

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### LITTER CARRIERS.

Please give a plan of a track having a box with a false bottom for purpose of cleaning out stable. A.

Ans.—Write Lyman C. Smith, Oshawa, Ont., who advertises litter carriers in this paper. He will furnish all information on such subjects.

#### NELSON ROWLAND'S WHEREABOUTS.

Can you inform me through the columns of your valuable paper as to the whereabouts of the Standard-bred trotting stallion, Nelson Rowland 14351? He travelled in the London district the last few years, but has been sold. Give name and address of owner. A. D. C.

Ans.—We are informed that he is owned by a Mr. McCarthy, of Park Hill, Ont., proprietor of a stage route there.

#### KEEPING EGGS—FEEDING CARROTS.

1. How is the best way to pack eggs for keeping, and how long will they keep?
2. How often and in what quantity should carrots be fed to driving horse that is inclined to be a little washy?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Eggs can be kept quite well for a season in a solution of water glass (sodium silicate) one part to water eight parts. Put the eggs in a crock and pour the liquid over them. Lime water made by two pounds of fresh slacked lime, a pint of salt and four gallons of water is also a good preservative. Only the clear water is used. For keeping eggs a few weeks, pack them in bran and store in a cool place.

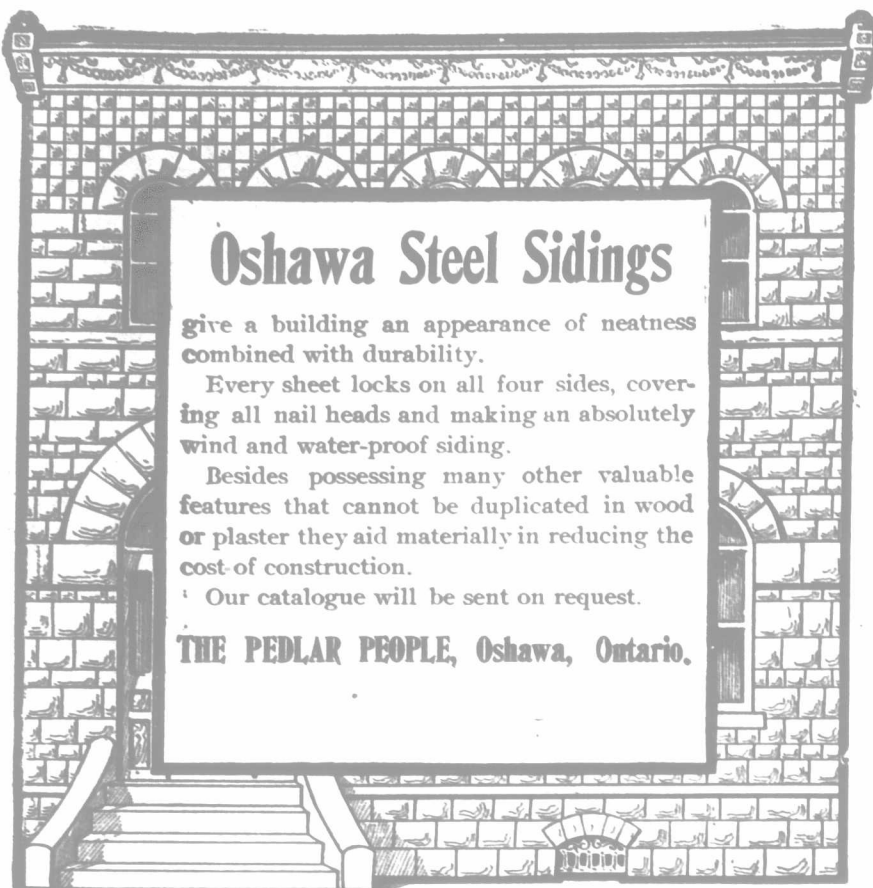
2. Would not feed more than one a day, and that after the dry feed had been eaten.

