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DIDSBURY FARM LANDS

A SAMPLE OF WHAT WE HAVE

390 acres, level land, partly fenced; some improvements; good spring; within 1/2 mile of store, creamery and post office. This is only a sample, we have scores of others. Write us for full particulars of Alberta Lands.

COLLISON & REED, Didsbury, Alta.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

DOMINION SWINE RECORD.

Would you please let me know the name and address of the Registrar of the Dominion Swine-breeders' Association?

H. D.

Ans.—Mr. J. W. Nimmo, Live-stock Records, Ottawa.

TREES ON LINE.

On my half of line fence, between my neighbor and myself, are trees growing. To whom do the trees belong that are on the line, to my neighbor or myself?

Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—To both, and not to either one or the other exclusively.

COUCH GRASS—FERTILIZERS.

1. What is the difference between couch grass and twitch grass, if any?
2. What is the best manner to get rid of either?

3. What is your opinion of fertilizers?

G. W.

Ans.—1. "Couch grass" and "twitch grass" are different names for the same weed. "Quack grass" is another common one; also "quitch grass," "quick grass," and "wheat grass." "Agropyrum repens (L.)" is the scientific name.

2. Give thorough shallow cultivation with spring-tooth or broad-share cultivator as a preparation for corn crop; thorough cultivation of corn all through the summer, rather shallow fall plowing, with early and thorough working next spring. Sow with barley, seeded to clover, unless the couch is very bad, in which case summer-fallow instead of sowing barley, and sow to fall wheat, seeding to clover in spring. Leave clover one year, then break up in fall or spring for another thoroughly-cultivated hoe crop, followed by grain seeded to clover again. Thoroughness is essential in eradicating couch. On light soil it is extremely persistent.

3. Commercial fertilizers are all right when used intelligently by a man who thoroughly understands his business. Gardeners and fruit-growers use them considerably, but the Ontario farmer who keeps stock and saves his manure has little occasion to bother his head about them, although it is probable that potassic and phosphatic fertilizers may come to be used in a limited way to balance up a soil composition made disproportionately rich in nitrogen by long continued clovering and barnyard manuring.

Special Offer

For Sale: The Famous Stock Bull, Full Bloom of Mindward (1893), Imp.

This is an excellent chance for anyone requiring an imported bull to head their herd with, at a Canadian-bred price. We have had this bull now for the past three years, and his qualifications as a good stock-getter are shown by the number of his calves now in use throughout Canada and the United States, also by his repeated successes in the show-ring. His career, in brief, is as follows: He was dropped in March, 1900, and was imported by us in 1903. In 1902 he won first at Ayr and Kilmarnock, the two principal show-rings in Scotland for Ayrshires. In 1903, at Three Rivers, he won first and diploma for best male any age, and at Sherbrooke, in the same year, he won first in aged class, and sweepstakes for best Ayrshire male. A good sire is the first step towards improving your herd, and here is your opportunity. We will offer this bull to the first bidder at the low figure of \$300. We are also offering a choice lot of young calves, sired by this bull, and out of some of our best dairy cows, at rock-bottom prices. Cheapness usually implies poor quality, unless there are reasons, and in our case there are many: 1. There are no culls kept, and, in consequence, our cows are all sure breeders, and so we have always a lot of calves for sale. 2. We breed more pure-bred Ayrshires than any other Canadian breeder, and so can afford to sell cheaper. 3. We have an exceptionally big crop of calves this year, and so must get rid of some of them to make barn room. Our specialty is foundation stock. Give us a trial, and you will be well pleased with the result. For fuller particulars, write at once to

MELVILLE GREENSHIELDS,
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

POLYURIA.

Steer drinks great quantities of water, and passes large quantities of urine.

W. P. H.

Ans.—Give him 1 dram iodine in a quart of cold water as a drench three times daily, until his desire for large quantities of water disappears. Feed in small quantities, and often. If his bowels become constipated, give a pint of raw linseed oil.

INDIGESTION IN PIG.

Pig, six months old, about six weeks ago found her in a sort of fit. Examined her mouth, and found four black teeth. Broke them out; still she takes those fits; doesn't eat well.

A. C.

Ans.—Your pig is suffering from indigestion. Give a good laxative, as six ounces of raw linseed oil, or Epsom salts, 1/2 pound. Feed milk and bran and a small quantity of shorts. Turn out in a lot, and allow free access to ashes and charcoal.

R.

ITCHINESS.

I have a horse which has rubbed himself on his sides, back, tail and forehead for a year or more; appears to be getting worse. I clipped him last week, and I see small black spots along his back.

