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Preserve the real maple taste in your maple syrup by boiling it down in the

PERFECT Maple Evaporator

Simple to operate. Price so moderate that anyone can buy. Made of first quality material. Sold you direct. Makes the small bush profitable. Every one guaranteed. If not as represented when it reaches your station, fire it back at our expense.

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Gentlemen:—Your Evaporator is a first-class article. Makes the finest quality of syrup and uses very little fuel. It makes syrup-making a very profitable business. The investment is so small, and there is always a ready market for the syrup. I cheerfully recommend it.
JAMES MOORE, Queensboro.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO-DAY.

Y 72.

The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd., 145 James St., Tweed, Ont.

Shorthorn Cattle, Dairy Cows, Shropshire Sheep (40 Cattle) WELSH PONIES (50 Sheep)

The property of J. LLOYD-JONES, Burford, Ont.,
to be sold AT AUCTION on

Friday, April 3rd, 1914

This offering comprises registered Shorthorn cattle, Holstein, Jersey and Shorthorn grade dairy cows, 50 excellent breeding ewes and some choice Welsh ponies.

The cattle are all in nice breeding condition. The Shorthorns include a number of young heifers of milking strains. The dairy cows are all heavy producers and fresh. The 50 head of Shropshire ewes and ewe lambs are as nice a flock as may be found in the Province. The farm of 160 acres is also offered for sale.

G. T. R., Burford, one mile.

Telephone 24

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.

Miscellaneous.

Sore Shoulders.

Would you please tell me what is the best wash to make a colt's shoulder tough for spring work? M. E. A.

Ans.—In the Horse Department of our number of March 5th, there is a short treatise on the prevention of sore shoulders in horses. There are several treatments mentioned there, but there is another one which is often used which is an application of salt and water to the horses' shoulders after they have worked and the collar removed. Others use alum and water, simply as an astringent to harden the shoulder, and as a preventive for raw sores. An old treatment, and one which has given results in the past, is to take white-oak bark and boil it down, and boil the extract from it until it is in kind of a fluid or liniment form. This is also rubbed on the horse's shoulder. It would be hard to say which is the best of these three preventive treatments. The practice such as is prescribed in the article mentioned with any one of these would quite likely give good results.

Seed Per Acre.

1. How many bushels of potatoes will it take to plant an acre of ground; rows three feet apart; potatoes one foot apart in the row?

2. How many thousand tomato plants will it take for one acre of ground; rows four feet apart; plants three feet apart in the rows?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. The information, as far as it goes, is very explicit, but to tell you exactly how many potatoes it would take, we would have to know the number of eyes on each potato, and how many eyes you purpose leaving on each set. The nearest we can come to it is to say that it will require about fifteen bushels per acre. Large, healthy sets, with one eye on them, do very well, so if your set is very good, you might be able to plant them with less, but experiments have shown that the larger the sets the more profitable is the crop, and now some growers use over twenty bushels of seed per acre. We would say that fifteen bushels would be a very good estimate upon which to base your calculations for the spring seeding.

2. 3,630 plants.

Fertilizer for Tomatoes.

What is a good fertilizer for tomatoes which are to be put on fall-plowed clover stubble? The land is sand and gravel. When should it be applied, and how mixed? R. B.

Ans.—Fertilizer companies sell a fertilizer especially for tomatoes which is fairly high in nitrogen and quite high in potash. Tomatoes require a fertilizer quite strong in potash. This can be purchased from any of the fertilizer firms. If you wish to mix it yourself, combine 130 pounds nitrate of soda, 370 pounds acid phosphate, and 160 pounds muriate of potash. This fertilizer may be put on during the cultivation or preparation of the land prior to planting, or it may be put in proximity to the plants, after they are set, provided you do not allow any of it to come into direct contact with the young plants. The mixing of this fertilizer is very simple. Put the three different constituents on a clean floor and shovel the three into one pile. Two men can better do this than one. After they have shoveled over once in this way, shovel them over once or twice more, the same as you would prepare concrete. Always shovel from the side of the heap, and as you put it into the new pile, allow it to drop on top and roll down the sides. In this way the small pebbles or hard lumps of the fertilizer will roll to the outside, where you can crush them with the shovel or with your foot.

Cedar Posts.

1. Will the small end of a cedar post last longer in the ground than the big end? I have heard some people say it will.

2. Would it be advisable to sharpen the end of the post that goes into the ground so that it could be driven back to its place in case the frost heaves it out? N. S.

Ans.—1. We are aware that there is quite a prevalent belief that the small end of a cedar post will last longer in the ground than the large end, but do not think that there is very much in it. Most of the posts we get nowadays are small enough at either end.

2. If the posts are small enough, or if you have power enough to drive them in, it would not be a bad idea to sharpen them, and, in case they heave, drive them back.

Veterinary.

Chronic Cough.

Pregnant mare has had a dry cough since last fall. J. T. O.

Ans.—Chronic coughs are very hard to cure. Give her every morning 1 dram powdered opium, 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 30 grains digitalis, and 1 dram camphor, with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic. Roll in tissue paper and administer as a ball, or dissolve in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of warm water and give as a drench. V.

Blister—Result of Wound.

1. Give prescription for a sweat blister.
2. Mare was cut on fetlock joint. A puffy swelling resulted, which I treated, and it has disappeared, but the skin is somewhat thickened. H. D. L.

Ans.—1. Two drams cantharides in eight ounces alcohol.
2. This is very hard to reduce. Get a liniment made of 4 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium, and 4 ounces each of alcohol and glycerine. Rub a little of this well in once daily. V.

Constipation.

Two yearling calves refuse food, bowels do not move, and they froth from their mouths. They also have a cough. T. V.

Ans.—The cough indicates tubercular trouble, for which nothing can be done. The other symptoms indicate a constipated condition of the bowels. Give each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Epsom salts and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce ginger, and follow up with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint linseed oil and 40 grains nux vomica every eight hours until the bowels move freely. If they will not eat anything, drench them with boiled flaxseed. V.

Disease in Sheep.

My sheep have some disease. They become dull, grind teeth, and try to get into a corner or some dark place, shake their ears, and become weak in their backs and hind quarters. One died without warning. H. C. G.

Ans.—A careful post-mortem of the one that died would probably have revealed the cause of death. In some ways the symptoms given indicate grub in the head, for which practically nothing can be done. In other particulars, they indicate partial paralysis, due to digestive trouble. Purge each with 8 ounces Epsom salts, and follow up with 30 grains nux vomica three times daily. V.

Eye Trouble.

Cow has a growth on the inside of her lower eyelid. It has been growing for about two months. A week ago the other eye became sore, and a scum has formed on it. I have put pulverized alum in it several times without results. W. J. J.

Ans.—The practice of putting powdered alum or other irritants into an animal's eye is very cruel, and causes the patient intense agony without doing any good. In fact, it increases the irritation. Keep her in a darkened stall. Get a lotion made of 15 grains sulphate of zinc, 20 drops fluid extract of belladonna, and 2 ounces distilled water. Bathe the eyes well three times daily with hot water, and after bathing put a few drops of the lotion into each. It is probable that you will have to employ a veterinarian to remove the growth mentioned, and if the eye ball be involved, the whole eye, in order to save the sight of the other. V.