#### BLACK WALNUT AND WHITE PINE.

Would you kindly let me know where I can get black walnut trees for transplanting, or the nuts. What kind of soil is needed? How long would it take for them to grow to about 12 to 14 inches in diameter, and how far apart should they be planted? Should they be planted in rows or broadcast? Would they grow in Parry Sound District, anywhere along Grand Trunk line, and also white pine trees? Kindly give full particulars, if you can. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We cannot find that walnut seedlings are produced and sold in Canada at prices suitable for practical reforestation. The same applies to the nuts for planting, which can be had, however, by arrangement with someone in the Lake Erie district, where the tree now grows, or with some of our leading seedsmen. Trees at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, grew from a height of 12 inches to about 18 feet, on the average, in 15 years, and attained a diameter of 3½ inches. Trees are usually large enough for making lumber at from 40 years upwards, and reach their full size at about 100 years. In the Ottawa plantation, the seedlings were planted 5 feet by 10 feet in rows. In Northern Ontario, this tree succeeds best on warm, sandy loams, and fails in cold or wet soil. It is also important that the snow should lie deep around it to protect the taproot from severe freezing or sudden changes. There are trees now growing probably 10 to 15 years old at Bala, Muskoka, and Sir Henri Joli de Lotbiniere has succeeded in growing them still farther north on his estate in Quebec. The nuts should be kept over winter, mixed with moist sand and exposed to frost. They should be planted in spring, as soon as the soil will permit, but care must be taken to protect them from squirrels and mice, both before and after planting. In 1899, hickory and walnut were planted in the forest reserves of Eastern Ontario, and information as to these could, no doubt, be obtained from Mr. Southworth, of the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto. White pine grows at its highest perfection in the Parry Sound District: would be best propagated by seedlings, such as the Ontario Government proposes to grow for farmers at Guelph; but would, in most localities, propagate itself in time, if protected from fires. The growth is much slower than walnut, requiring about 80 years to make merchantable timber.

W. H. MULDER.



## Oshawa Steel Sidings

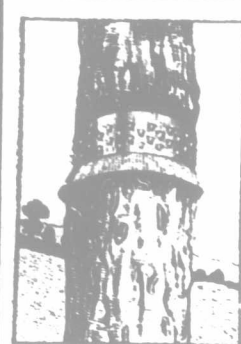
give a building an appearance of neatness combined with durability.

Every sheet locks on all four sides, covering all nail heads and making an absolutely wind and water-proof siding.

Besides possessing many other valuable features that cannot be duplicated in wood or plaster they aid materially in reducing the cost of construction.

Our catalogue will be sent on request.

**THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ontario.**



## ARNDT TREE PROTECTOR

(BRASS BAND.)

**SIMPLE, EFFECTIVE, INEXPENSIVE.**

Absolutely the most positive preventive against all creeping and crawling insects. It will save the trees. Save time and labor. Save money.

This simple brass band is patented and put upon the market as pre-eminently the very best and surest device yet invented for preventing the encroachment of all creeping and climbing insects. It is made of brass, does not corrode or rust, does not take an expert to place on a tree, and when once on overcomes all the difficulties met with by other methods of tree protecting, and lasts for years. No chemicals used. The Arndt Tree Protector comes in coils of twenty (20) feet, neatly and securely packed in boxes, with brass fasteners and cotton wadding, and with full directions for using on each box.

## ARNDT TREE PROTECTOR, Limited

F. V. PARSONS, Manager.

Office: Standard Stock Exchange Bldg., No. 43 Scott St., Toronto, Ont.  
Write us for pamphlets giving full particulars and rates. Live agents wanted.

## A New Record

For draft geldings of any breed was made in the Chicago Auction Market on March 23rd last, when a high-grade Clydesdale Gelding was sold for \$665 to Messrs. Armour & Co.

We are the oldest and largest importers of **Clydesdales** in America, and are now offering extraordinary bargains in this breed, and also in **PERCHERONS, SHIRES, SUFFOLKS, HACKNEYS and GERMAN COACHERS.**

## ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON,

JANESVILLE, WIS. BRANDON, MAN.

