



FARM

FALL PLOWING IN THE ORCHARD

After the apples are harvested there is generally a slack time when orchard plowing can be done to advantage. Experience has indicated that shallow plowing is advisable in orchard practice, and that it is unwise to go deeper than five to six inches, and that the area close to the base of the tree should not be plowed deeper than three to four inches. There is, as a rule, little cultivation after the first of July, and from that time on, even if cover crops are not grown, a natural growth of some sort will have been made. This growth, when turned under, affords practically as good mulch as if left on the surface, and the fact that the ground has been loosened up tends to prevent a deep freezing as it is compact, for the more compact the soil the deeper will frost penetrate it. Where root killing of trees is liable to occur, it may be wise to leave the cover crop mulch undisturbed, as it assists materially in holding snow, and, as a result, will give a better cover than if plowed in the fall. Other than this, there does not appear to be any disadvantages in fall plowing as to possible winter injury from root killing. The great advantage is that a certain amount of work is out of the way for next spring, and should the spring be unfavorable for working land, the disking may be delayed much longer than it would be otherwise to delay plowing. Early orchard cultivation is of prime importance, and as it is usually necessary to plow once to work under accumulated vegetation, this should, as far as possible, be done in the fall, thus facilitating early spring work and hastening bacterial activity in the next spring. -W. T. Blair, Superintendent, Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S.

The Value of Blue Grass as a Crop for Pasture.

It may be too much to say that an acre of bluegrass pasture is worth more than an acre of grain, but it certainly will produce a pound of meat or a quart of milk with less labor than grain or tame grass, and perhaps with greater economy. Bluegrass may be seeded either in the Spring or Fall. The early Spring seeding is best perhaps, on rich fertile land, unless it is so weedy that a Fall seeding is necessary to give the grass a good start ahead of the weeds. The leaves should be burned and if there is room enough for the instrument, the land should be harrowed after the seeding. If everything is suitable, however, the grass will catch without any cultivation.

There will be little grass the first year, especially in case of Spring seeding, and if it is necessary to pasture the land it is better to sow oats or rye with the bluegrass. This will furnish considerable pasture before the middle of the summer. Experiments reported from the Department of Farm Crops, University of Missouri, say that a bluegrass pasture may be started by sowing in March a mixture of 8 pounds of bluegrass, 8 pounds of timothy, and 5 pounds of red clover per acre. On soil not so fertile, 8 pounds of bluegrass, 5 pounds of orchard grass, 4 pounds of red top, and 2 pounds of alsike clover should be sown. For the dried or gravelly lands a mixture of 8 pounds of orchard grass, 5 pounds of bluegrass, and 3 pounds of red clover may be used. Some land is too dry and poor for bluegrass. Such land may produce a fair growth of other grasses and should be seeded with a mixture of 10 pounds of orchard grass, 5 pounds of red top, and 4 pounds of alsike clover. If a cheaper mixture is wanted the red top seed may be omitted. -Farm life.

GOOD TIME TO START WITH SWEET CLOVER

There is no questioning the high value of the Red Clover crop in the economy of farm practice in Canada, and the present indication of a shortage of seed of this crop for next Spring's sowing is a matter for serious consideration, and indicates the importance of harvesting all heads of clover that are mature, anything like a reasonable yield of seed. In this connection the Experimental Farms Department has issued a special appeal to farmers and has offered to determine the value for seed of any sample of clover heads sent to their office at Ottawa for examination. Despite the best efforts of the farmers in the direction of saving red clover seed, however, it is feared that the supply will be far short of the demand, and in view of this it is only to be expected that many

Rheumatism is Pain Only, Rub it Away

INSANT RELIEF FROM PAIN, SORENESS, STIFFNESS FOLLOWS A RUBBING WITH "ST. JACOB'S LINIMENT" Stop "dosing" rheumatism. "It's pain only; not one case in fifty requires internal treatment. Rub something penetrating "St. Jacobs Liniment" right on the "tender spot," and by the time you say Jack Rabbitson-out comes the rheumatism, pain and distress. "St. Jacobs Liniment" conquers pain! It is a harmless rheumatism liniment which never discolors and doesn't burn the skin. It takes pain, soreness, and stiffness from aching joints, muscles and bones; neuralgia, lumbago, backache, rheumatism and reduces swelling. Limber up! Get a small trial bottle of old-time, honest "St. Jacobs Liniment" from any drug store, and in a moment you'll be free from pains, aches and stiffness. Don't suffer! Rub rheumatism away.

