, flat, flinty bone, fine hair and true action. It is questionable whether another horse of his class, quite his equal in all-round excellence, has ever been brought to this country.

Captain Robson has also purchased, from Mr. O. Sorby, Guelph, the imported Clydesdale stallion, Gartley Standard (18494), brown, foaled June, 1905; sire Everlasting, by Baron's Pride; dam Gartley Forecast, by Prince Thomas; grandam by Prince of Carruchan, by Prince of Wales (673). This is an exceptionally well-bred colt, the four top sires having been Highland Society champions; while, individually, the Captain considers him likely to make as good a horse as the International champion.

DOCTOR WANTED TO AMPUTATE.

But for the timely arrival of a box of Zam-Buk, Mrs. E. F. Fonger, 84 Myrtle Street, St. Thomas, Ont., would have lost her toe. She says: "I am most thankful I discovered the existence of Zam-Buk. For about nine months I suffered cruelly from the effects of having a corn removed from my little toe, for with its removal a hole remained, and my toe was in a terrible state. The Doctor wanted to amputate it. About this time I received a sample box of Zam-Buk, and began using it on my toe. The first application gave me the greatest ease from pain, and encouraged me to give Zam-Buk a thorough trial. Two months after commencing with Zam-Buk there was no sign of a hole, for the flesh had grown in very firmly, and all soreness and pains were entirely banished. Zam-Buk brought about this healing, when all other remedies failed. We find Zam-Buk so valuable that we would not be without a box in the house."

Zam-Buk heals cuts, bruises, old wounds, running sores, eczema, ulcers, boils, eruptions, scalp sores, itch, piles, chapped hands, burns, scalds, and all skin diseases. 50c. a box, all druggists and stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

The Angle LAMP

There's no longer any reason for prejudices against kerosene lighting. The Angle Lamp employs a new principle which does away with all smoking and offensive odors and makes the best and the most satisfactory light in the world.

Brilliant as Gas

or electricity, and better than either, because its light is soft and mellow and does not hurt the eyes. It's the light with "no under shadow," lighted and extinguished like gas. It is safe, clean and convenient. A great difference between the Angle and any other lamp.

Sold on 30 Days Trial

You should get the Angle book and read about this lamp. Write us for catalog 62 J.

THE 1900 WASHNER CO., TORONTO
844 Yonge St.

A COMMERCIAL TRAINING

is of value to every man and woman; it is an absolute necessity to every person having any relations whatever with the business world, and it is the key to successful business management. We give a thorough practical training in Commercial work, including Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law and Business Correspondence. You take the instruction at home and save money thereby. Write to us to-day. We have over 100 other courses. Ask for what you want. Address as below to Canadian Correspondence College, 607-573 Temple Building Toronto, Can.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE LIMITED

IF YOU SAW

lumber or saw wood, make lath or shingles, or work lumber in any form, you should know all about our improved

AMERICAN MILLS

All sizes Saw Mills, Planers, Edgers, Trimmers, Lath Mills, Shingle Mills etc. Complete line, wood working machinery. Catalogue free.

American Saw Mill Moly's Co.
113 Hope St., Hackettstown, N. J.
624 Engineering Bldg., New York City.