

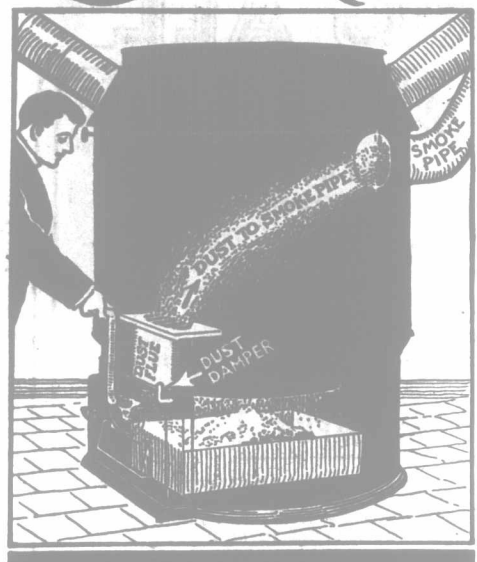
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HAVE you a Gram-o-phone, a Victor, or any other disc talking machine? By disc machine, we mean one which takes the round, flat disc records. NOT the cylinders. We publish a catalogue every month, containing a list of new records and other interesting matter, which is sent free to those who have disc talking machines. Tell us what make of machine you own (give name and factory number) and we will put your name on our monthly mailing list, to receive, free of charge, our record catalogues. This will keep you in touch with the very latest reproductions of the Berliner Gram-o-phone Co. and the Victor Talking Machine Co.

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"Sunshine" Furnace



Where Shaking is Respectable

A Draft off furnace dome, with no other assistance, is powerless to overcome the dust nuisance in shaking time. Only surplus dust rises of itself above the fire. Great bulk descends into ash-pit, and unless legitimate outlet is therein provided, dust will escape through ash-door slits and into operator's face.

In "Sunshine" Furnace the legitimate dust outlet is provided. It's a great big dust-pipe running straight from

ash-pit to dome, thence to chimney. When big pipe damper is opened, all dust in ash-pit ascends to dome; then, when direct drafts are opened, all dust passes up chimney.

Always the clean and quick dust route in "Sunshine" Furnace—via grate, to pan, to dust-pipe, to dome, to chimney, to open air.

Write to us for "Sunshine" testimonials received from your own townspeople.

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NOTICE TO READERS!

When writing advertisers kindly mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ALFALFA QUESTIONS—PEA-VINE HAY.

I am only a new subscriber to your paper, but I think it is a very valuable one to farmers, as it deals with all the improved methods of farming, and that is what farmers want, especially round here, where there is a total absence of anything bordering on scientific farming. But what I am writing to you for is to find out if I will have any chance of having a good stand of alfalfa on a piece of ground that I am preparing for it. It grew a good crop of clover and timothy in 1906, and was plowed early after haying, and well worked during the fall. Last season I sowed barley on it, and seeded it down again to Mammoth. There was a good catch, but the dry weather through the summer killed it, and so I plowed it up about September 25th, and harrowed it. This winter I gave it a good coat of good stable manure. It is well drained, and no water lies on it. There is one fault, and that is that the snow does not lie on it on account of the wind blowing it off.

1. Do you think if the grain was cut high that the stubble would hold enough snow to protect the alfalfa from being winter-killed? I am thinking of sowing about 15 pounds per acre, with 5 of Mammoth, so that in case the alfalfa would be killed, the Mammoth would be left. Would it be better to sow 20 pounds of alfalfa, and no Mammoth?

2. On account of the previous good catches of clover, would it be necessary to inoculate it with nitro-culture?

3. If it is sown behind the hoes of the seeder, will the harrow cover the seed enough?

4. What are the digestible constituents of clover (red) and pea straw (green)? Would you advise me to sow some peas to be cut green to take the place of clover hay, as I will have none, and there won't be any to be bought, or would it pay better to let the peas ripen and feed timothy hay? What time should peas for hay be cut, and what time would they require to be sown to be ready to cut at or after July 12th?

