

# Farm Crop Queries

CONDUCTED BY PROF. HENRY G. BELL

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops. Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Willson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. When writing kindly mention this paper. An immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

E. H.—I am writing to ask advice in regard to establishing a permanent pasture. What ought I to sow and in what quantity per acre? The field I have selected has a variety of soils, sand, clay, and a heavy black soil. It produced a good crop of wheat this year and a good seeding of red June clover and timothy. How should I proceed to get a good stand of permanent pasture grasses and still have the use of this field for pasture next year?

Answer:—I assume from your question that the field is now standing in clover and timothy. This being the case, your problem resolves itself into the sowing of such other grass and clover seed as will thicken and enrich the present stand and introduce plants that will be good for permanent pasture. Of course there will be more hazard in sowing grass or clover seed on top of your present stand than there would be in setting out an entirely new seeding of grass for permanent pasture, but assuming you are ready to take the risk, I would advise the sowing of the following quantities per acre, just before the snow leaves in spring: white clover 2 lbs., alfalfa 5 lbs., meadow fescue 4 lbs.

After this mixture has been evenly scattered on top of the present stand of clover and timothy, as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry, go over it with a light harrow with the teeth turned back about 45 degrees, harrowing with the rows where the wheat is drilled. This light harrowing will help bury some of the exposed seed and will not injure the present stand. In handling the pasture after you have cut the first crop of timothy and clover, do not be in a hurry to put the stock on it to second growth, but give it time to make a good recovery, then be sure not to stock your pasture too heavily. Not more than one head per acre. If next fall is wet and the ground becomes waterlogged do not allow the stock to pasture on the heavier parts of this field because their continuous tramping on the wet, heavy clay will pack it so close that the roots of the grass and clover will be smothered out.

So as to make doubly sure of a vigorous start of this grass and clover seed that you are sowing in spring and to invigorate the crop already standing, I would advise you to apply at least 200 to 250 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer carrying 2 to 3 per cent. ammonia, and 10 to 12 per cent. phosphoric acid. This can be applied before you harrow to cover the grass seed as indicated above, and the one harrowing will work in both fertilizer and seed.

J. W. S.—I have a field I had in ensilage corn, well manured last spring. Will it be best to plow this fall and manure again, or manure first, then plow?

Answer:—If time remains before frost I would advise you to fall-plow your corn patch in preparation for the strawberry planting next spring. When spring comes I would advise you to cross plow this same soil and then apply manure preferably well rotted, and work it in by successive disking and harrowing. You cannot get the seeded too smooth. Strawberries are great lovers of an abundance of suitably balanced plant food and practical growers in the Maritime Provinces and in Ontario are getting exceedingly good results by proper fertilization. I have before me the record of one man who used as high as 1,800 lbs. of high grade fertilizer per acre on his strawberries, and he claims to make a net profit of \$260 to \$300 per acre by his methods.

Most of the eastern growers use a high grade potato fertilizer such as one analyzing about 3 to 5 per cent. ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent. phosphoric

acid and 3 to 5 per cent. potash. If fertilizers of an analysis that would come within this range were applied to your soil at the rate of 500 lbs. to the acre I am certain your crop would benefit materially.

R. W.—What is meant by rotation of crops? Please explain fully.

Answer:—Rotation of crops means the following of crops in a definite system. For instance, there are types of crops that we plant in rows and cultivate the space between. These may be called cleaning crops. They are types of crops such as corn, potatoes, beans, etc. Then again there are crops which produce a large yield of grain, are not cultivated, and can be used as nurse crops for getting a catch of timothy or clover, such as wheat, oats, barley, etc. Hay crops, which consist of grasses and clovers, stand for at least two years and sometimes 5 or 6. The hay crops, especially those that contain considerable clover, are especially beneficial because they introduce a considerable amount of plant matter or humus through the large amount of roots that they produce. Clovers also have the power of increasing the nitrogen of the soil on account of the bacterial growth on their roots. All of this being the case, the growing of a clover crop, every so often, materially benefits the bearing power of the soil.

