

he was met by another who treated him in the same way, and so it went until he reached the bottom floor and was thrown out between the car-tracks. Looking up at the great granite building in a perfect ecstasy of admiration, the peddler exclaimed:

"Himmel! Vot a system!"

* * *

By the way, have you noticed how completely the big dailies of both parties have dropped the subject of banking and bank mergers? Can it be possible that they have heard their master's voice?

How to Save the Ice.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As summer advances into really hot weather, the dairy farmer begins to worry about his fast-disappearing ice supply. Poor packing and the use of snow-ice is usually the cause of trouble; but when it is Indian summer, worrying will not improve the situation.

Finding myself with just about half the amount of ice that was really necessary to pull through the remaining two months and a half, I began a series of experiments which resulted in two radical changes and a saving of over half the ice.

In connection with the cooler was a large barrel into which I would put about three-quarters of a cake of ice, and then fill with water; the other quarter and any fragments which had been left over from the previous day were put into the milk vat to hold the water over night. The cans of milk were set in this vat and covered with oil-cloth. The milk held its temperature all right, but it took a lot of ice.

That was the old way of doing it. The new way is to put the ice and water in the barrel at night for the next morning, and in the morning for the next night. I put a tight-fitting cover on the barrel, and in all saved a half cake of ice per day, or making a half cake do the work of three-quarters.

My next improvement was in keeping the milk over night. Along one side of the milk-house I made a long, narrow box, with compartments to hold four cakes of ice and about six inches of saw-

dust on all sides, bottom and top. I put a six-inch layer of sawdust in the bottom, and in each compartment put a cake of ice, packing each with good dust. Over all this I put what sawdust it would hold easily.

When I wish to put the milk away for the night, I rake back the sawdust and put each can on a cake, pack the dust well around, and in the morning it never stands less than 52 degrees, and often 46 degrees. Of course, to do this, the milk must be cooled to at least 54 degrees, as the cakes will not stand any actual cooling. Some may think this is a lot of work, but it really isn't; it is less, in fact, and when one cake of ice will keep a can of milk over night for a month, it is well worth the initial bother.

Elgin Co., Ont.

J. C. INMAN.

Harvesting Timothy Seed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Every farmer who has a piece of timothy meadow should be able to procure enough clean seed for his own use, at least, even if it is an exceptionally busy time to look after weeds. The time is nearing for making timothy hay. Now that the timothy is in head, a small area of from one-half acre to an acre, may be picked out in the field wherever it is the cleanest and headed out the best. If ox-eye daisy, mustard, catchfly or other noxious or common weeds are present, now is the time to remove them before they go to seed.

The timothy seed is usually fit to cut in fall wheat and barley harvest. One of the best ways is to cut the stubble high with a binder. It should not be left until too ripe before cutting, as a lot of the seed will shake out of the heads, and the birds will take quite a toll when it shells easily. It may be cut with a cradle or reaping machine, and bound by hand. In this case it should be cut when damp with dew. After standing in the shock a few days, it may be hauled in and stored. If very ripe at the time of cutting, it may be hauled in almost immediately after cutting.

The threshing is usually done with the ordinary threshers. If the seed be very ripe and dry when cut, a good deal of the hulls shell off. The

clover-huller should never be used in threshing timothy seed, as it hulls it too badly. Flail-threshed timothy produces fancy show seed, and usually brings the fancy prices.

T. G. RAYNOR.

Prospects For Clover Seed.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Many farmers will remember that last year warning was given that the prospect for clover seed was rather poor in the usual seed-producing parts. This year, it is, if anything, worse, and it will pay farmers who have fields of clover to keep the second growth for seed. If any are fortunate enough to have clover for pasture, they should run a mower over the fields after turning the stock off. If the piece is retained for hay, the mowing should be done early, when the clover begins to bloom nicely, so that the second growth may have a better chance. Farmers who were able to raise seed last year profited well by it, and, in view of the probable scarcity of seed this season, every available field, if free from noxious weeds, should be utilized for seed production.

T. G. RAYNOR.

Foot-and-mouth Disease Again.

Dr. Geo. Hilton, Acting Veterinary Director-General, informs us that advice was received June 24th from the British Board of Agriculture, that foot-and-mouth disease had again been discovered in that country. In view of this fact, it was necessary for the Dominion Department of Agriculture to cancel immediately all permits for the importation of cattle, sheep, other ruminants or swine, with the exception, of course, of those which were already embarked on that date.

While it is very unfortunate that this disease has again occurred in that country, and has necessitated the prohibition of these animals, it will nevertheless be impossible for the Dominion Department to again consider the issuing of permits until the British authorities have given their assurance that the disease has been effectively eradicated.

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 plainly written, on one side of the paper only, 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.

Veterinary.

QUITTOR.

Colt has a sore foot. From the heel downwards, and forward, towards the toe, there is a hole from which pus is discharging.

E. P.

Ans.—1. This is called quittor. An opening through the sole of the foot must be made, connecting with the lower part of the sinus, for the escape of the pus. Then the sinus should be syringed out from above, downwards, twice or three times daily, with a solution of corrosive sublimate 15 grains to 4 ounces water. After three days, change to a carbolic lotion, 1 part carbolic acid to 19 parts water, until healed.

V.

CATARRH.

We have lost two sheep, and another is sick, with the following symptoms: They swell under the jaws, discharge from nostrils, are unable to swallow, and chewed grass, etc., escape from the nostrils, and die in two or three weeks.

