

## The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"  
Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers of any publication in Canada.
  2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s. in advance.
  3. ADVERTISING RATES.—25 cents per line, agate, flat. Live-stock advertising rates given on application.
  4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payment of arrears must be made as required by law.
  5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
  6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
  7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
  8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post Office Address Must be Given."
  9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent, Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
  10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
  11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
  12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known. Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
  13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
  14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.
- ADDRESS—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),  
London, Canada.

### Nature's Diary.

BY A. BROOKER KLUGH, M. A.

#### Birds on the Farm—4.

In attracting birds about our homes in the summer a bird-bath is a very useful device. In times of drought, when most of the pools and streams have dried up, the birds are in great need of water to drink and to bathe in.

A bird-bath may be as simple or as ornamental as one desires. A rough earthenware saucer from six to twelve inches in diameter, with half an-inch of fresh water in it, will serve fairly well and will attract many birds. In the case of any bird-bath the first consideration is the depth of water. Very few birds will bathe in water that is deeper than two and a half inches, and most birds will refuse to jump into water even of this depth. The best construction for any bird-bath is to arrange it so that the water is less than half an inch deep at one end, or all round the edge, and two or two and a half inches deep at the other end, or in the middle. The bottom should be rough, as the birds object to a slippery bottom to their bathing-place just as much as we do. It is decidedly advisable to place the bath on a support of some kind, so as to raise it three or four feet from the ground, as there is danger of the birds being pounced upon by a cat while they are engaged in their ablutions if the bath is on the ground.

So far we have confined ourselves to the means of attracting birds in spring and summer, but there are several hardy species of birds which remain with us throughout the winter and also a good many species that come down in the winter from northern regions. It is of particular interest to have these birds about our homes at this season when bird-life is at its lowest ebb.

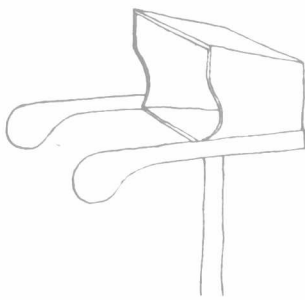
The first thing to consider in attracting birds in winter is the presence of trees and bushes which produce fruits that are relished by many species of birds and which remain on the branches throughout the winter. With such trees and shrubs growing about the house one will be certain to entertain interesting bird guests every winter, and will also see some of the rarer winter visitors, such as the Evening Grosbeak, and the Bohemian Waxwing, which would not otherwise be seen.

Some of the best trees and shrubs for this purpose are the following: Manitoba Maple (*Acer negundo*), Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), Common Juniper (*J. communis*), Smooth Sumach (*Rhus glabra*), Staghorn Sumach (*Rhus typhina*), Wild Rose (*Rosa rugosa*), and other species), Mountain-ash (*Pyrus americanus*), Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*), Sheepberry (*Viburnum lentago*), High-bush Cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*).

Climbing Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*), Gray Birch (*Betula populifolia*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus punctata* and other species and Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). Many of these species not only furnish food for winter birds, but are highly ornamental at all seasons, so that they greatly enhance the surroundings of the house.

Many other winter birds feed almost exclusively upon seeds and in times of deep snow, when many of the seed-bearing plants are covered up, they will be attracted by a supply of seeds. Suitable seeds for such use are hemp seed, millet, sunflower seeds, and cracked corn, and other foods which will be eagerly received by many species are bread crumbs, cake crumbs and broken nuts. For success in feeding native birds with these foods it is absolutely necessary to eliminate the House Sparrow or else they will drive away the other birds and get most of the food.

In feeding seeds and crumbs it is much more efficient to place them on a food-tray rather than to scatter them on the snow. Such a tray should be made about three feet long and a foot and a half wide, with laths nailed on to form a rim, a hole bored in each corner to drain off water from rain or melting snow, and fastened on a pole three or four feet high, or attached to the window-sill. The very best kind of food-tray is the weathercock tray, which is both a food-tray and a shelter and eliminates the difficulty of keeping the tray free of snow. This tray, which is shown herewith, is set on a pole in such a way that it revolves and the wings keep it with the opening facing away from the wind. The pole should project up through the floor of the tray, and the end of the pole should enter a hole in a block on the inside of the roof, the top of the pole being rounded and a smooth rounded head of an iron nut in the top of this



The Weathercock Bird-tray.

hole should bear on the rounded end of the pole, so that it will revolve easily. The box should be about 2 feet long, 15 inches across and 16 inches in height at the front, and the back should consist of a sheet of glass. The wings should project 15 inches from the box and their rounded portion should be 7 inches in diameter.

