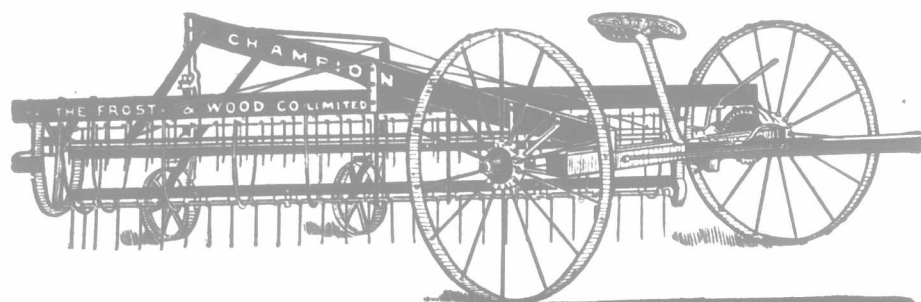




BETTER HAY PRICES

"Well-cured, half-sold," is a true hay proverb. Sweet, clean, well-dried, even-colored hay brings a high price in every market. You can shake newly cut hay and rake it all in one operation, and save the price of a sulky-rake and a tedder—if you own a

Champion Side Delivery Rake Used in connection with the Champion Hay Loader

below illustrated, you have a combination that will do your haying up "to the King's taste." We can't go into detail here about these high-grade haying machines, but we have done so in our free catalog. In it you'll find answered the questions you're most liable to ask. Capacity of Loader is easily 2 tons in ten minutes; no break-downs, either; no getting off wagon to detach loader. With the Side Delivery Rake you can shake and rake a 20-acre field easily in four hours and leave it in good shape for the loader. It works so smoothly—no threshing or hard-hitting—that it will rake clean a bean-field and not waste any. Better send for that catalog "10" and our "Farmer's Ready Reckoner." BOTH FREE. We have an agent in your vicinity who will gladly answer your questions. Call on him and ask about these two machines.

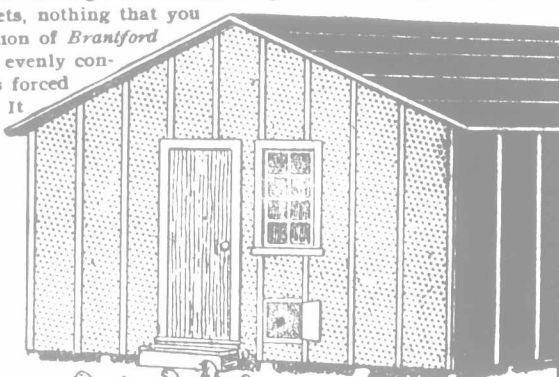
**Frost &
Wood
Co., Ltd.**
Smith's Falls, Can.



HOW THE VERY LIFE IS EATEN OUT OF MOST ROOFING.

Not two Roofings in a hundred can withstand the slow, secret, dangerous attacks of acid—a deadly enemy to most Roofing. Because few Roofing makers care to spend the extra money necessary to make such Roofing. Acids are caused by green or damp hay, or the cattle in your sheds. These cattle sweat, producing vapor which contains acids and gases destructive to most Roofing. These enemies attack the underside—which is weak in most Roofing—and does its ruinous work where you cannot see it, till too late. The first you know that it is not what the fellow claimed is the startling sight of a million "pin-holes" all over. Examine the Roofing of your barn now—you'll likely find this defect. This is caused by weak insides, which should be the strongest part, but the portion hopelessly slighted by most makers because you won't test it. Nearly all Roofing, except Brantford, has as a foundation wood pulp, jute, cotton cloth, etc., which cannot absorb sufficiently. It possesses nothing to hold it together, and is coated with cheapest covering obtainable: animal fats, greases, oils, tar, or some other refuse. These dangerous coatings are so weak that they are ready at the mercy of the acids. And the foundation! It has no barrier! It has already wilted. No amount of supposedly preventatives can save this Roofing. It is bound to go to pieces sooner or later and just when you least expect. Most Roofing makers will try to avoid the issue if asked to show insides of their Roofing. But we encourage tests of Brantford Asphalt Roofing. There are no secrets, nothing that you shouldn't know. The foundation of Brantford Asphalt Roofing is long-fibred, evenly condensed pure wool. Asphalt is forced into wool, soaking every fibre. It is heavily coated with special waterproof coating into which Silica Sand is rolled under pressure. Brantford Asphalt Roofing is wear resisting, fire, water, weather, acid and smoke-proof. Rain or snow can't freeze or crack it; heat of sun cannot melt it. Its pliability prevents cracking or opening at seams. There are many other Brantford superlatives. Our Big Roofing Book with Brantford samples is free. Write us or your dealer now.

Brantford Roofing



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Brantford, Canada.

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BAD LEGS

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ARSENICAL SOLUTION.

What is Arsenical Solution?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Bulletin 175, from the Inland Revenue Department, gives a report on Liquor Arsenicals, or Fowler's Solution, sometimes called Arsenical Solution. The composition is: Arsenious anhydride in powder 87½ grains, potassium carbonate 87½ grains, compound tincture of lavender 5 fluid drams, and enough distilled water. Heat the arsenious anhydride and the potassium carbonate with 10 fluid ounces of distilled water in a one-pint flask until a clear solution is obtained; cool; add the compound tincture of lavender, and sufficient distilled water to produce one pint of the solution.

VALIDITY OF PEDIGREE.

Enclosed please find description and pedigree of a young stallion, called Highland Chief, No. 1192, C. H. R. Will you please let me know, through "The Farmer's Advocate," whether this horse is registered or not? If not registered, why the number attached to his name?