FARMERS WILL LOOK FOR A SUBSTITUTE FOR THIS VALUABLE CROP, AND ALTHOUGH IT MAY NOT FILL ALL REQUIREMENTS EXACTLY, NOTHING MUCH BETTER THAN SWEET CLOVER FOR THIS PURPOSE CAN BE SUGGESTED, ESPECIALLY SINCE A FAIR SUPPLY OF SEED OF THE PLANT IN ONE OF OTHER VARIETY IS PROCURABLE THIS YEAR.

As a source of protein, the sweet clover compares very favorably with alfalfa, red clover and alsike, and in other constituents, ash, fat, soluble carbohydrates and fibre, there is no appreciable difference; many farmers who have introduced this plant in their regular crop rotation of late years are willing to testify to its superiority as a hay and pasture plant, and as a green manure it is generally admitted to surpass every other crop, its merit in this direction arising from the abundant growth produced and the high nitrogen content of the same. As much as 30 tons per acre of green feed has been produced in a crop of sweet clover, and there have been cases where the green crop has been made into excellent silage. With regard to the soils adapted to the production of sweet clover, H. C. Fulmer, lecturer in chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College who has made a special study of the plant and its distribution, says: "Sweet clover seems to have no particular choice of soil, and in this respect is unlike other plants. Consequently, it is widely adaptable, and extensively disseminated. It is found growing on heavy clay and on sharp, clear sand and on all soils intermediate between these. The only things which seem to prevent it introducing itself in some cases are acidity in the soil or an overcharge of alkali, particularly black alkali. Neither of these conditions are prevalent in Ontario. It is a lime-loving plant, like all other legumes, and does best when lime is abundant in the soil—it reaches perfection of growth on rotten limestone as in old limestone quarries, and on gravel knolls where lime is usually plentiful. A soil lacking in lime would have to be given an application of this material in the form of air-slacked lime, or ground limestone, before it would produce sweet clover, or for that matter, any other legume, successfully. "An advantage attached to sweet clover is that it will grow on very wet or very dry soils. It is to be found taking a stand where the soil is practically water-logged and also on soils which are too dry to produce any other kind of provender."

LIME—TIME AND METHOD OF APPLICATION.

Lime may be applied at any season of the year when its use is convenient. It should be as thoroughly mixed with the soil as possible. Fall application of the furrow, followed by one cultivation with a disk or spring-toothed harrow, is often the best method. On fallow land it may be applied before plowing, and the result will be somewhat improved if the land can be disked and the furrows set at an angle of from thirty to forty degrees. The ideal method on very acid soil is to apply two-thirds of the lime before plowing and one-third on the furrow. On soils known to have a fair quantity of lime in the subsoil, application after plowing is preferred. Lime is best applied just ahead of a tilled crop such as corn. It may precede oats or wheat, and the added tillage is beneficial. Surface application on grass land will give some benefit, but not so much as where the lime can be more thoroughly incorporated with a shovel. Application may be made by hand with a shovel. This is usually tedious and unpleasant work. Where the use of some form of lime is an established practice, a lime distributor will be a useful machine. There are several kinds of these on the market. The fertilizer attachment of a grain drill will sow the heavier and more granular forms of lime. It is usually necessary to go over the land two or three times in order to get on the full application. The effect of lime may not be apparent in the first year if the crop grown is not especially sensitive to an acid soil. -Cornell Experiment Station.

REMEMBER THE TIRED HORSE

When a horse's strength has been overtaxed, he must on arriving at the stable, receive special attention or worse troubles may be experienced. The first thing after he is unharnessed is to clothe him and if possible, quickly have some gruel prepared. As soon as he has taken this, or while it is being prepared, if the ears are cold and drooping these must be gotten warm by friction. It is wonderful what an effect this will have in restoring a horse, a moderately tired horse will soon become a different animal showing evident signs of the process by holding his head down and refusing the rubbing. No attempt at grooming should be made until the gruel has been taken and the ears are warm. In the course of an hour the grooming may generally be completed but no time should be lost in it, and the skin must on no account be allowed to chill. After it has been done the usual feed of hay and oats can be given.

