

Tips For the Farmer

BY UNCLE JOAH.

Great Trade in Geese.

Germany, says the Westminster Gazette, imports annually about 8,000,000 live geese from Russia. The geese are driven in foot from points of production in western and southwestern Russia to frontier station where they are put on board trains for Berlin and other cities. The cars used for this purpose are built in four decks, each car holding about 1,200 birds. Special trains are run in the autumn, consisting of a dozen to thirty-five cars, in accordance with the supply. As many as 50,000 geese have been known to arrive at Magersdorf Market, Berlin, on a single day. The geese are finally subjected to a period of fattening after arrival in Germany.

First Big Cheese.

The manufacture of big cheese for exhibition purposes has been one of the chief means used for advertising Canada as a dairy country. The first of these big cheese was made by Andrew Smith of Norwich, Oxford county, in 1865, and this weighed 4,000 lbs. This cheese was shown at the New York State Fair and completely eclipsed anything seen up to that time. The cheese which really made Canada famous, however, was the monster weighing 22,000 lbs., which was made by Mr. Ruddle himself in Perth, Ont., in September, 1872, for exhibition at the World's Fair, Chicago. This cheese was afterwards exhibited in Great Britain. So good was the quality of the cheese that, when part of it was returned to Canada one and one-half years old, after having been exhibited under a glass roof in England for six months, it was still in good condition. Mr. Ruddle has a piece of that cheese to-day. It is as dry and hard as a bone, but is perfectly sound.

Select Seed Corn Now.

Now is the time to select seed corn. Take the best ears from the best stalks and store in a building which has been carefully air-dried and has a tight roof. Ears should not be allowed to come in contact with each other. When the corn has become thoroughly air-dried for three or four weeks it should then be fire-dried with dry air in a temperature of about 40 degrees F. for two or three weeks more. On many farms this can best be accomplished in the attic, but seed corn should not be dried over the kitchen stove or any place where it will be in an atmosphere where water vapor is present to any extent. Corn should be kept in a cool, dry place over winter. If properly dried freezing will not injure it, nevertheless, it is much better to keep it in a dry place which does not get below a temperature of 34 degrees F. during the winter. In this way seed corn of the strongest germinating power will be secured for 1912. Seed corn of the best quality will doubtless be scarce and expensive in the spring of 1912. Select, pick, cure and test your own seed corn, rather than pay some dealers a high price for seed that may be much inferior to the seed corn you are letting go to waste on your own farm now.

A Short Year.

All leading crops in the United States show a decline as compared with last year. The American Agriculturist estimates this year's yield of corn at 2,600,000,000 bus. This is half a billion bushels less than the final estimate of the yield for 1910 of the United States Department of Agriculture. The yield of wheat is placed by the Agricultural at 639,000,000 bus., or 56,000,000 bus. less than the departmental estimate of the crop for last year. The yield of oats is placed at 797,000,000 bus., or 329,000,000 less

Health Restored Gained 29 Pounds

Many Years an Invalid—Untold Agony From Headaches.

Dizziness, Sinking Spells and Excessive Weakness Disappear With Use of

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Nearly every woman will read with interest the letter of Mrs. George Bradshaw, quoted below. It tells of years of great suffering from nervous headache and other symptoms arising from weak, watery blood and a starved and exhausted condition of the nervous system.

Mrs. George Bradshaw, Coxy, Ont., writes: "I am glad to state that I receive benefits from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food which I failed to get any place else. I was troubled for many years, in fact from my early womanhood, with weak, watery blood, and given to dizziness. I suffered untold agonies from nervous headache, dizziness, and sinking spells, in fact was a semi-invalid for many years. I tried many kinds of patent medicines, and got no help, and tried every new doctor that came along, but all failed to help me. Doctors told me I had no blood, and that my heart and kidneys were diseased, and that I had so many complaints there was not much use in doctoring up one or two. Four years ago I took six boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and was glad to see I felt better, and then got six more, and they have cured me of many of my complaints. When I began taking Nerve Food I weighed 110 pounds, and to-day I weigh 139, and am forty-five years old.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50c. a box for \$2.50, at all dealers or from Messrs. Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

than a year ago. The oat crop is the smallest in 25 years.

All three of grain crops are very little above the short yield of 1907, and it was the short yield of 1907 that brought about the depression of that year.

The Practical Farmer.

Don't whip the horse. It only makes him worse.

In the rush of field work don't forget the wants of the young stock over in the back pasture.

Better have the sheep so they will crowd about you, rather than scatter and run the minute you enter the pen.

Doping does not count much with sheep, as a sick sheep is worth but little more than a dead one. The old saying that prevention is better than cure has more significance with sheep than with any other animal.

