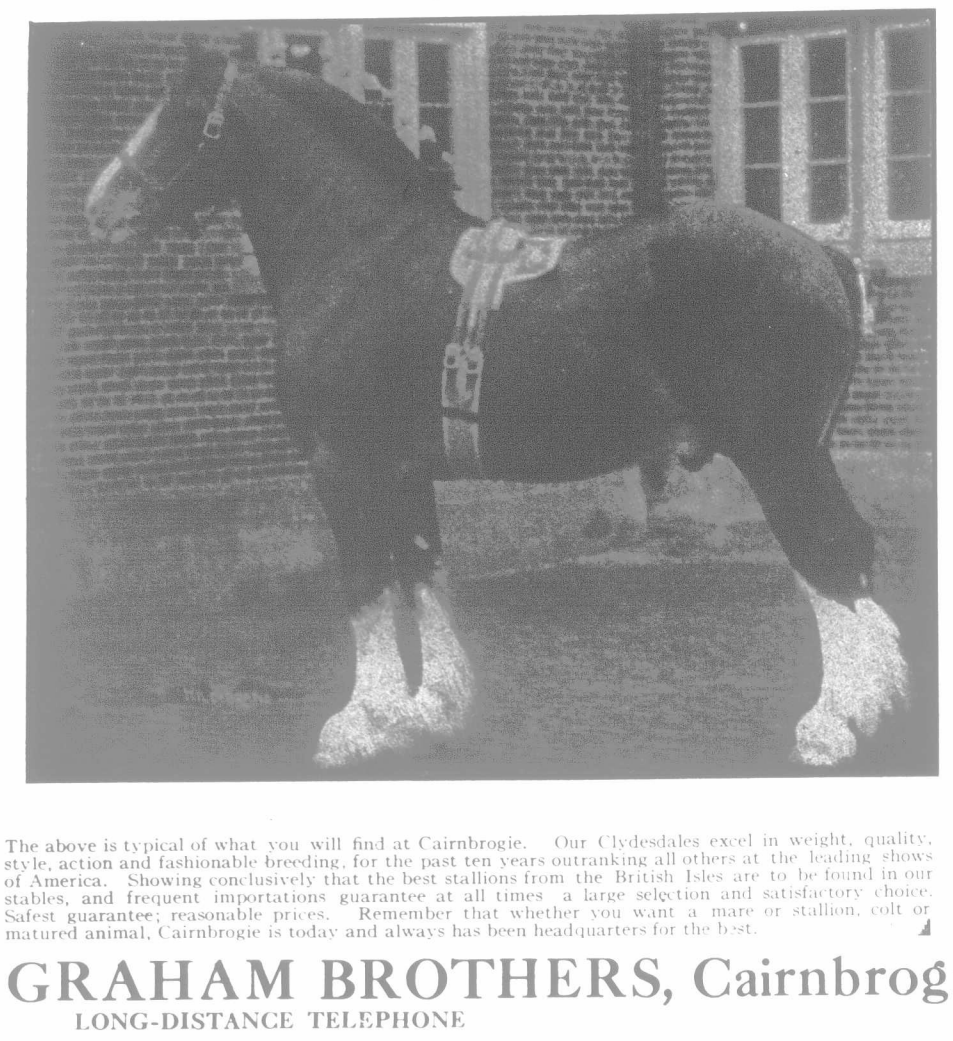
CANADA'S LEADING HORSE IMPORTERS

CAIRNBROGIE STOCK FARM



Is a Mecca where all Clydesdale Fanciers meet on this continent in quest of their

Idols and Ideals in Clydesdale Perfection

The story of the Show-yard Records of our Clydesdales is familiar to all, and approached by none on this side of the Atlantic.

At the 1914 National Exhibition, Toronto, which is conceded to be the most attractive show of its kind in America, our recently-imported Clydesdales were awarded prizes as follows:

CLYDESDALES

Stallion 4 years and over	1st and 5th
Stallion 3 years and under 4	1st and 2nd
Stallion 2 years and under 3	1st, 2nd and 3rd
Stallion 1 year and under 2	1st
Mare 4 years and over	1st
Mare 3 years and under 4	2nd
Mare 1 year and under 2	1st
Best five Stallions, any age	1st
Champion Stallion, any age	1st
Champion Mare, any age	1st
Grand Championship Mare, any breed	1st

CANADA'S WINTER LIVE-STOCK SHOW, GUELPH

Stallion 4 years and over	1st
Stallion 3 years and under 4	1st and 2nd
Stallion 2 years and under 3	1st and 4th
Stallion 1 year and under 2	2nd
Mare 4 years and over	1st
Mare 3 years and under 4	2nd
Stallion 3 years and under 4, Canadian-bred	1st
Champion Stallion, any age	1st
Champion Mare, any age	1st
Grand Championship, all breeds competing	1st

The above is typical of what you will find at Cairnbrogie. Our Clydesdales excel in weight, quality, style, action and fashionable breeding, for the past ten years outranking all others at the leading shows of America. Showing conclusively that the best stallions from the British Isles are to be found in our stables, and frequent importations guarantee at all times a large selection and satisfactory choice. Safest guarantee; reasonable prices. Remember that whether you want a mare or stallion, colt or matured animal, Cairnbrogie is today and always has been headquarters for the best.