HORSES CURRYING HORSES

Every healthy horse delights in rolling on the ground after a hard day's work, as soon as the harness is off. He is tired and sweaty, and his nerves ache for a touch of the ground, soothing to the skin and muscles. A good roll is helpful and restful, but it does not do all it should do to rest a horse after his hard labor. It can easily be improved upon by using a good brush and currycomb. If the horse is sweaty and lathered, have a rubber similar to a window washer, rubber and rub him nearly dry. Then curry him and brush him, and when he rolls he will feel almost like a new horse. We all know how a good bath rests us after a hard day's work. Currying a horse has practically the same physical effects upon him as a bath upon a man. It soothes the skin, rests the nerves, cleans his coat and stimulates his circulation, so that his heart, lungs and muscles can take full advantage of the night's rest.

REARING ORPHAN FOAL

I had a mare that died from sunstroke and left a young colt. It is one month old and it eats hay and a little oats. I give it milk with a little water in it. Am I treating it in the right way? -S.

WELL SATISFIED WITH BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. A. Bernard, La Presentation, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my baby and I am well satisfied with them. I have recommended them to several of my friends who have also used them with beneficial results." The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the stomach and bowels and thus prove of benefit in cases of indigestion, constipation, colic, colds, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SHEEP BREEDS OF SHEEP.

There are two types of sheep, the wool sheep and the mutton sheep. In the western part of Canada, in Australia and in the Argentine, they depend pretty largely on the wool sheep. Wool will keep for a long time, and when you raise sheep at a distance from the large cities, those of the wool type seem to be the most profitable. Moreover, they are harder and sick together better in flocks. In the eastern province belt, the mutton breeds are decidedly more popular than the wool breeds, and of all the mutton breeds the Shropshire is among the most popular. The Shropshire originated in England, where they raise sheep in an altogether different way than in Spain. The sheep run in small flocks and are kept in barns in winter. In fact, in England they handle sheep in much the same way as we do in the corn belt. The Shropshire has a broad, blocky, low-set body, which is decidedly superior to the Merino for mutton. The wool is longer than Merino wool, but is not nearly so closely crimped, and the yield of wool per sheep is more than two-thirds as great as for the Merino. Shropshires are quite easily recognized by their black noses and the way the wool comes down over the face. Shropshires are of lbs. size, the ewes weighing about 160 lbs. when full grown. Hampshire or Oxford are mutton breeds much like the Shropshire except that they are larger. The Southdown is like the Shropshire except that it is shorter-legged and smaller. The largest breeds of sheep with the longest wool are the Cotswolds, Lincolns and Leicester. Such breeds

POULTRY SUPPLYING GREEN FEED FOR POULTRY IN WINTER.

If the best results are to be obtained with poultry, they must be furnished with a plentiful supply of green feed. Where fowls have unlimited range on a farm they will secure green feed during the spring, but during the winter it must be supplied for them. The question of how to supply the best feed at the least cost is one that each poultry keeper must decide largely for himself. It will provide a plentiful supply of green feed, which is related by the fowls. Cabbages, turnips, beets, potatoes, etc., are suitable for this purpose. The larger roots and the cabbages may be suspended by means of a wire or a string, or they may be placed on the floor, in which case it would be well to split the turnips or beets lengthwise with a large knife. Potatoes and turnips should be fed cooked. The mangel is an excellent root for feeding raw. Cut clover soaked in boiling water fed alone or with the mash is good. Clover meal and ground alfalfa make very good feeds for this purpose. Where the fowls are yarded and not enough green feed is furnished by the yard, a small patch of clover, alfalfa or rape may be sown. Any one of these, if frequently mowed, will furnish a great quantity of green feed in a form which is relished by the fowls. Canada field peas may also be sown for this purpose, and when fed in a tender, crisp condition are eaten readily.