Now a rotation or system of cropping includes all three classes of crops described. For instance you may lay out the tilled area of your farm in approximately four equal areas, calling them A, B, C, and D. On A you may have corn and potatoes, and possibly other cultivated crops. On B you may have wheat, oats, and barley. On C you may have clover or alfalfa of one year's growth, while on D you would have a second year's growth of timothy and clover or alfalfa. This system being established, next year's crop would move on one notch. That is, where the cultivated crops (corn, potatoes, etc.) grow on A you would sow wheat, oats and barley, etc., and seed down the clover at the same time. Two years hence section A would be growing first-year clover or alfalfa; three years hence section A would be growing second-year timothy and clover or alfalfa, and four years hence it would be growing cultivated crops again (corn, potatoes, etc.). Or, if you wish to consider all of the four blocks, it simply means that the crops move on in this definite order (cultivated crops, followed by grain nurse crops, followed by first-year grass and clover, followed by second-year grass and clover). This order is gone through on all of the blocks.

In some sections it is profitable to leave only one year for grass, cutting down the relative amount of land that is plowed and brought under tillage year by year. It also stabilizes the amount of labor so that you can figure with some degree of certainty as to the amount of expenditure you have to make in labor year by year. Rotations are also exceedingly valuable since they establish a systematic means for keeping up the organic matter or humus of the soil. If good crops are grown in rotation and proper attention is paid to the manuring and fertilizing of the crop with a minimum expenditure of labor, maximum results can be obtained.

A small piece of cotton or wool should be placed under the pan of the trap in order to prevent anything from getting under the pan. Traps should be concealed carefully. One good way to trap wolf is to dig a hole along a cowpath near a fence or stream, put the trap in the hole, and sprinkle a little dirt and burnt hay over it. A few drops of the best wolf bait should

be placed around the trap. Good results can also be secured if the trap is set in this manner near a badger or prairie dog mound.

An excellent method for trapping the wolf when the snow is on the ground is the following: Place a heavy stone in a sack and scent both sides of the sack well with a good trail scent. Then get on your horse and ride out to where you intend to make your set, dragging the sack after you. Then pull the drag close to your horse and make a short turn. This will also lead the wolf to make a short turn and he will not stop over the trap. Extend the snow path across so that there will be a scented trail for the wolf to follow up to the trap. After digging a hole in the snow, the trap should be laid in a piece of white paper, set, and then carefully covered with a thin layer of snow. A few drops of the best wolf bait should be sprinkled up and down the trail near the trap.

In preparing the wolf skin for the market, it should be cared for side out and very seldom taken off open. Pelts should be dried in a cool, dry place—not near fire or sun; good stretchers should be used. When dry enough to hold their shape, they are ready for shipment.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

# The Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON  
DECEMBER 14.

At the Trial and Crucifixion of Jesus  
John 18: 15-27; 19: 25-27.  
Golden Text, John 3: 16.

18: 15-18. Another Disciple. Compare 1: 35-42; 20: 2-10; 21: 20-24. It cannot be a mere accident that the other disciple in these passages is left unnamed, and the almost universal belief is that he is John himself, who through modest self-effacement refrains to name himself. In 19: 35 he mentions one who was a witness of the crucifixion, again without a name. Had the story been written at a later time by disciples of the apostles they would certainly have given us the name.

This other disciple was "known unto the high priest" and, therefore, was recognized and admitted by the door-keeper, and was able also to secure admittance for Peter.