Many birds, particularly the Chickadees, Nuthatches, and Woodpeckers, are very fond of suet. Lumps of suet may be tied securely to trees, or if it is found that squirrels cut the strings and carry off the lumps, they may be fastened down with half-inch wire netting.

We have now briefly dealt with the chief means of attracting birds at all seasons of the year. Like everything else worth doing it involves a little trouble and a little foresight. But it is work that repays with compound interest the effort expended, and one of its great advantages is that by this means the birds are brought where we can enjoy their lively company at all times, brought where both the aged and the very young can enjoy watching them, and children who thus grow up with a love for their feathered neighbors will have a most valuable asset which will remain with them all the days of their lives.

### The Rising Generation Won't Rise Very High Without Good Teachers.

BY SANDY FRASER.

I've been hearin' an' readin' quite a bit lately about the school teachers in this part o' the country, an' in the ither parts o' the country as weel. There are those that say that they are no' gettin' pay enough for the work they do an' maybe there's somethin' in it. It's the fashion to be goin' on strike these days, but there's no muckle chance for the teachers to be strikin' unless it's what they can be daein' wi' a ruler on the heids o' some o' their pupils. They could dae that, I mind, in my young days.

There was a teacher we had that used to go by the name o' "old Gray" an' if it wasn't that he'd deid an' gone noo I'd be sayin' he was an "auld deil" as weel. He seemed tae think that the only way to put knowledge into a youngster's heid was to hammer it in. An' many's the strap an' birch switch he wore oot in the process.

Ony o' his scholars that were afraid o' him had a hard time o' it, but there was some o' the big chaps, that used to gang to school in the winter time, that he kenned enough about to leave alone. My auldest-brither was one o' these.

There was a knot-hole in one o' the boards in the door o' the school an' it was a trick the auld fellow had, to be watchin' the bairns at play outside, through this hole. If he saw onything that wad gie him an excuse for using his strap later on you may be sure he made gude use o' the opportunity.

One day my brither found oot about this trick o' the auld chap's and makin' a guid big snowball he cam' aroond to the front o' the school an', all at once, he flung the ball straight for the knot-hole. He was a guid shot, was my brither, an' the hole stay'd plugged for the rest o' that day, an' when auld Gray called us in after recess he kept winkin' his right eye as though it was hurtin' him. He'd got a wee bit o' that snowball in it, a'richt. But he never said a word tae ma brither. Gin it were I who had done the trick he'd have skinned me an' tanned the hide. I mind o' him takin' hault o' my ear one time, for somethin' or ither that I'd done, an' I imagine I can feel the twist he gave it to this day. It was naething short o' a crime to cage up a bunch o' wee lads an' lassies wi' an auld bear like that.

I suppose there was something that could be said for the man, if it came to that. He was an unco' guid writer an' he had the reputation o' bein' a master-hand at figures, although, sae far as this goes, there was mair o' his figures, that I mind of, on my back than there was on the blackboard.

And his salary was na so big that ye could call him vera muckle o' a Jew. It was twenty-five pounds a year. That wouldn't keep the clothes to his back noo-a-days, but it was different then. The rest o' us all thought it was plenty, onyway.

But later on teachers' salaries went up to as high as two hundred dollars a year, an' they were in a position to save money. An' lots o' them did it, too. The regular price for board was five dollars a month. An' if the teacher happened to be a young woman, an' was guid-lookin' tae boot, the auld farmer that she had been boarding with wad, very often, throw off half a dollar a month. "But dinna tell the auld wumman," he'd say.

Some o' these teachers o' a by-gone day were pretty guid examples o' the saying that it depends mair on what ye are than on what ye get, how much money ye'll have. At the same time, I canna say that I've ever found ony o' them mean or miserly, as ye might say. I'll gie ye an example.