WHAT GOOD SHOW BIRDS ARE

Having assumed that the farmers of Maine, who have been raising some good poultry this year, or even last year, the question arises, what are the birds that are suitable to show and stand a chance of winning prizes where there is sharp competition. In the smaller fairs it is likely that very little attention is paid to standard methods, but at the larger fairs the judges will likely adhere pretty closely to the rules laid down in the Standard of Perfection for those varieties included in that book. Show birds are not necessarily the best breeders or the best layers, but they are the birds which best conform to the type which they represent, as laid down in the standard. For instance, the bird must be of proper shape and color must have a perfect form of comb, is single, except in one or two of the breeds rare in Maine, there must be five distinct points and no more. The legs, beaks, wattles and ear lobes must be of the proper shape, size, and color, or the bird is likely to be disqualified or at least subject to score cutting for so many slight defects that it will stand no chance of winning. One or two small feathers or sprigs on legs where there should be none, are sure to throw the birds out altogether, as also do one or two colored feathers on a white bird. This does not mean that such feathers can be plucked, for indications that such feathers have been removed will just as surely disqualify the bird. There are so many little things that either disqualify or at least count against a bird that are really fine birds, that each breeder before exhibiting single birds or pens, should make a careful study of the requirements for his particular breed or breeds, so that he may be able to pick the birds most likely to win, which he cannot do without accurate knowledge of the requirements of the standard. Shape, weight, color, and comb may be singled out as the four cardinal points in determining the qualities of a bird for show purposes. Shape is of great importance, and means proper form for the breed in all sections. A bird of Wyandotte type cannot hope to win in the Plymouth Rock class, no matter how beautiful it may be barred or colored. It is just as true that a bird which is considerably under or over weight cannot win where there is much competition, and, ordinarily speaking, birds scoring under 90 points out of the 100 must be discarded, even though the best birds in the class shown. Color is also of the utmost importance, and unless the birds are of solid color, the right arrangement of color must exist in all sections to assume any degree of certainty of obtaining even honorable mention for breeding for colors is so carefully done nowadays that properly colored birds are not too rare to be found in competitions almost anywhere.

REARING ORPHAN FOAL

I had a mare that died from sunstroke and left a young colt. It is one month old and it eats hay and a little oats. I give it milk with a little water in it. Am I treating it in the right way? -S.

WELL SATISFIED WITH BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. A. Bernard, La Presentation, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my baby and I am well satisfied with them. I have recommended them to several of my friends who have also used them with beneficial results." The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the stomach and bowels and thus prove of benefit in cases of indigestion, constipation, colic, colds, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SHEEP BREEDS OF SHEEP.

There are two types of sheep, the wool sheep and the mutton sheep. In the western part of Canada, in Australia and in the Argentine, they depend pretty largely on the wool sheep. Wool will keep for a long time, and when you raise sheep at a distance from the large cities, those of the wool type seem to be the most profitable. Moreover, they are harder and sick together better in flocks. In the eastern province belt, the mutton breeds are decidedly more popular than the wool breeds, and of all the mutton breeds the Shropshire is among the most popular. The Shropshire originated in England, where they raise sheep in an altogether different way than in Spain. The sheep run in small flocks and are kept in barns in winter. In fact, in England they handle sheep in much the same way as we do in the corn belt. The Shropshire has a broad, blocky, low-set body, which is decidedly superior to the Merino for mutton. The wool is longer than Merino wool, but is not nearly so closely crimped, and the yield of wool per sheep is more than two-thirds as great as for the Merino. Shropshires are quite easily recognized by their black noses and the way the wool comes down over the face. Shropshires are of lbs. size, the ewes weighing about 160 lbs. when full grown. Hampshire or Oxford are mutton breeds much like the Shropshire except that they are larger. The Southdown is like the Shropshire except that it is shorter-legged and smaller. The largest breeds of sheep with the longest wool are the Cotswolds, Lincolns and Leicester. Such breeds

POULTRY SUPPLYING GREEN FEED FOR POULTRY IN WINTER.

If the best results are to be obtained with poultry, they must be furnished with a plentiful supply of green feed. Where fowls have unlimited range on a farm they will secure green feed during the spring, but during the winter it must be supplied for them. The question of how to supply the best feed at the least cost is one that each poultry keeper must decide largely for himself. It will provide a plentiful supply of green feed, which is related by the fowls. Cabbages, turnips, beets, potatoes, etc., are suitable for this purpose. The larger roots and the cabbages may be suspended by means of a wire or a string, or they may be placed on the floor, in which case it would be well to split the turnips or beets lengthwise with a large knife. Potatoes and turnips should be fed cooked. The mangel is an excellent root for feeding raw. Cut clover soaked in boiling water fed alone or with the mash is good. Clover meal and ground alfalfa make very good feeds for this purpose. Where the fowls are yarded and not enough green feed is furnished by the yard, a small patch of clover, alfalfa or rape may be sown. Any one of these, if frequently mowed, will furnish a great quantity of green feed in a form which is relished by the fowls. Canada field peas may also be sown for this purpose, and when fed in a tender, crisp condition are eaten readily.