19: 27. I Have Spoken Openly. Jesus said truly that His teaching had not been concealed. He had spoken in public places, in synagogues, in the temple, and elsewhere. There were many who could have testified to that. Why not ask them? But the answer to this very reasonable protest was a blow from the fist, or from a rod in the hand of an officer standing by. It was evident that Jesus would have no fair trial in such an assembly, where the chief presiding judge could witness and not rebuke such an outrage. The calm answer of Jesus is, however, both to unjust judge and brutal officer sufficient rebuke: "If I have spoken evil bear witness of the evil; but if well why smitest thou me?"

"Unto Caiaphas." It may have been that Caiaphas occupied other apartments in the same palace. At any rate he appears to have been present and to have questioned Jesus while He was still in the house of Annas (18: 19), and it was apparently in the same house and by the same first that Peter was standing when he first entered, and three times denied his Lord. The

girl. So one Friday morning, when Millie May started to school, mother Mason carefully set her watch with the clock. "Now, Millie May," she said sweetly, "can you get home by three o'clock?"

"O yes'm," the little girl answered; "I can get home easily by that time. You know school is out at two."

"All right, then," mother Mason answered. "I'll depend on your being home at that time."

At three o'clock, however, there was no sign of the little girl; and Mrs. Mason waited fifteen minutes, and still she didn't come, and then she did a queer thing—she picked up one or two traveling bags that sat in the hall and started toward the station.

At three-thirty Millie May came rushing in, and, not finding her mother at home, she made for the kitchen and asked the cook where her mother was.

"Your mother's gone to the country to spend the week-end with your grandmas," the cook answered. "She said to tell you she waited for you as long as she could without missing the train."

Tears came into Millie May's eyes, and a lump rose in her throat as she thought of missing a trip to grandma's dear old country place passed through her mind. Just then the clock in the room chimed the hour of four. Millie May looked at her watch; they were right together. "It's all my fault," she sobbed. "I stopped to play with Mary Dean and forgot about coming home as I promised. I didn't keep my word, and now I'm left behind, just as I ought to be. I'll never be quite the same thing any more. And strange it may seem, Millie May began right then to keep her appointments on time; and she's done it ever since.

be placed around the trap. Good results can also be secured if the trap is set in this manner near a badger or prairie dog mound.

An excellent method for trapping the wolf when the snow is on the ground is the following: Place a heavy stone in a sack and scent both sides of the sack well with a good trail scent. Then get on your horse and ride out to where you intend to make your set, dragging the sack after you. Then pull the drag close to your horse and make a short turn. This will also lead the wolf to make a short turn and he will not stop over the trap. Extend the snow path across so that there will be a scented trail for the wolf to follow up to the trap. After digging a hole in the snow, the trap should be laid in a piece of white paper, set, and then carefully covered with a thin layer of snow. A few drops of the best wolf bait should be sprinkled up and down the trail near the trap.

In preparing the wolf skin for the market, it should be cared for side out and very seldom taken off open. Pelts should be dried in a cool, dry place—not near fire or sun; good stretchers should be used. When dry enough to hold their shape, they are ready for shipment.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

other Gospels mention only the high priest's house.

Ederheim describes the scene as follows: "Remembering that the High Priest's palace was built on the slope of the hill, and that there was an outer court from which a door led into the inner court, we can, in some measure, realize the scene. Peter had followed as far as that inner door while John had entered with the guard. When he missed his fellow-disciple, who was left outside, John went out, and, having probably told the waiting maid that this was a friend of his, procured his admission. While John now hurried up to be in the palace and as near Christ as he might, Peter advanced into the middle of the court, where, in the chill spring night, a coal fire had been lighted. The glow of the charcoal, around which occasionally a blue flame played, threw a peculiar shadow on the bearded faces of the men they crowded around it and talked of the events of that night, describing with Eastern volubility, to those who had not been there, what had passed in the garden, and exchanging, as in the manner of such serving men and officials, opinions and exaggerated denunciations concerning Him who had been captured with such unexpected ease and was now a prisoner. As the red light glowed and flickered it threw the long shadows of these men across the inner court, up the walls toward the gallery that ran around, up there where the lamps or lights within, or if they moved along apartments and corridors, revealed other faces there.