Ye ken all about this Forward Movement that's been going on amang the Churches? Weel, as ye may guess, they appointed me as one o' the canvassers. Gin there's a job going that the ither fellow won't do, I get it. I aften wish that song that I will be hearin' them singin' noo an' again, "Have courage my boy, to say No," had been going in my young days. I might hae got a lesson oot o' it. But "No" is an unco' big word to begin to use in yer auld days when ye have been in the habit o' saying "Yes" all yer life.

However, be that as it may, they sent me oot wi' the cards. And, by way o' gettin' a guid start, I went to one o' my farmer-friends that had been stackin' up the bawbees for quite a while and, sae far as givin' away money was concerned, belonged to the class that "could if they would." Puttin' him at the head o' the list ought to coax somethin' worth while oot o' him, I thought to mysel'.

Can ye guess how muckle I got from him? One dollar, neither mair nor less. He had a lang story about what it took tae rin the hoose noo-a-days, but I dinna mind all that he said while I was makin' oot his card. I was thinkin' o' ither things.

The next person I happened to come across was one o' these school teachers, that we have been talkin' about. She has been teachin' no' far from her hame in a small school that never paid her mair than four hundred dollars a year in all the time she has been in it. "I suppose I shouldn't ask her," says I to mysel', "but maybe she'd like to double the amount I noo have on my list?"

"Well, I was thinking," she said when I asked her, "of giving a hundred dollars. Would that be all right?" says she. Just a quarter o' her last year's salary. Thinks I to mysel', "Hats off to our teachers, gin they're all liars."

I often think that, some way or ither, the profession o' teaching should hae as guid an effect on the teacher as on the scholars. Maybe better, for the teacher is generally the one that learns the lesson best. She has to, to teach it. And she measures the result o' her work in lives and developed character, while the rest o' us measure ours in dollars an' cents, mostly.

So, if there's one profession in this country that we should look after and pay well, it is that o' the teachers. If we pay good living wages we'll get plenty o' the right kind o' men an' women to take up the work. If we don't we won't. For if we don't give the rising generation the best in the way o' teachers an' leaders it won't rise very high, ye may be sure o' that. When a man is picking out his life-job he's got to ken what kind o' pay goes with it. Low wages will mean poor teachers in the end. We all ken this and then, when it comes to putting a couple or three hundred dollars to the teacher's salary, we forget everything but the fact that we will have to put up the money.

Sure we'll have to put it up, but it's the best investment that we'll ever put our money into. This life doesn't amount tae a hill o' beans unless taken in connection wi' the future. That's the one thing worth working for, the future of the country and the race. And if there is any person who will have mair to do with what the next generation, an' the next, an' the next, will be than the school teacher, I'd like to ken who it is an' where ye'll find him.

We're at the deciding point right now. Make things better for our educators, pay them wages that would look decent to a section hand on a railway, at least, and things will keep movin' ahead, as Nature an' everything else intended. But hold back the money, and in this case, whatever, we'll hold back the world. We get what we pay for, nine times oot o' ten, be it teachers or preachers or town-lots.

Sore S

The sea districts in  
Horses  
during the  
careful horse  
young horse  
older animals  
are necessary

Probably

having prop

the horse.

too wide no

conform to t

with which

some horses

require colla

of standard

usually gives

neck expand

collar, it is

than the nec

long enough

serted betw

must be wic

pinching the

allow empty

the shoulder

if too narrow

trouble. A

to ill-fitting

surface of t

regularly.

remove the

stable, even

especially to

pared for st

shoulder to

be thorough

rubbed bef

little faith

the skin by

as oak bark

It is good pr

cold water,

skin does n

properly fit

and of cours

new collars,

some exten

hence becom

shoulder of

work, and e

worked for

by loss of

more condit

longer "fits"

tween colla

having the

course, in c

properly ad

place. The

(not to mak

not be buc

collar, pinch

movement

adjustment

hence shoul

It should b

there will n

the neck, no

pressure of

If, from

hair, that p

with the co

hair under

In fact it is

as the weath

shoulders sl

taken to mo

animal is at

Sore sho

common is

skin becom

of the hair

more or les

animal shou

collar; when

collar can be

or some of it

not press he

this trouble

"white lotio

sulphate of

applied sever

the first in

somewhat d