WHAT GOOD SHOW BIRDS ARE

Having assumed that the farmers of Maine, who have been raising some good poultry this year, or even last year, the question arises, what are the birds that are suitable to show and stand a chance of winning prizes where there is sharp competition. In the smaller fairs it is likely that very little attention is paid to standard methods, but at the larger fairs the judges will likely adhere pretty closely to the rules laid down in the Standard of Perfection for those varieties included in that book. Show birds are not necessarily the best breeders or the best layers, but they are the birds which best conform to the type which they represent, as laid down in the standard. For instance, the bird must be of proper shape and color must have a perfect form of comb, is single, except in one or two of the breeds rare in Maine, there must be five distinct points and no more. The legs, beaks, wattles and ear lobes must be of the proper shape, size, and color, or the bird is likely to be disqualified or at least subject to score cutting for so many slight defects that it will stand no chance of winning. One or two small feathers or sprigs on legs where there should be none, are sure to throw the birds out altogether, as also do one or two colored feathers on a white bird. This does not mean that such feathers can be plucked, for indications that such feathers have been removed will just as surely disqualify the bird. There are so many little things that either disqualify or at least count against a bird that are really fine birds, that each breeder before exhibiting single birds or pens, should make a careful study of the requirements for his particular breed or breeds, so that he may be able to pick the birds most likely to win, which he cannot do without accurate knowledge of the requirements of the standard. Shape, weight, color, and comb may be singled out as the four cardinal points in determining the qualities of a bird for show purposes. Shape is of great importance, and means proper form for the breed in all sections. A bird of Wyandotte type cannot hope to win in the Plymouth Rock class, no matter how beautiful it may be barred or colored. It is just as true that a bird which is considerably under or over weight cannot win where there is much competition, and, ordinarily speaking, birds scoring under 90 points out of the 100 must be discarded, even though the best birds in the class shown. Color is also of the utmost importance, and unless the birds are of solid color, the right arrangement of color must exist in all sections to assume any degree of certainty of obtaining even honorable mention for breeding for colors is so carefully done nowadays that properly colored birds are not too rare to be found in competitions almost anywhere.

REARING ORPHAN FOAL

I had a mare that died from sunstroke and left a young colt. It is one month old and it eats hay and a little oats. I give it milk with a little water in it. Am I treating it in the right way? -S.

WELL SATISFIED WITH BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. A. Bernard, La Presentation, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my baby and I am well satisfied with them. I have recommended them to several of my friends who have also used them with beneficial results." The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the stomach and bowels and thus prove of benefit in cases of indigestion, constipation, colic, colds, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SHEEP BREEDS OF SHEEP.

There are two types of sheep, the wool sheep and the mutton sheep. In the western part of Canada, in Australia and in the Argentine, they depend pretty largely on the wool sheep. Wool will keep for a long time, and when you raise sheep at a distance from the large cities, those of the wool type seem to be the most profitable. Moreover, they are harder and sick together better in flocks. In the eastern province belt, the mutton breeds are decidedly more popular than the wool breeds, and of all the mutton breeds the Shropshire is among the most popular. The Shropshire originated in England, where they raise sheep in an altogether different way than in Spain. The sheep run in small flocks and are kept in barns in winter. In fact, in England they handle sheep in much the same way as we do in the corn belt. The Shropshire has a broad, blocky, low-set body, which is decidedly superior to the Merino for mutton. The wool is longer than Merino wool, but is not nearly so closely crimped, and the yield of wool per sheep is more than two-thirds as great as for the Merino. Shropshires are quite easily recognized by their black noses and the way the wool comes down over the face. Shropshires are of lbs. size, the ewes weighing about 160 lbs. when full grown. Hampshire or Oxford are mutton breeds much like the Shropshire except that they are larger. The Southdown is like the Shropshire except that it is shorter-legged and smaller. The largest breeds of sheep with the longest wool are the Cotswolds, Lincolns and Leicester. Such breeds

POULTRY SUPPLYING GREEN FEED FOR POULTRY IN WINTER.