Careful attention should be given to the oiling of harness. When properly cared for, harness will be made to last twice as long. Rain and mud drying on the leather will cause it to crack. There is no better time to oil the harness than on a rainy day.

One of the greatest mistakes a farmer can make is to give a purchaser the pick of his stock. When you hear a stockman say, "Take your choice," you may rest assured that he hasn't anything worth choosing; or if he has it will be but a short time before his stock will be little better than a collection of culls.

Some experimenting has been done in connection with fattening sheep on sweet corn. The results have been sufficiently successful to indicate that the work of fattening sheep in this way would be very considerably extended. Sheep are very fond of sweet corn, and if allowed to feed upon it in the field after the crop has matured they will eat most of the stalks as well as the corn on the ear.

Green corn, stalks and all, make a good starter for the steers that will soon be on full corn feed. If a moderate allowance is given at first and gradually increased it will not derange their digestion, as it is so much like the grass they are accustomed to. As the corn ripens the allowance may be increased, so that by the time it is ripe they will be on full feed without the difficulties usually experienced when their food is changed direct from grass to corn.

A common mistake is to buy a hand separator of too small a capacity. A large machine turns but little harder than a small one. When the separating is done by hand muscle is usually more plentiful than time. Where a herd of twenty or more cows are kept a 700 or 800-pound machine is small enough. The only place for a small machine is in very small herds, or where the separator is done by sheep on a tread power. Then it does not make so much difference, as the sheep's time is not worth much any way.

The Cow.

Every animal on your farm should be tested, let it be cattle, swine, horses, sheep or cows. The ordinary cow should have her merits known to her keeper, and he should at once acquaint himself with her qualifications, not only as a milk producer, but as to the kind and quality of food best adapted for her purpose, and the most profitable. A cow may give only twenty pounds of milk a day and yet be an excellent animal, if she can produce that amount at a low cost, while another cow in the same barn may yield 30 pounds a day and yet prove unprofitable compared with the other. When you test cows for records they are not to be fed on straw and fodder, nor with a view to saving in the food, but, on the contrary, the best foods are not considered too good or costly. Grain, clover, pasture, linseed meal and roots assist, each to afford a variety or change to promote the appetite and induce the cow to eat as much as she can digest.

Produce and Prices.

Kingston, Oct. 7.—The following prices are reported on the market: Carrots, 40c. to 50c. doz. bunches; turnips, 50c. to 60c. per bag; new potatoes, \$1 to \$1.20 per bush.; beans, 5c. qt.; new cabbage, 60c. doz.; new celery, 7c. per head; tomatoes, 75c. to \$1 bush.; green corn, 8c. to 10c. doz.; onions, \$1 a bush.; radishes, 5c. bunch; lettuce, 5c. bunch; apples, 20c. to 25c. peck.

J. A. MacFarlane, Brock street, reports grain, flour and feed selling as follows: Oats, 43c.; local wheat, \$1; buckwheat, 75c.; seed rye, \$1; peas, 90c. to \$1; yellow feed corn, 70c.; bakers' flour, \$2.50 to \$2.75; farmers', \$2.75; Hungarian patent, \$2.80; oatmeal and rolled oats, \$4.50 per bbl.; cornmeal, \$1.50 to \$2; bran, \$23 ton; shorts, \$25 ton; baler straw, \$7; loose, \$8; hay, loose, \$9 to \$11.

Meat—Beef (local), carcass, 7½c. to 8½c.; prime western beef, \$10 per cwt.; by carcass, cuts, 10c. to 15c.; live hogs, 6-3-5c. lb.; dressed hogs, 10c.; pork, 10c. to 11c., by quarter; mutton, 11c. to 13c.; spring lamb, 14c. to 16c. per lb.; veal, 5c. to 10c. per lb.; ducks, \$1 to \$1.25 pair; turkeys, 18c. to 20c. lb.; fowl, 90c. to \$1 a pair; spring chickens, 75c. to 90c. pair; butter, creamery, 28c. to 30c. lb.; roux, 24c. to 25c. lb.; eggs, 25c. to 27c.

Dominion Fish company reports prices as follows: Whitefish, 15c. lb.; pike, 10c. lb.; haddock, 30c. lb.; kippered string, Yarmouth bladders, 40c. doz.; Atlantic salmon, 20c. lb.; salt codfish, 5c. lb.; halibut, 20c.; fresh haddock, 10c. lb.; bullheads, 12c. lb.; mackerel, 5c. lb.; sea bass, 12c. lb.