And Peter, when he heard in the early light of the morning the crowing of the cock remembered his own vows of unwavering loyalty, and knew now how truly Jesus had predicted his weakness and his denial. Perhaps attracted by the loud voices of those who accused and of those who denied with oaths and curses, Jesus turned where He stood in the inner audience room and looked out and saw Peter. That look revived the old affection and broke the angry and rebellious mood which for the moment had mastered Peter. "He went out and wept bitterly" (Luke 22: 62).

19: 25-27. Standing by the Cross. There were the women who had loved Him and believed in Him, and the beloved disciple John. To him Jesus, looking down from the cross, commended the care of His mother.

girl. So one Friday morning, when Millie May started to school, mother Mason carefully set her watch with the clock. "Now, Millie May," she said sweetly, "can you get home by three o'clock?"

"O yes'm," the little girl answered; "I can get home easily by that time. You know school is out at two."

"All right, then," mother Mason answered. "I'll depend on your being home at that time."

At three o'clock, however, there was no sign of the little girl; and Mrs. Mason waited fifteen minutes, and still she didn't come, and then she did a queer thing—she picked up one or two traveling bags that sat in the hall and started toward the station.

At three-thirty Millie May came rushing in, and, not finding her mother at home, she made for the kitchen and asked the cook where her mother was.

"Your mother's gone to the country to spend the week-end with your grandmas," the cook answered. "She said to tell you she waited for you as long as she could without missing the train."

Tears came into Millie May's eyes, and a lump rose in her throat as she thought of missing a trip to grandma's dear old country place passed through her mind. Just then the clock in the room chimed the hour of four. Millie May looked at her watch; they were right together. "It's all my fault," she sobbed. "I stopped to play with Mary Dean and forgot about coming home as I promised. I didn't keep my word, and now I'm left behind, just as I ought to be. I'll never be quite the same thing any more. And strange it may seem, Millie May began right then to keep her appointments on time; and she's done it ever since.

be placed around the trap. Good results can also be secured if the trap is set in this manner near a badger or prairie dog mound.

An excellent method for trapping the wolf when the snow is on the ground is the following: Place a heavy stone in a sack and scent both sides of the sack well with a good trail scent. Then get on your horse and ride out to where you intend to make your set, dragging the sack after you. Then pull the drag close to your horse and make a short turn. This will also lead the wolf to make a short turn and he will not stop over the trap. Extend the snow path across so that there will be a scented trail for the wolf to follow up to the trap. After digging a hole in the snow, the trap should be laid in a piece of white paper, set, and then carefully covered with a thin layer of snow. A few drops of the best wolf bait should be sprinkled up and down the trail near the trap.

In preparing the wolf skin for the market, it should be cared for side out and very seldom taken off open. Pelts should be dried in a cool, dry place—not near fire or sun; good stretchers should be used. When dry enough to hold their shape, they are ready for shipment.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

# YOUR PROBLEMS

BY MRS. HELEN LAW

Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 27 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Mollie: You write me that this man has been paying attention to other girls and you want to win back his straying affections. As you are not engaged, he has a perfect right to go with other girls. And at the same time, you can accept invitations from other men without doing him an injustice. It is foolish to "pair off" while you are still so young. Most many young men as you can and you will be far better fitted to choose a husband. So let this man find other friends if he chooses and you do likewise.

English Girl: Of course you are lonesome 'way out in Alberta, dear, but you will find friends. Do not wait for them to find you any more than you would wait for a wild flower to hunt you up in your home that you might pick it! Go where the friends are. Just keep in mind that we are children of one Heavenly Father and all brothers and sisters; in one country as in another we are all related, in spirit. Also bear in mind that you are not the first English girl who has started life in the West. Many of your sisters have grown to love the free, open prairie life and have caught the progressive spirit of the people and rejoiced to have a part in building up a vigorous Christian nation. Cheer up, English girl, yours is a glorious destiny!