If the best results are to be obtained with poultry, they must be furnished with a plentiful supply of green feed. Where fowls have unlimited range on a farm they will secure green feed during the spring, but during the winter it must be supplied for them. The question of how to supply the best feed at the least cost is one that each poultry keeper must decide largely for himself. It will provide a plentiful supply of green feed, which is related by the fowls. Cabbages, turnips, beets, potatoes, etc., are suitable for this purpose. The larger roots and the cabbages may be suspended by means of a wire or a string, or they may be placed on the floor, in which case it would be well to split the turnips or beets lengthwise with a large knife. Potatoes and turnips should be fed cooked. The mangel is an excellent root for feeding raw. Cut clover soaked in boiling water fed alone or with the mash is good. Clover meal and ground alfalfa make very good feeds for this purpose. Where the fowls are yarded and not enough green feed is furnished by the yard, a small patch of clover, alfalfa or rape may be sown. Any one of these, if frequently mowed, will furnish a great quantity of green feed in a form which is relished by the fowls. Canada field peas may also be sown for this purpose, and when fed in a tender, crisp condition are eaten readily.

WHAT GOOD SHOW BIRDS ARE

Having assumed that the farmers of Maine, who have been raising some good poultry this year, or even last year, the question arises, what are the birds that are suitable to show and stand a chance of winning prizes where there is sharp competition. In the smaller fairs it is likely that very little attention is paid to standard methods, but at the larger fairs the judges will likely adhere pretty closely to the rules laid down in the Standard of Perfection for those varieties included in that book. Show birds are not necessarily the best breeders or the best layers, but they are the birds which best conform to the type which they represent, as laid down in the standard. For instance, the bird must be of proper shape and color must have a perfect form of comb, is single, except in one or two of the breeds rare in Maine, there must be five distinct points and no more. The legs, beaks, wattles and ear lobes must be of the proper shape, size, and color, or the bird is likely to be disqualified or at least subject to score cutting for so many slight defects that it will stand no chance of winning. One or two small feathers or sprigs on legs where there should be none, are sure to throw the birds out altogether, as also do one or two colored feathers on a white bird. This does not mean that such feathers can be plucked, for indications that such feathers have been removed will just as surely disqualify the bird. There are so many little things that either disqualify or at least count against a bird that are really fine birds, that each breeder before exhibiting single birds or pens, should make a careful study of the requirements for his particular breed or breeds, so that he may be able to pick the birds most likely to win, which he cannot do without accurate knowledge of the requirements of the standard. Shape, weight, color, and comb may be singled out as the four cardinal points in determining the qualities of a bird for show purposes. Shape is of great importance, and means proper form for the breed in all sections. A bird of Wyandotte type cannot hope to win in the Plymouth Rock class, no matter how beautiful it may be barred or colored. It is just as true that a bird which is considerably under or over weight cannot win where there is much competition, and, ordinarily speaking, birds scoring under 90 points out of the 100 must be discarded, even though the best birds in the class shown. Color is also of the utmost importance, and unless the birds are of solid color, the right arrangement of color must exist in all sections to assume any degree of certainty of obtaining even honorable mention for breeding for colors is so carefully done nowadays that properly colored birds are not too rare to be found in competitions almost anywhere.

REARING ORPHAN FOAL

I had a mare that died from sunstroke and left a young colt. It is one month old and it eats hay and a little oats. I give it milk with a little water in it. Am I treating it in the right way? -S.

WELL SATISFIED WITH BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. A. Bernard, La Presentation, Que., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my baby and I am well satisfied with them. I have recommended them to several of my friends who have also used them with beneficial results." The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the stomach and bowels and thus prove of benefit in cases of indigestion, constipation, colic, colds, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SHEEP BREEDS OF SHEEP.

