THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

FOUNDED 1866

A BAD COLD Developed Into BRONCHITIS.

Neglected Bronchitis is very often the direct cause of Consumption, and on the first symptom appearing Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be used and the Bronchitis cured.

The symptoms are, tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, and later of a greenish or yellowish color, coming from the bronchial tubes when coughing, especially the first thing in the morning.

Mrs. Dan. J. McCormack, Cleveland, N.S., writes: "My little boy two years old caught a bad cold which developed into Bronchitis. He was so choked up he could hardly breathe. Reading about your wonderful medicine, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I decided to try a bottle and with such good result I got another which completely cured him, without having a doctor. I cannot say too much in its praise; I would not be without it in the house as I consider it a sure cure for Colds and Bronchitis."

The price of "Dr. Wood's" Norway Pine Syrup is 25c. It is put up in a yellow wrapper. Three pine trees is the trade mark. Be sure and accept no substitute for Dr. Wood's.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Leicesters and Embden Geese for Sale covered, with size and quality combined. Sire Maple Lodge Wallace 99. Prices very reasonable. Write, or come and see. Greer Bros., Trout Creek Farm (farm half mile). Lucknow, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cat-tle, Yorkshire Hogs-Present offering : Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to Buena Vista Farm. John Cousins & Sons, Harriston, Ont.

Shropshires The right quality to breed from. Choice animals of both come for sale Also White Windotte cockerels. both sexes for sale. Also White Wyandotte cockerels. W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ontario.

Tower Farm Oxford Downs ¹_{off} ing a bunch of good strong ram lambs for flock h e a d e r s from imported sire. Prices right. E. BARBOUR, ERIN, ONT. Erin station, C. P. R.

Away back, when herds of buffalo grazed along the foothills of Western mountains, two hardy prospectors fell in with a bull bison that seemed to have been separated from his kind and run muck. One of the prospectors took to the branches of a tree, and the other dived into a cave. The buffalo bellowed at the emtrance to the cavern, and then turned toward the tree. Out came the man from the cave and the buffalo took after him again. The man made another dive for the hole. After this had been repeated several times, the man in the tree called to his comrade, who was trembling at the mouth of the cavern : "Stay in the cave, you idiot!" "You don't know nothing about this hole!' bawled the other. "There's a bear in it !"

OUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

MUD FEVER.

Mare has what my veterinarian calls mud fever in three legs, from foot to knees and hock. The skin is rough and scaly, dry, with hair inclined to scruff off. A. H. C.

Ans.-Give her a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with 11 ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for 10 days. Keep her idle, and apply oxide-of-zinc ointment to the legs, well rubbed in. twice daily, until the scales become softened. Then brush them off, and apply twice daily a lotion made of 1 ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, mixed with a pint of water. If necessary, you may work or drive her as soon as you commence to apply the lotion, but if possible avoid getting the legs wet or muddy. V

SEEDLINGS IN SEED-BEDS.

Please find inclosed \$1.50 check, for continuance of "The Farmer's Advocate." My brother finds it a valuable paper on the farm.

He has planted the seeds of some elms, maples, and Douglas spruces. They have come very thick in the beds, and I am wondering if they could be removed. If they would grow all winter, they could be put out again at proper distances W. E. C next spring.

Ans.-Seedlings of forest trees should not be lifted and moved into the house in autumn. Maples and elms should be left in the beds till spring, and then transplanted. Seedlings of Douglas fir should be left in beds with brush or similar protection over them, and transplanted in the spring.

E. J. ZAVITZ

KILLING GROUND-HOGS AND SKUNKS.

Will you please publish the best method of killing ground-hogs and skunks in their H. I. holes.

Ans.-In 1907, a correspondent of "The Farmer's Advocate'' reported very satisfactory results from acting upon a friend's advice to purchase a pair of fox terrier dogs. He says he personally saw them kill twenty-five ground - hogs and three skunks. We cannot say how generally his experience is supported by that of others, but the following method of destroying ground-hogs is recommended with complete confidence for this particular

Poisoning, by placing in the burrows cloths dipped in carbon bisulphide, an inflammable, poisonous liquid, which volatilizes readily, forming a vapor which is heavier than the air, and hence sinks to the bottom of the burrow, killing the ground-hogs, is a remedy which has been often recommended in these columns, and

This liquid can be purchased at any





druggist's at about five cents an ouncecheaper in large quantities, and an ounce is quite sufficient for one hole or nest.

Spot out the holes which you know to be habited, and then, about sundown, with bottle and bits of old woollen rags or waste of any kind, go the round and doctor each one. Roll up a little piece of rag about the size of a hen's egg, not too tight, and saturate this from the bottle, pouring on until the rag has all it will hold. Then reach down the hole as far as you can and deposit it there, after which cover up the entrance with sods or loose earth, and tramp solid, being careful not to allow the earth to roll down and cover up the rag, else this might stop the volatilization of the liquid into the deadly gas which suffocates the animal. This gas is heavier than air, so penetrates to the bottom of the hole, and kills all living things. Covering the hole is probably unnecessary, as the gas, being heavier than air, would go down and exclude the air; but when you cover the end of the hole, or holes, as the case may he, you can see, if you go back, whether the ground-hog has dug out or not. If not so, in a day or two, you may conclude he has been dispatched.

This method is much ahead of traps or shooting, as it takes very little time, and is quite inexpensive. When you have administered the dose and covered the hole, the ground hog is dead and buried in the grave he dug himself.