J. W. C.

Ans.—Make comfortable in stable, and wash thoroughly with strong warm soft-soap suds. Rub with cloths until dry. Follow by bathing occasionally with a five-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum or Phenyle.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Cows are troubled with a cough. Whom should I get to test them? Would any veterinary do? Would I receive any recompense should I have to destroy them? Is there any cure for it at commencement?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Any qualified veterinary surgeon can test them for you. The Government do not pay for animals affected with tuberculosis; neither do they compel you to kill them. They have the power to quarantine or brand them. It is incurable.

R.

CHRONIC SPINITIS.

I bought a mare nearly two years ago when she was three years old. That fall she seemed to lose the power of her hind legs, and last summer she seemed to get worse. She would work, but was easily tired out. I showed her to a vet., who told me to give saltpetre; she is no better yet.

1. Do you think she can be cured?
2. If I breed her, would she breed all right?
3. Would the colts take the disease when they grow up?
4. Is sulphur any benefit fed to pigs?

C. S.

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. Your mare is evidently suffering from chronic spinitis. It is at this stage incurable. We could not sanction the breeding of such a mare, as the brood mare should be the best animal on the farm. It is contrary to all ideas of breeding to expect a mare so sadly deficient in health, as this one is, to raise the colts a healthy mare would.

4. Yes, in judicious amounts.

R.

TOO MEAGER DESCRIPTION OF SYMPTOMS.

One of my neighbors one year ago lost four yearlings, some steers and some heifers. This year the same man lost two cows—one had just come in, the other would not come in for about three months. After the cows were dead the farmer opened them, and found the first cow that had calved had her intestines all covered with black spots; the other, they found, had her bladder full of blood, though that might have been on account of her not having calved. Now, it is claimed, that the reason they had such trouble was because they fed all clover hay. The first yearlings seemed to act in the same way as did the cows. Are cattle fed on pure red-clover hay more liable to disease than those on other feed?

J. B.

Ans.—It is impossible to give you any idea as to the cause of death, as you give no symptoms. Properly cured red clover hay will not cause disease any more than any other kind, and is looked on as the best hay for cattle.

R.

Farm Lands

IN

SASKATCHEWAN

We have a number of well-improved farm lands for sale, at prices ranging from **\$17.00** up to **\$35.00 per acre.**

We have the exclusive agency of over 40,000 acres of land west of Davidson, Goose Lake, Eagle Lake and South Battleford district. Some splendid bargains in city property.

Balfour Broadfoot Land Co.

Box 293. **Hamilton Street, REGINA, SASK.**

Miscellaneous.

A NUISANCE.

1. There are some parties (A) hauling out and scattering under the apple trees offal and refuse of fish on lot adjoining B's lot, and when the wind blows to B's house the odor is very offensive. Can A be stopped from doing so?

2. Should he not pit the refuse, and give a liberal supply of slacked lime, and keep covered with manure until ready to turn over, or is there any better plan?

A 40 YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes.

2. He cannot be compelled to adopt any special method, but B can prevent him from continuing what is legally considered a nuisance. Your suggestion re disposal of offal, is a right and proper one, and we can offer no better.

MUNICIPAL DITCHING CAUSING DAMAGE.

About twenty-five years ago the township council turned the water from its natural course across A's farm, by digging a ditch along the side of road and down a steep hill, which is washed out badly twenty feet deep, damaging the farm alongside, by the side continually slipping in. Now they propose buying a piece of land along the other side for the road, instead of fixing the ditch.

1. Can they legally do it?
2. Can I compel them to fix the wash-out, so that it will not damage my property?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ontario.

Ans.—1. Yes.
2. Practically you can, as you are apparently in a position to proceed against the municipal corporation for damages.

CIDER VINEGAR.

What should I do to get our cider to turn into vinegar? We have had it in our cellar in a barrel against the furnace since a year ago last fall, and it is not near vinegar yet.

Ans.—Possibly the barrel has been kept closed. The barrel should not be more than about half filled with vinegar, and the bung should be left open, except for a thin muslin covering to keep out the dust. Oxygen is essential for the conversion of sweet into vinegar. After the cider had been fermenting for a month or so, some old vinegar and a little "mother" should have been added. It may be done again, if "mother" can be started by putting a narrow strip of one-half old vinegar and one-half hard cider in a shallow where the temperature will be about 80 degrees. In a few days a thin seam will form. Remove this, and lay it gently on the surface of the cider in the barrel. Do not stir it up. If the temperature is right—about 70 degrees—the fermentation should now be continued in a few months. If not satisfactory, add a few pounds of brown sugar may be put in to give more body.