There are two types of sheep, the wool sheep and the mutton sheep. In the western part of Canada, in Australia and in the Argentine, they depend pretty largely on the wool sheep. Wool will keep for a long time, and when you raise sheep at a distance from the large cities, those of the wool type seem to be the most profitable. Moreover, they are harder and sick together better in flocks. In the eastern province belt, the mutton breeds are decidedly more popular than the wool breeds, and of all the mutton breeds the Shropshire is among the most popular. The Shropshire originated in England, where they raise sheep in an altogether different way than in Spain. The sheep run in small flocks and are kept in barns in winter. In fact, in England they handle sheep in much the same way as we do in the corn belt. The Shropshire has a broad, blocky, low-set body, which is decidedly superior to the Merino for mutton. The wool is longer than Merino wool, but is not nearly so closely crimped, and the yield of wool per sheep is more than two-thirds as great as for the Merino. Shropshires are quite easily recognized by their black noses and the way the wool comes down over the face. Shropshires are of lbs. size, the ewes weighing about 160 lbs. when full grown. Hampshire or Oxford are mutton breeds much like the Shropshire except that they are larger. The Southdown is like the Shropshire except that it is shorter-legged and smaller. The largest breeds of sheep with the longest wool are the Cotswolds, Lincolns and Leicester. Such breeds

SCHOOL AND HOME HOW TO DO THINGS IN THE KITCHEN

If I knew you and you knew me— if both of us could clearly see— And with an inner sight divine The meaning of your heart and mine I'm sure that we would differ less And clasp our hands in friendliness: Our thoughts would pleasantly agree If I knew you and you knew me. Nixon Waterman.

String beans cooked thus are tender and green. Trim off the ends and strings, cut lengthwise into three strips, soak for an hour in cold water, then cook in boiling, slightly salted water. Drain, return to the saucepan add twelve cloves, two tablespoons cream; stir until hot, then serve.

For tomato toast fry slices of bacon take from the pan and in the fat fry thick slices of tomatoes that have been dipped in flour. Place on buttered toast, and in the same fat fry many eggs as there are slices and place on top of the tomatoes.

Tomato butter: To seven pounds of firm, ripe tomatoes, pared and sliced, add three pounds of sugar, a scant pint of vinegar, an ounce of powdered cinnamon and a half ounce of whole cloves. Boil for three hours, pack in jars and keep in a cool, dark place.

Bake a slice of ham for a change. Cut in one-half inch thick, and to it add twelve cloves, two tablespoons of brown sugar and two tart apples. Wipe the ham with a damp cloth. Stick the cloves in it, place in a baking dish or casserole and surround it with the apples, pared, cored and cut across to form rings. Sprinkle with sugar, and pour over the ham one cupful of hot water. Bake in a covered dish until the ham is tender.

Grape jelly is best when made of fruit gathered just before the grapes turn ripe. Stem the grapes, wash, and heat slowly until the juice flows, then pour into a jelly bag and let it drip without pressure. Measure, and allow an equal amount of sugar which is heated in the oven, while the juice boils for fifteen minutes. Skim, add the sugar and boil until the surface looks wrinkled. Then pour into glasses. Press the pulp and skins through a colander, add a little of the juice and an equal amount of sugar, and cook to a rather thick marmalade.

Blueberry muffins are timely. They require two level cupfuls of flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, three-quarters of a spoonful of salt, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of shortening, three-quarters of a cupful of milk, one cupful of fresh blueberries. Sift flour, baking-powder, salt and sugar together and chop in the shortening. Add the milk gradually, using only enough to mix. If the proper consistency. Fold in the berries. Fill well-greased muffin tins half full and bake in a hot oven.

Green corn omelet is a good supper dish. Cut the grains from six young and tender ears of corn, but do not cut too close. Sprinkle with sifted flour and set aside. Beat five eggs until light, add three tablespoonfuls of milk, one tablespoonful of oil, and one spoonful of salt, and last of all the green corn. Butter an omelet or frying-pan and cook as you would any omelet, or pour into a greased baking dish and bake until it sets.

Baked stuffed peppers add a variety to the daily fare. Six green peppers will require two cupfuls of cooked rice, one-half cupful of chopped ham, one tablespoonful of butter or oleomargarine, and salt and pepper to taste. Wash the peppers remove the stem end and seeds, and stand in scalding water for fifteen minutes. Mix the rice and ham and add seasoning. Fill the peppers with this mixture, placing a small piece of butter or oleomargarine on top of each. Place in a baking dish and bake until browned on top.

