

Deserters

ARTEMUS WARD, the famous American humorist, whose humor sometimes was a lance-thrust, once said that he was willing to sacrifice all his first wife's relations on the altar of his country. Many a man has been willing to let others do his fighting for him---willing, also, to share the rewards of peace and victory. Men of this type belong to the deserter class.

In Canada are hundreds of business firms striving with all their might to make better times for themselves and their communities. To them all honor.

But there are other firms—manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers—who are “standing pat,” “playing safe,” doing absolutely nothing to build up business. They are mere lookers on, not participants in the valorous struggle of their brethren to maintain and establish good times.

Look about you and you will find in the advertising columns of this and other newspapers many messages from firms with a sturdy confidence in the future.

Lifter or Leaner---which are you?

Next week's issue of the Farmer's Advocate will contain our big advertisement entitled
"TO MEN EARNING \$20 TO \$30 PER WEEK"
 All readers of the Advocate should make a point of reading this advertisement.

The Imperial Life Assurance Co.
 OF CANADA
 Head Office:—TORONTO.

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres on main road, near market, with season's crop; two sets of buildings, price reasonable for immediate possession. Might consider a small farm in exchange. This is one of the best farms in Elgin County, with about the best buildings. Apply
BOX W, FARMER'S ADVOCATE,
LONDON :: ONTARIO
 Ill health the reason for selling.

WANTED

Cream markets have advanced, and we are now paying W.A.R. prices for good quality.

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Cream Supplied.

TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LIMITED
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You can cook to the full capacity of the top and bake an oven full of good things with a

McClary's
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Range at the same time. Many exclusive features you should know about. Let the McClary dealer show you. 85

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine
 Published Once a Week. \$1.50 per Year in Advance.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Feeding Fish.

I have a fish pond on my farm which I have stocked up well with trout, and would like to know what is best to feed them on in the winter. A reply through your paper will oblige. A. D.

Ans.—Have any of our readers had any experience in feeding fish?

Seeding Down.

Would you kindly let me know if it is a good time to seed down a piece of land in the fall? It is a field which I had grain on this summer, and did not seed in the spring, and would like to seed it. When would be the right time to sow the seed and clover?

A READER.

Ans.—Timothy seed should be sown in September or early October. Clover, on the snow or late in the spring. This practice is followed where seeding down is done with fall wheat. If your field has nothing on it, you had better work it well this fall and seed it to clover or timothy and clover together, with a nurse crop in the spring.

Fall Cultivation—Weaning Calves.

1. Which is the more advantageous, sod turned on edge or turned over flat?
 2. Does it advance spring work any to harrow in the fall? If so, which implement would be preferable?
 3. What period of time should it take to wean calves that have been sucking cows?

R. L. C.

Ans.—1. We prefer to have sod well turned over, and not set up too much on edge. There is less danger of grass getting started up between the furrows before seeding can be commenced, and the sod generally rots more quickly.

2. As a general thing, especially on heavy land, it is preferable to leave the land in the rough state as the plow turns it. In some cases it is wise to ridge up the soil, as it dries out more quickly and allows of earlier working in the spring. Harrowing with the drag harrow may be done to good advantage sometimes on sod plowed in the fall. It works it down and stops some of the danger of it growing up to grass. On well-drained soil it is not a bad practice. As a general thing, harrowing is not the best practice, as it has a tendency to cause the land to run together.

3. Sometimes one week and sometimes two or three, depending upon the calf and its environment.

Ginseng Culture.

Would you kindly tell me something about the culture of ginseng? Where could one likely get the necessary roots, or cuttings, or whatever is needed? Also, when would be best time to start?

READER.

Ans.—Ginseng may be grown either from seed or rootlets, and as it requires practically two seasons to produce the seedlings, it might be profitable in the end to procure the rootlets first. However, if you wish to start a little more cheaply and use the seed, it can be done as follows: Prepare a bed where the soil is a loose, friable loam, containing considerable humus. Work it to the depth of one foot, and remove all sticks, stones, etc. Work in a large quantity of leaf-mould or other forms of humus. The bed should be situated in the forest or woods where there is considerable natural shade. Failing this, artificial shade can be produced by lattice-work and quick-growing vines. Sow the seeds in autumn in rows 3 or 4 inches apart, and place the seed from 1½ to 2 inches apart in the rows. Cover with leaves, and later on with brush to hold the snow. In the spring, remove the brush but allow the leaves to remain, if they are not too thick. Keep clear of weeds during the first summer, and in the following autumn apply a coat of horse manure and brush again. During the next summer keep the weeds out and transplant into permanent beds the following autumn. The permanent beds should be prepared much as the nursery beds, and be situated in the woods. Plant the young seedlings 5 or 6 inches apart each way, and protect from stock or other sources of danger. Reliable nursery firms handle both the seed and rootlets. Correspond with them and get prices and conditions.