Ex-student: I regret exceedingly to hear that you have decided to give up school. If only I could awaken you to the opportunities that education brings! We only get out of life what we put into it and if we do not sow energy and ambition and courage and enterprise, how can we hope to reap the good things? Has a girl anyone but herself to blame if she has to sit by and see some nice young man, whom she would enjoy, ignore her for the girls who have made use of their time to improve their minds and lives and who therefore are more attractive and congenial? This is matter for common sense.

Being educated is like knowing one is well dressed at a party. If one is well dressed, she does not think of herself at all; if she is not, then her mind is constantly on herself and she feels embarrassed and ill at ease, and fancy other people are looking at her and making remarks.

People who have had schooling are never self-conscious when they are with people who are educated and cultured. Education increases our capacity to enjoy people and books and the finer things of life, but above all, it

makes us capable of greater usefulness to ourselves and others. The right to an education is an alienable one and you owe it to yourself to fight for it. The "unpardonable sin" is to deliberately throw away the chance to go to school. Think it over, seriously this time, and start in again after New Year's.

X. Y. Z.: If a boy friend is obnoxious to you and you feel he has not shown you proper respect, it ought not to be hard to make him realize it. You need not refuse to speak to him; a distant nod of recognition and refusal of his invitations, will soon make him realize that he has forfeited your respect and liking.

Debater: The first British Expeditionary Force landed in France on August 16, 1914. 2. The Lusitania was 700 feet long with a gross tonnage of 32,500. She had accommodations for 3,000 passengers. 3. Light travels at the rate of nearly 200,000 miles a second and makes its journey to us from the sun in 8 minutes, 8 seconds. 4. The longest ship canal in the world is the Suez Canal, 87 miles. Kiel Canal comes next with 61 miles and Panama third with 40 miles.

Worried: Not the slightest need to wear the puzzled frown, for the remedy is at hand. Books for Christmas gifts, what could be better? And Canadian books, too! There is a new one by H. A. Coyle, full of spontaneous humor, entitled "The Touch of Amber." Ralph Connor's "The Sky Pilot of No Man's Land" is a most vivid novel of Canada in the Great War. Then there is that delightful story, "Mist of Morning," by Isabel Ecclestone Mackay.

Three new novels of Western Canada are "Bulldog Carney" by W. A. Fraser; "Janet of Kootenay," by Erskine McKowan, and "The Girl of O.K. Valley," by Robert Watson, all of them absorbing tales. From Nova Scotia comes a charming romance, "Joan of Halfway," by Grace McLeod Rogers. Critics predict that "Joan" will be one of the best sellers of the year. Our old favorite, L. M. Montgomery, has written another entertaining story, "Rainbow Valley," Marshall Saunders' "Golden Dicky" is a book that will capture as wide a circle of readers as her world-famous "Beautiful Joe."

"A Labrador Doctor" is an autobiography by Dr. Wilfred Grenfell. "Stories of the British Empire," by Agnes Maude Machar, is a book in which Canadian boys and girls will revel, stories written around pertinent periods in British history.

Follow This When You Butcher. In making salt pork, first rub each piece with fine salt, the next day cover with a brine made up of ten pounds of salt and two ounces of saltpeter to four gallons of boiling water. This will be enough for one hundred pounds of pork. Leave in the brine until needed. For hams and loaves rub each piece with salt, the next day pack in a barrel or stone jar, cover with a brine made up of eight pounds of salt, two pounds of brown sugar and two ounces of saltpeter dissolved in four gallons of boiling water. After cooling pour over the meat. Bacon should be left in the brine four to six weeks and hams six to eight weeks.

There are many ways to improvise a smoke house. One of the simplest is to invert a barrel, suspend the hams and bacon from the bottom by passing a string through holes in the bottom of the barrel with a length of two of stove pipe. Maple wood is regarded as the best fuel. Hardwood is preferable to soft wood. Corncobs are very good. A slow fire is best. With constant fire the meats may be smoked enough in two or three days.