W. R. G.

Ans.—This is catarrh, probably of a malignant nature. Treatment is seldom successful. Isolate the diseased. Apply mustard mixed with equal parts of oil of turpentine and water to the throat, and repeat in 24 hours. Place well back on the tongue, out of a spoon, three times daily, one dram of chloride of potash and ten grains solid extract of belladonna.

V.

LAME MARE.

In March my young mare began to rest one hind leg. I called in a man claimed to be a veterinarian, and he said the stifle joint was sprained, and he prescribed bathing and a liniment, followed by a blister, as he said that the stifle joint was becoming ossified. The mare not getting any better, I called in a

young veterinarian, who said that the joint could not become ossified. He prescribed a liniment made of alcohol, oil of turpentine, ammonia, and water. This caused an improvement, but recovery is slow. The muscles of the hip fell away, but have filled out again.

A. N.

Ans.—The first man you employed was no veterinarian, and the less a stock-owner has to do with men of his kind the better. The young veterinarian understands the case, and is doing all that can be done in the meantime. It may be that he will apply a blister later on, but he will be able to judge whether or not this will be advisable. Leave the case in his hands and have patience, as cases of this nature are often very slow to recover.

V.

Miscellaneous.

LAME CALF.

I have a calf two months old, and ever since birth it could not walk right. It used to throw its legs out in front of it when walking, and always had them crossed, and walked on its toes. Can you tell me the cause of it, and if there is a cure?

J. M.

Ans.—The lameness is likely due to a congenital trouble, for which there is no cure. The calf may outgrow the trouble, but there is a chance that it will always be a cripple.

LUMP IN TEAT—SPRAY FOR CURRANT WORMS, ETC.

1. I have a Holstein cow just freshened that seems to have lost the use of one of her teats. Last season, sometimes the milk that came out of it was bloody, and then it would be all right, but this year there seems to be a lump up at the top of the teat. Is there anything I can do for it?

2. What is the proper spray to use on currant bushes for caterpillars?

3. What can I do for the green flies on hop vines?

J. W.

Ans.—1. If the lump has entirely filled the duct, the only treatment is to get a veterinarian to operate with a special instrument manufactured for the purpose, and even this does not always succeed. If the obstruction does not entirely fill the duct, do not meddle with it.

2. At this season, when fruit is formed and ripening, use hellebore, sprinkled on when the bushes are wet with dew. Lime-sulphur, with 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead, is good for earlier sprays.

3. Not knowing whether the species mentioned is a biting or sucking insect, we cannot recommend a spray. Determine for yourself whether the animal lives by sucking or biting, look up the spray calendar in our issue of March 28th last, and use the spray suggested.

ROLLING PEAS—SAP BUCKETS.

1. Do you think it would be injurious to roll peas after they are up three or four inches?

2. Would sap buckets that have come through fire be damaged for holding sap? Do you think it would injure the syrup?

J. H. L.

Ans.—Possibly not much, though we should prefer to have the rolling done earlier.

2. Try them with water. We see no reason to suppose the fire would affect the buckets in such a way as to injure syrup boiled from the sap.

SILOS.

Intend building a silo say for a dozen dairy cows. My intention was to make it 35 feet high and 10 feet in diameter. Would that be about right? Could I expect any summer feed from one of that size? Which would you advise, a wooden treated silo or a solid cement? I have figures on a cement block, just for furnishing the blocks, at one hundred and thirty dollars. Would that be about right? They claim that the silage will not freeze in their treated silo. If such is the case, it would be a great benefit both to feeding and also to the one that was taking it out.

J. T.

Ans.—Size proposed is about right. As a rule, you could fairly count on having some silage left over for summer feeding. We can hardly be asked to express opinion as to the relative merits of various silos where proprietary interests are concerned. Our own silo is solid cement, and by proper care in feeding to keep the surface dug down low around the sides during cold weather, serious inconvenience from freezing may be avoided. A block silo, however, has some slight advantage on this score, and looks good, but unless the blocks are well made and

well laid, there is considerable probability of checking to a more or less serious extent.

THINNING ONIONS—PASTURING ALFALFA.

1. I read the article in "The Farmer's Advocate" of January 18th, on "Onions," written by J. W. Rush, and have sowed an acre of onions, following closely Mr. Rush's advice. I sowed the onions on May 10th, and they are all up and ready for thinning, as I am sure they must be too thick. I got a pound of Giant prizetaker seed from the Steele Briggs Company, and I think every seed must have been good, for the plants are very thick. We will run through them with the cultivator as soon as the ground is dry enough, and am writing to know how to thin them. Please let me know through the columns of your valuable paper at the earliest date possible.

2. Would alfalfa make good pasture for cows when it is one year or two years old?

F. T.

Ans.—1. The only method we know of thinning the onions is by hand, or with a special hoe for the purpose. Either is tedious, but the latter would be easier than by hand.

2. Alfalfa, as far as feeding value is concerned, is excellent pasture, but the plant itself does not stand close pasturing at all well. If not too closely eaten off, it might stand reasonably well. However, it is not the best pasture crop.

Reliable Market Reports.

In following the market reports, it has occurred to me more than once that the sale produce dealer gets the reporter for the daily paper to make statements to influence the market price of what he wishes to buy. I am a considerable shipper of eggs, and find the quotations in the Daily — are not reliable. The prices as appearing in "The Farmer's Advocate" are more correct. At present I am getting 24¢. from grocers in Toronto. In the early spring a paragraph appeared in the — indicating that eggs were coming in that day more plentiful and the prices would go down. In the paragraph there was a typographical error, and it remained unaltered for a week.