WATERLOO.

Ans.—Highland Chief, 1192, is advertised as recorded in what is called the Canadian Horse Register, probably better known by the name of the King Dods Record; it is conducted by the Canadian Sportsman, Toronto. A book has never been published; the pedigrees as recorded appear in the columns of the Sportsman. It is not a recognized record for Standard-bred horses. The only officially recognized record at the present time is the American Trotting Register, 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. If you will submit the pedigree to them they will tell you whether it is eligible for their book.

PROSPECTIVE VALUE OF HAY CROP.

Could you advise me, through your valuable paper, what would be a fair price per acre, as it stands, for a good crop of clover and timothy, mixed, to be cut for hay; also price per acre for fair crop?

T. B.

Ans.—There are so many conditions affecting the consideration of such a problem that we prefer to answer it in another form. With good haying weather, up-to-date appliances, and not over a quarter-mile haul, a first-class quality of hay cured in the coil can be made and put in the barn for \$2.00 to \$2.50 per ton, allowing 1½ tons per acre. Providing a margin for risk of unfavorable weather, we should say the average cost need not exceed \$3.00, and with a two-ton crop it might be handled for \$2.50. Deducting this from the prospective local value of the crop, our inquirer may make his own calculations.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—WEIGHT, HOUSING AND FEEDING.

1. What is the average weight of both sexes of White Wyandotte?
2. Are they a good laying strain?
3. How many eggs does the average hen lay in a year (White Wyandotte)?
4. What are the color of their eggs?
5. How big a house would be sufficient for twenty-five hens, being built shanty shape?
6. Which way should the windows be facing to catch the most of the sun?
7. How big should the yard be to accommodate twenty-five birds?
8. What kind of feed is best for laying hens?

Ans.—1. Cock, 8½ pounds; cockerel, 7½ pounds; hen, 6½ pounds; pullet 5½ pounds.

2. They are an excellent dual-purpose breed, good for both table, poultry and eggs, especially for winter eggs, resembling the Rocks in this respect.

3. It depends on strain, individuality, feeding, management, time of moulting, etc. Probably 100 to 120 eggs per year would be a fair average, though many will do much better.

4. Light, but not white.

5. A house twelve feet square would suffice nicely.

6. In most parts of the country the sun shines for the most part from the south.

7. The poultry-house window should face either south or south-east by south.

8. The larger the better. For permanent sod runs, authorities advise 100 square feet per hen.

S. All kinds.

ANTICIPATES TROUBLE FROM WIREWORMS.

In breaking a field of sod 14 years standing, I am afraid of wireworms.

D. McL.

Ans.—You have good reason to anticipate trouble from wireworms, but the only measure to be advised is discretion in the choice of crops, with a view to minimizing the injury. Plant corn or sow peas this year, and barley next spring, seeding to clover to be plowed up after the first hay crop has been removed, harrowing immediately afterwards, then cross-plowing in September of the same year, and repeating the three-year rotation. It is worthy of being remembered that wireworms commonly prove most destructive in the second year after the land has been plowed out of sod, and as barley and rye are less injured by wireworms than other small grains, they are good crops for this second season. Clover, also, is comparatively little injured. A short rotation, bringing in clover frequently, is a good means of combating wireworms.

Veterinary.

FATALITY IN SHEEP.

Two of my sheep have died and some more are sick. The symptoms are as follows: Upper lips swell, their throat swells, and there is a discharge from the nostrils; diarrhea sets in, and they are unable to rise and soon die.

L. C. W.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate malignant catarrh, which is supposed to be contagious, and may be caused by drinking water containing decayed animal or vegetable matter. Treatment is seldom successful. Preventive treatment consists in seeing that the food and water taken are of good quality, and isolating any that show symptoms. Apply hot poultices or hot water to the swollen parts, and hold head over boiling water to force the patient to inhale steam. Give internally 10 drops carbolic acid in ½ pint water three times daily. If you have any more attacked, I think it would be wise to send for your veterinarian, as my diagnosis may be wrong, and a personal investigation by a veterinarian is necessary.

V.

LUMP IN TEAT.

Heifer has been milking 12 months, and will be due to calve again in July. About April 1st, a lump appeared at the end of one front teat. This interfered with milking, until it was very hard to draw the milk from that quarter. For a week now, the quarter has been swollen and hot. Did the lump cause this? Would it be safe to have the lump removed, it being at the very point, and when would it be well to operate?

J. S. H.

Ans.—No doubt the inflammation of the quarter is the result of the trouble in the teat. Bathe the quarter long and often with hot water, and after bathing rub it well with camphorated oil. If the teat is still sore, or the milk very hard to draw, use a teat syphon until she goes dry. Then get your veterinarian to operate on the teat. Do not allow anyone but a veterinarian to operate, else he will probably make matters worse.

V.

GOSSIP

The annual report of the Lincoln Long-wool Sheep-breeders' Association shows a favorable condition of affairs. The numbers of sheep exported during the year were 1,286 rams and ram lambs, and 282 ewes and ewe lambs. These figures are lower than usual. The funds of the Society show an increase and the present membership is 286.

John Miller, Brougham, Ont., writes: "The three Shorthorn bulls priced in my advertisement are all good animals, in good condition, and if you cannot take time to come and see them, I will ship to order and guarantee satisfaction. I sold a sister to the roan calf's dam, at 12 months old, for \$380; and the dam of the red and white calf I consider the best young cow I have. I have this week sold to Hugh Thomson, St. Mary's, the two-year-old bull, Chamberlain, to head his select herd of cows. He visited a lot of good herds before getting suited, but soon decided to take this bull after seeing him."