Nine out of ten of the tragedies due to the farm bull may be traced to mischievous boys pestering the animal, or to some man on the place treating him cruelly. Neither of these things ever ought to happen. Five minutes of tormenting or abusing the bull will do more to spoil its disposition than all the rest of his life can undo.

"One virgious and pure in heart did pray; 'Since none I wronged in deed or word to-day, From whom should I crave pardon? Master, say.' A voice replied: 'From the sad child whose joy thou hast not planned; The godless beast whose friend thou didst not stand; The rose that died for water from thy hand.'"

# Keeping Children on the Farm

Rural neighborhoods must have attractive community life if they hope to save the boys and girls from turning their faces cityward.

One community that has been very successful in making rural life as attractive as city life to the young people is in Walworth county, Wis. The progress made by this community is an example for other rural communities.

Five years ago the rural life in Walworth county was no more attractive than the life of any other community. Through the efforts of a few enterprising men and women, the Lakeworth Farmers' Club was organized in 1913.

When this club was organized the membership was small. The members got together, adopted a constitution, and held a few entertainments and other social events at the schoolhouse. The attendance at the meetings increased rapidly, and soon the schoolhouse was too small for their needs. A little more than a year passed and a beautiful \$6,000 community house was built by township tax. Of course, there was opposition. There nearly always is when such improvements are suggested. But the enthusiasm and determination of the members of the club and town of Linn swept away all the opposition. They now have an excellent brick building 32 x 72 feet, with a ten-foot basement and a completely equipped opera hall above.

The club was organized to create a spirit of greater neighborliness and to make the social side of farm life more attractive. These people realized that right living and good neighbors are more important in farming than just making dollars and cents. Country people can not get the most out of life if they live by themselves and apart from their neighbors. They are likely to become narrow, suspicious and selfish, and their children will develop these vices to an even greater degree. They should live as a helping part of the community in which they reside.

These people live in a rich farming community. Their land is worth from \$150 to \$250 an acre. Nearly all have automobiles. Before this club was organized they didn't get together; there was no social atmosphere, and no common interest for the advancement of the community.

Rural clubs such as the Lakeworth Farmers' Club can not help but make farm life more attractive to the boys and girls, who are the farmers of the future. The ideas they form about farming while they are young will have a great deal to do with their careers twenty years hence. If in their youth they know nothing but work, work, work, it is small wonder that they have a longing for the social life of the towns and cities.

The boys and girls of Walworth county are not turning longing eyes toward the cities. They have been brought to see that there is nothing better than farming, and they are developing into mighty good farmers and farmers' wives.

Thrift of Time is Need of Youth. Aesop's ancient fable of the tortoise and the hare was founded on an excellent philosophy; for persistent effort is bound to bring successful results. It is not hard for any of us to prevent the loss of days or weeks, but it is very easy to slip into the habit of squandering moments, says a writer in the Thrift Magazine.

The very first lesson the young man should learn when he enters the business world is to be on time in the morning. Then the day starts off right; his labors under no handicap; he has no excuses to make to his employer; the morning sees him on his way to the very best advantage. If he is late five minutes one day, he is quite apt to be late ten minutes the next morning and the shortcomings of tardiness soon becomes a habit. While these daily losses soon amount to a serious sacrifice of time, the deteriorating influence on the character is even more grave. Just as thrift in money matters breeds aliphad business methods, so the steady idling of time creates weakness and instability of character.

The man with the driving personality, who forges ahead in spite of every obstacle, is unwilling to even lose a single moment of time during his business hours.

Perfection of personal efficiency must be founded primarily on time economy.

There must be proper periods taken for rest and recreation, for this is thrift of health. But there should never be absolute idleness.