Dry sausage sandwiches should be made with rye bread to be at their best. Both sausage and bread should be cut very thin. Egg and ham sandwiches: One hard-cooked egg, chopped fine; an equal amount of chopped ham; one teaspoonful of melted butter. Mix all together.

Tomato sandwiches: Peel firm tomatoes and cut into thin slices. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and bits of crisp cooked bacon and lay between crisp slices of buttered toast. Cheese sandwiches require two-thirds of a cupful of grated cheese, one tablespoonful of butter, yolk of one hard-boiled egg, a quarter teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of cayenne pepper. Mix to a smooth paste.

Olive sandwiches: Chop six olives on bowl with butter, add a few drops of lemon juice and spread on thin slices of bread. Sweet peppers can be used in the same way, omitting the lemon juice.

Peanut sandwiches: Shell and skin a cupful of peanuts, pound in a wooden bowl with a potato masher, sprinkle with a little salt, mix to a paste with butter, and spread on thin slices of bread.

Salmon sandwiches: Remove the skin and bones from canned salmon, and mash. Add the yolks of hard-cooked eggs. Moisten with melted butter and add shredded lettuce. Season with salt, pepper and a few drops of lemon juice.

Depend upon your alarm clock to remind you when it is time to peep into the oven and you can rest while the baking goes on.

GARDEN GARDEN AND ORCHARD WORK FOR EARLY OCTOBER

The call for grape vines is greater than for years in the grape districts of Ohio and the East. Despite the prophecy of the liquor people, grape and fruit juices are more in demand than ever and there will be a greater demand for fruits from which to make them. Even cull apples are being more carefully saved for the making of cider. Prohibition will aid rather than injure fruit growers in the country over—Leroy Cady, associate Horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dahlia cannas, gladioli, etc., should be dug and stored after the foliage has been killed by frost. The first part of October is usually the time.

Apples for Winter storage must be picked without bruising and are best wrapped in paper and put in boxes in a cool, but not moist, cellar.

White clover is obtained by tying the leaves over the head, protecting it from the sun. If this protection is not given the head burns and soon decays.

Sage should be cut when small and dried for Winter use. Home grown and cured sage is of much better quality than can be bought.

Green tomatoes may be put under cover when frosty nights come and many will ripen.

Don't market apples in a flour sack or dirty box and expect to get a good price. Clean, well graded, unbruised fruit in a clean package always sells at a good price.

All useless seedling apple trees in or near an orchard should be cut down or sprayed, as the apple maggot will breed in them as freely as in the regular orchard trees.

Vegetable and flowering plants are often mulched with well rotted manure during the dry season. This supplies food and also keeps the roots cool and moist.

When pure, marl is a white clay-like substance containing fragments of small shells. Its color depends upon its purity, varying from white to brown. When found in the right state of dryness it can be applied to land with little labor, either by shovel manure spreader or lime spreader.

WINTER PROTECTION OF PLANTS

Alternate freezing and thawing may be the cause of plants winter-killing, or the winter drying-out of the wood. This latter killing is noticeable in the case of raspberries and roses. The more mature the canes or wood the less the liability to injury. Conditions favorable for late fall growth may produce wood that will stand the temperature if more mature, as degrees of maturity in the wood will lessen the injury due to a low temperature. To protect raspberry canes they are bent over along the row and covered with soil. Care is necessary not to break the canes. The canes are bent over and the tips covered and soil filled under the parts that do not touch the ground, mounding up until the whole plant is covered. This covering is removed gradually early in the spring.

Climbing roses may be taken down and covered as indicated for raspberries, and the bush roses mounded up, cone-shaped, to a depth of eight or nine inches around the plant. The branches above this may be killed, but the necessary buds will be kept alive below the covering, and all the dead branches can be cut out to good buds the next spring. Over this mound around the rose plants a mulch of three or four inches of straw or manure should be placed. This should be done just before continuous cold weather sets in, and removed as soon as the sap begins to flow in the spring. In mounding, avoid leaving deep holes for water to lodge in near the roots of the plants.

Ferns are better of a light mulch about two inches deep. However, care should be exercised in not making it too deep to cause rotting of the crown. This is particularly liable to happen with the biennials such as digitalis or foxgloves, campanula, pans