

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

COW POX AGAIN.

Our cows are nearly all troubled with sore teats. They break out in big sores and run matter. Is it cow pox, and what is the best treatment for it? S. J. D.

Ans.—See answer to S. W., on page 1490, issue October 19th.

EXPENSE OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTE DELEGATES.

Should the Women's Branch Institute pay the delegates' expenses when they are sent around each year by the Government?

A MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE.

Ans.—We believe the entertaining of delegates while holding meetings at any given place is usually borne by the local Institute. In cases where the funds are very low, the district officers come to the assistance of the local officers. This is a matter which is left to the discretion of the officers of each riding, and the officers of the local Institute concerned.

CLEARING TIMBER LAND IN NEW ONTARIO.

In taking up land in New Ontario, would it be possible to saw up the timber and sell it for enough to cover cost of clearing the land ready to plow, where the timber is partly hemlock and maple? The distance to navigable water would be 15 miles with team, 50 farther to railway, and 200 to 300 by rail to good markets in one continuous trip.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—In view of the location of the property in question, and its distance from a market, I should consider it very doubtful if sufficient could be realized from the sale of the timber (maple and hemlock) to pay the cost of getting the land in condition to plow. In the Temiskaming and some other districts, where the available timber, mostly coniferous woods, can be put in the water with a very short haul and paid for on the bank of the stream by the buyers, the proposition is fairly easy; but where, as in this case, there is a haul of 15 miles for hard woods, it is an entirely different problem, and I am very much afraid that the sum received for the timber after reaching market would pay very little more than the cost of hauling the timber itself and cutting it, aside altogether from cost of clearing and burning what would be left on the ground. This timber is, of course, becoming yearly more valuable, but the expense of getting it to market in this case would necessarily be considerable. THOS. SOUTHWORTH, Director of Colonization.

SPRING WHEAT FOR IDENTIFICATION.

I send you in a separate parcel two heads of spring wheat. I purchased some goose wheat in the spring and sowed it, and discovered considerable of this wheat in it, which proved to be quite plump and very stiff in straw. There were two other kinds of spring wheat mixed in the same, but the grain seems to be shrunk considerably; also the goose wheat was poor sample. I am thinking this wheat might do well in our part of the country. Will you kindly let me know, through your valuable paper, the name of it, and also where I would be liable to obtain seed? G. D. Huron Co., Ont.

Ans.—I have carefully examined the heads of wheat which you forwarded, and find them to resemble very closely either one of the varieties Red Fern or Pringle's Champion. There are many varieties of wheat which resemble one another quite closely, and in order to distinguish them it is necessary to grow and study the plants. It is, indeed, difficult to be positive as to the exact variety represented by the sample forwarded. The Pringle's Champion was imported by our Agricultural College from Germany in the spring of 1889. It is possible that seed might be obtained from P. A. Devise, King's Wharf, Ont. The Red Fern variety has been grown in Ontario for many years, and the seed could likely be obtained from the leading seedsmen, or possibly from D. W. Duncan, Greenville, Ont.; Jas. Wilson, Kolapore, Ont., or D. Donovan, Lansdowne, Ont. Should none of these parties be able to furnish seed, names of others who have grown the Red Fern variety could be obtained by writing to the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. C. A. ZAVITZ.

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EVERGREENS—ALSIKE CLOVER—RAPE.

1. When is the proper time to plant cones from evergreens?
2. Give instructions regarding the planting and time of seeding of alsike clover and amount per acre.
3. How is the best way to sow rape for pasture? Give instructions regarding the seeding of it.
4. Does alsike clover pay better than red clover to grow? **SUBSCRIBER.**

Ans.—1. For out-door planting, the seeds of the cones may be sown as soon in the spring as the weather is settled, say the second or third week in May; best in rows, not more than six inches apart. For growing small quantities, Bailey recommends the use of small boxes. In well-drained boxes, sow the seed two or three weeks after gathering; pile four or five deep in a pit or sheltered place, cover with boards, and when cold weather comes cover with leaves or hay. About the middle of April move them into a place where they get the morning sun. Keep the seedlings well watered, free from weeds, and shaded as described. Winter the seedlings in same manner as the seed boxes—well covered up. They are ready for transplanting next spring, when they are making their first or second set of rough leaves.

2. The best time to sow alsike is in the early spring on fall wheat, before the soil has stopped freezing and thawing. Sow on a still morning in March or April when the ground is frozen. If a little snow is lying on the ground so much the better. Five or six pounds per acre is a generous seeding, as alsike seed is smaller than that of red clover.

3. Rape should be sown on a fine, moist, well-prepared seed-bed in early spring, i. e., at grain seeding, or if the weather is moist enough, almost any time in the summer. It may be sown broadcast and harrowed in, or it may be drilled in after the manner of turnips. For broadcasting, the quantity of seed is three to five pounds per acre, according to the richness and condition of the land and the dryness of the season; but for drills, one to two pounds per acre will suffice. If the land is clean and in good heart, broadcasting is probably, on the whole, advisable; but for land that is poor or dirty, drills are recommended, as the cultivation thus allowed cleans the land and stimulates the growth of crop.

4. It depends on the soil and locality. Alsike is the safer crop on certain low-lying clays, and under average conditions in this country would probably be the more profitable, seed alone considered. But whereas in the case of red clover a good deal of pasture or an early-cut crop of hay is first taken and the second crop left for seed, with alsike the seed is obtained from the first and only crop of the season, and the threshed alsike makes very inferior feed, especially for milch cows or horses. Considering the value of the feed, therefore, we regard red clover as the more profitable crop for most farmers, though in seeding it is always well to put in with the usual red clover and timothy a couple pounds of alsike seed per acre, to add variety to the hay and pasture and to increase the chances of a good stand on spots where, for some reason, the red clover may not catch, or may be subsequently winter-killed. Alsike does not heave so disastrously as does red clover.

Veterinary.

SEVERED TENDON—LUMP ON KNEE.

1. Colt had back tendon of hind leg severed, and she is still lame. Will she get all right? How should she be shod? Would blistering reduce the lump?
2. Aged mare has large lump on knee, and she is getting very lame. A. E. G.

Ans.—1. The colt will never be all right, but will be serviceable. There will always be more or less of a swelling at the seat of wound, and it is probable her action will be slightly defective, although she will not go lame. A shoe with heels about half an inch higher than the toe will help. The lump will gradually get less, and this might be hastened by blistering. It usually requires about a year after an accident of this nature before the patient is serviceable.

2. If this lump is hard, it is not probable she will ever go sound again. I would advise you to get your veterinarian to fire and blister it. Blistering alone might help it, but it would be better to have it fired. V.