A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. It would appear that this field was of a nature and in a condition to promise fairly good success with alfalfa, especially if, as the inquirer suggests, the grain stubble be long and a good autumn growth of alfalfa is always left. If the manure applied this winter is at all dirty, weeds will give trouble, unless special precautions are observed by working the land over a few times this spring at intervals of a few days so as to germinate and destroy the weed seeds. This will also incorporate the manure with the soil, and bring the land into a splendid state of tilth to be sown about the middle or last of May, which is the date we would advise in this case. The plan of sowing a few pounds of clover seed along with the alfalfa might be worth trying on part of the field, only we would recommend common red instead of Mammoth, as the latter matures so late that any alfalfa in the meadow would be long overripe before the Mammoth was ready to cut. On the whole we incline to favor seeding the alfalfa alone, for if it fails it is probable that the clover would fail also, and the chances of a first-class stand of alfalfa will ordinarily be better if the alfalfa has the ground to itself. On no account sow any grass seed.

2. The previous growth of clovers will have done nothing to inoculate the soil with the particular species of nitrogen-gathering bacteria that work on alfalfa. Melilot, or sweet clover, is the only other legume which inoculates the soil for alfalfa. Send to the Bacteriological Department, O. A. C., Guelph, for a bottle of nitro-culture for alfalfa.

3. Not deep enough for best results; besides, it is thought that if the seed is treated with nitro-culture, the vitality of the bacteria may be reduced or destroyed by exposure to light before the harrowing takes place. Sow before the hoes, this will have the added advantage of throwing the alfalfa seed mostly between the drills of grain.

4. We are not so well supplied with information concerning the precise chemical composition of field peas as some

DISFIGURING FACE SORES

HOW TO CURE THEM.

Pimples, face sores, and the kindred eruptions common to late winter and early spring, are the worst disfigurements the fair sex have to bear. The indoor life of winter has caused impure matter which the skin should get rid of for the blood, to remain in the pores; the process of "exhalation" is interrupted; the general complexion suffers, and just where the bad matter collects, pimples, ulcers and sores quickly appear. To remove the impurities, the pores must be opened and the functions of the skin stimulated, by the vigorous applications of Zam-Buk morning and night, and washing frequently with Zam-Buk Medicinal Soap. Zam-Buk reaches the root of the disease by soaking through the skin and tissue and its powerful herbal juices expel disease, and make the skin do its work, which can't be done simply by the use of internal medicine. Miss Ellen Smith, of Somerville, Ave., Toronto, says: "My face was greatly disfigured by a skin eruption which annoyed me dreadfully for months. I was advised to try Zam-Buk, and I am glad I did, for it quickly removed the trouble, and my face is now clear of all eruptions."

Zam-Buk contains no animal fat whatever, but is a pure healing salve. It cures cuts, burns, chafings, cold sores, itch, eczema, running sores, ringworm, piles, bad legs, inflamed patches, and all diseased, injured and irritated conditions of the skin. Obtainable at all druggists and stores, 50c., or postpaid upon receipt of price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

CONSUMPTION Book Free!

If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure.

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 122 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich. Don't wait—do it now.

other fodders, but it would appear that peavine hay corresponds rather closely to red-clover hay. We do not require analyses, however, to demonstrate that peavine hay, or even pea straw, has a very considerable feeding value. A combination of peas and oats, if cut early, constitutes a forage crop of high nutritive quality, much appreciated by farm stock, especially sheep and cows. The mixture has the advantage of being easier to harvest than peas alone. It would, no doubt, be wise to sow some peas and oats quite early for curing as hay, and probably a field of peas alone to be harvested and threshed. For hay, to be cut July 15th, we should judge it would be necessary to sow the mixture, in Dufferin Co., quite early in spring. Cut when the pods are forming.

LUMP JAW.

I bought a heifer at an auction sale. There were four in the bunch, all drove out at once. I bought the first pair, and, after giving my note for them, I found one had lump jaw. Can I recover damages, or what is the law governing the sale of lump-jaw cattle?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There is no law against selling live animals affected with lump jaw, but it is unlawful to sell for food the flesh of an animal affected with the disease. We do not see that you are in a position to recover damages.

COBBLESTONES IN SILO WALL.

In your articles on cement siloes, which I am pleased to read, I notice that the writers do not mention the use of cobblestone in the concrete. I have some stone heaps which I want to move, and I thought that this would be an economical way of getting rid of them. Kindly advise. C. A. S.

Ans.—Many correspondents from time to time, as well as our editors, have recommended embedding stone in the wall when building siloes and other concrete structures. As much as one-third of the total bulk of the wall may be of stone, to the great saving of cement and gravel. None of the stone should be allowed to come flush with either inner or outer face of the wall, and it is better to use small stones, or, if large ones must be used, they should be broken to small sizes.