If your district is not supplied with a good stallion, write at once to **MR. JAMES SMITH, Manager Manitoba Branch.**



## International Importing Barn

J. B. HOGATE, Prop., SARNIA, ONT., IMPORTER OF

## CLYDESDALE, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS

Last importation Nov. 9th, 1903, consisting of stallions sired by Sir Everard, Hiawatha, Black Prince of Laughton, King of Kyle, Sir Thomas, Royal Carrick, Clan Chattan, Lord Lothian, Balmedie, P. Charming, Prince of Airies, and from noted dams. Several are tried horses. If you want first-class horses at right prices, terms to suit, write for particulars, and come; I will pay one-half railroad fare. Think I can save you money.

**H. H. COLISTER, Travelling Salesman.**

## IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

I have just returned from Scotland with a fine lot of Clydesdale stallions of great breeding and individuality. They are indeed a fine lot and just the kind the country needs. Write for prices and description, or, better still, come and see and be convinced of what I say.

**WM. COLQUHOUN,** om **MITCHELL P. O. AND STATION (G. T. R.), ONT.**

## ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Please inform me where one can learn electrical engineering. R. S. T.

Lambton Co.

Ans.—At the School of Practical Science, Toronto, Ont., and between terms working in an electric lighting or street railway electric power house.

## A BAD WEED.

Will you kindly give a remedy for a very bad weed growing in pastures, known as carpet-weed? It is getting very common and spreading rapidly here. It could, I presume, be destroyed by plowing; but my pasture and many of my neighbors' pasture land is broken land, which can't be cultivated.

## SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The best treatment for such weeds on broken lands is to manure the land in winter with a light coat of barnyard manure; or in the summer with ashes, or the commercial fertilizers advertised in this journal. The grass should also be renewed by a seeding of white clover and other grasses suitable to the soil. This treatment is not destructive of the weeds directly, but stimulates the grass, which, naturally, is more persistent than the weed.

## MAMMOTH CLOVER.

Have a field of Mammoth clover. Would it not be better for me to cut it for hay, if it grew rank; and then keep the second cut for seed; or if it were only a medium crop, to leave the first cut for seed?

2. For what purpose is the seed used?

3. Should it be the same price as the common red?

4. Had a calf castrated about two o'clock in the afternoon, and next morning it was dead. What was the cause? It had not suffered, for the bedding was not scattered. W. J. S.

Ans.—1. Our experience with Mammoth clover was on a field in good tilth, and the crop grew quite rank, so we cut it early in June, and later in the season for seed. We know it is quite customary to take but one crop in a season, but would do as you suggest, depending upon character of the growth. In some parts it is pastured until about June 10th.

2. The seed is used for seeding purposes to grow a crop for soiling, for manure, or for hay.

3. The price will depend upon the supply; but we should expect it to be more expensive than common red, as it is not as easily grown.

4. It would be hard to say what was the cause of death without an examination. It may have bled too much, or died of shock.

## HEATING AND VENTILATING SCHOOL.

Would you please give a description of how to heat and ventilate a schoolhouse of three rooms, two below, and one above one of these; to obtain a sufficient supply of cold air and let out the impure air; to get heat from the lower rooms; there being no excavation below.

S. S. W.

Ans.—We would judge that your cheapest and most satisfactory plan would be to have a small-sized excavation made and an ordinary furnace, or box-stove furnace, put in. If, however, you do not wish to do this, we do not see how you can avoid using two stoves. The so-called "ventilating stove" would, perhaps, be the best for the purpose. It is simply an ordinary stove, about which is placed a cylinder (not a closed case) of zinc or tin. Beneath the stove, a large hole to which a pipe from the outside enters, is cut through the floor. The fresh air coming in through the pipe is thus heated about the stove before passing into the room. For the removal of foul air, it is also necessary to have an opening made and connected with the chimney. This opening is best placed close to the floor, and as near the stove as possible. Openings at the top of the room for this purpose are not now recommended by the best authorities. By having them at the bottom, ventilation of the room and more equable heating, by reason of the warm air being drawn downward again on its way out, are accomplished at one stroke. Since you have an upper room to be heated, we would say to have a large-sized stove in the room immediately beneath. Over part of the top of this stove, place a tin hood or enclosure from which a pipe may run to the upper room. This, with the stovepipe, should heat it adequately, provided the foul-air escape is placed as described above.