GRAHAM BROTHERS, Cairnbrogie, Claremont, Ontario, Canada

LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE STATION C. P. R.

Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, $1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

Unthrifty Pig—Feed for Calves.

I have a hog nine months old, and it does not seem to thrive much. About two months ago I discovered a worm about 18 inches long. That was the only one I saw. I feed principally mangels and slop from the house. It was fed sulphate of iron. The hog is quite loose in the bowels, I think a little too much. Can you tell me what is the matter with it, as it seems always to be hunting in manure?

2. Could you tell me what would be a good feed for young calves in the shape of grain and flax seed, or linseed meal mixed with certain quantities of grain, say oats, wheat, barley or pea meal? What would be the quantities of each for giving calves about a month old?

W. J. L.

Ans.—1. If you are sure the hog has worms, make a mixture of 1 part oil of turpentine to 16 parts of sweet milk, and give a dose of 6 to 8 ounces after fasting the hog for about 12 hours. Repeat the dose in three days. Put the hog out on clean ground, if possible, where he cannot root in the manure, and make him take exercise; also prepare 1 ounce each of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica. Mix and make into 24 powders, and give a powder twice a day in a little milk or other food.

2. In case the calves are receiving skim milk, it is not profitable to feed grain, which is highly nitrogenous. Barley, oats and corn, with a little bran, would be all that is sufficient. However, if the skim milk is scarce and the calf is to be reared chiefly on grain, a mixture consisting of 5 pounds of oats, 5 of barley, 3 of bran, 1 of corn meal and 1 pound of oil cake meal would be a very good mixture. The amount to feed at each time will depend upon the appetite of the calf and the way he is doing. If there is no skim milk at all, the oil cake meal could be slightly increased.

Spring Rye—Fertilizers.

1. What objections are there to seeding of spring rye? Has it a bad effect on the land?

2. Could enough fertilizer be sown through a grain drill, sowing two rows of corn at a time, to be of benefit (12 quarts per acre); that is, to mix the fertilizer with the corn?

3. What mixture of fertilizer, other than manure, would be most beneficial for corn on sandy loam, and also for turnips?

H. D. L.

Ans.—1. Spring rye is not a heavy-yielding crop. It has no bad effect on the land, but is not generally considered a profitable crop because of the low average yield. It is a poor land crop.

2. We would not advise this method of sowing fertilizer. Sow broadcast and work up with the soil when preparing the field for corn. Fertilizer is also likely to rust a grain drill and cause trouble.

3. For corn, try nitrate of soda 120 lbs., acid phosphate 340 lbs., and muriate of potash 140 lbs. For turnips, try nitrate of soda 130 lbs., acid phosphate 400 lbs., and muriate of potash 120 lbs. Or some of the ready-mixed fertilizers or basic slag advertised in these columns would be good. Apply according to the direction of the manufacturers.

A miner rode into Santa Fe with dyspepsia one day, consulted a doctor and took his prescription to my druggist friend to be made up.

"Well, how much?" said the miner, when the prescription was finished.

"Let's see," said the druggist. "It's $1.10 for the medicine and 15 cents for the bottle. That makes—"

He hesitated, afraid he might have forgotten something, and the miner said impatiently:

"Well, hurry up, boss. Put a price on the cork and let us know the worst."

How To Protect Your Crop

On the left is a healthy ear of wheat full and sound—the kind that makes money for you—on the right is an ear, drawn from a photograph, absolutely eaten up with that fungus spore called "smut"—there is no money in that. ; Some farmers, through no fault of their own, have had all the profit knocked out of their crops by "smut". Something must be done to stop it because it spreads.

CORVUSINE D. G.

is a preparation used with great success in Europe. It has decided advantages over bluestone and chemicals because it is non-poisonous and will not endanger the germination of the seed. In fact, not only is it protection against disease, grubs and birds, but a great assistance to germination, producing a healthy stand. These are facts, established beyond a doubt by tests throughout all grain growing countries and we have striking letters from practical farmers testifying to the efficiency of this seed dressing.

Corvusine is easy to handle and will not clog the drill. Write us for particulars—don't risk your crop, that's foolish policy.

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