The young man or young woman just beginning life's stern activities cannot learn a better lesson than that of time. Without knowing this secret there can be no substantial success.

The best contrived milk pail in the world cannot keep out fish if the milk has the habit of wetting his hands with milk before he begins the milking.

When you take apples add a little lemon juice and cinnamon to the sugar. Use plenty of water and when done pour the thick syrup over the apples. Before serving them put cranberry jelly in the top and garnish with blanched almonds.

THE GREAT WEST PERMANENT LOAN COMPANY. Toronto Office. 20 King St. West. 4% allowed on Savings. Interest computed quarterly. Withdrawable by Cheque. \$5% on Deposits. Interest payable half yearly. Paid up Capital \$2,412,578.

Highest Prices Paid For RAW FURS & GINSENG. Write for price list and shipping tags. 33 Years of Reliable Trading. Reference—Union Bank of Canada. N. SILVER. 220 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, P.Q.

HIRAM JOHNSON. The oldest established LTD. RAW FUR DEALERS in Montreal. Highest Market Prices Paid. Satisfaction Guaranteed to Shippers. Send for Our Price List. 410 St. Paul St. West - Montreal.

ANY FARMER who does not attend the Tenth Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show will miss seeing the best collection of fat butcher stock ever assembled in Canada.

JUDGING, 10:00 A.M. THURSDAY, DEC. 11TH. AUCTION SALE, 10:00 A.M. FRIDAY, DEC. 12TH.

Toronto Fat Stock Show UNION STOCK YARDS - TORONTO.

ROSEBERRY FOR 25 YEARS HAVE RECOMMENDED Spohn's Distemper Compound for Distemper, Influenza, Croup, Cough or Cold. For 25 years has among the best success in America have given the COMPOUND an enviable record as a permanent cure. A few drops daily will keep the animal in condition and his system will resist disease. Regular doses prevent all such diseases.

SPJOHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen Ind., U.S.A.

Spohn's Distemper Compound

Spohn's Distemper Compound

Spohn's Distemper Compound

Spohn's Distemper Compound

Spohn's Distemper Compound

Spohn's Distemper Compound

Spohn's Distemper Compound

Spohn's Distemper Compound

Spohn's Distemper Compound

# THE TRAPPER

A Few Suggestions on Trapping Wolf.

Any trapper who goes after wolf must recognize the first precaution to take in his trapping enterprises is to destroy all traces of the human odor. The wolf is very suspicious of any human scent and strategy must be resorted to in order to catch him. Some trappers dip their traps in melted beeswax or oil them in strong sage late before setting. Gloves, well rubbed with a good trail scent, should always be used in setting traps for wolf.

A small piece of cotton or wool should be placed under the pan of the trap in order to prevent anything from getting under the pan. Traps should be concealed carefully. One good way to trap wolf is to dig a hole along a cowpath near a fence or stream, put the trap in the hole, and sprinkle a little dirt and burnt hay over it. A few drops of the best wolf bait should

be placed around the trap. Good results can also be secured if the trap is set in this manner near a badger or prairie dog mound.

An excellent method for trapping the wolf when the snow is on the ground is the following: Place a heavy stone in a sack and scent both sides of the sack well with a good trail scent. Then get on your horse and ride out to where you intend to make your set, dragging the sack after you. Then pull the drag close to your horse and make a short turn. This will also lead the wolf to make a short turn and he will not stop over the trap. Extend the snow path across so that there will be a scented trail for the wolf to follow up to the trap. After digging a hole in the snow, the trap should be laid in a piece of white paper, set, and then carefully covered with a thin layer of snow. A few drops of the best wolf bait should be sprinkled up and down the trail near the trap.

In preparing the wolf skin for the market, it should be cared for side out and very seldom taken off open. Pelts should be dried in a cool, dry place—not near fire or sun; good stretchers should be used. When dry enough to hold their shape, they are ready for shipment.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.

Buy Thirt Stamps.