John McKay, Brock street, reports as follows: Hides, trimmed, 40c. lb.; horsehides, \$3 to \$3.25; calskins, veals, 1½c. lb.; carcasses, 80c. to \$1; sheepskins, 30c. to 35c.; tallow, in cakes, 6c. lb.; beeswax, 25c. lb.; tallow, 35c. lb.; wool, washed, 20c. lb.; unwashed, 13c. lb. Raw furs: Red fox, No. 1, large, \$6; No. 1, medium, \$4; raccoon, No. 1, large, \$2 to \$3; No. 1, medium, \$1 to \$2; mink, No. 1, large, \$3 to \$7; No. 1, medium, \$2 to \$5; spring fox, No. 1, large, 35c.; No. 2, medium, 25c.; kits and culls, at value; springy rubbed skins at value.

George Mills & Co. quote the following prices for raw furs: Spring muskrats, large, 30c. to 40c.; medium, 20c. to 35c.; mink, large, \$2 to \$4; medium, \$1 to \$4.50; small, \$2

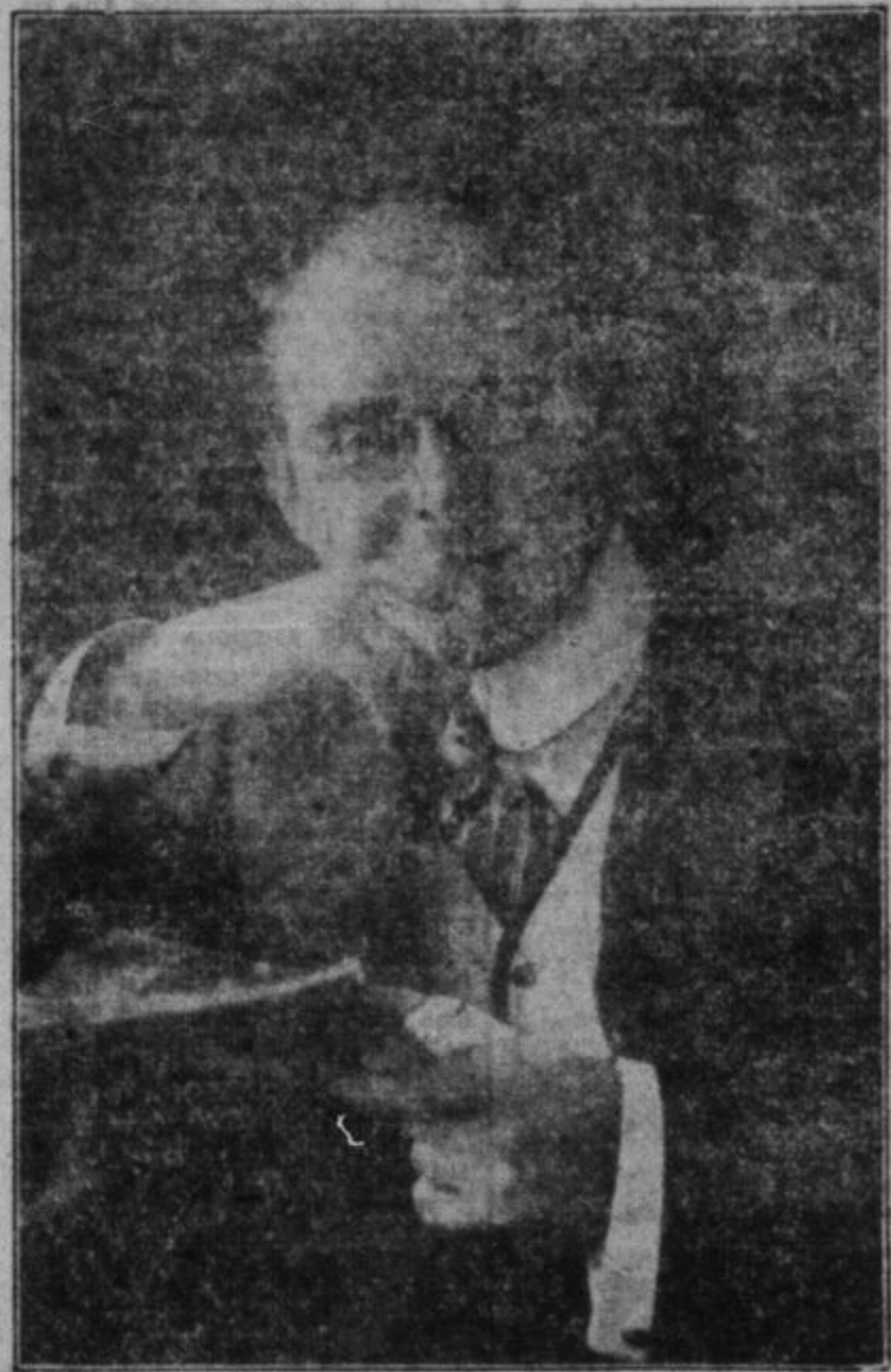


THE NEW SLASHED SKIRT AND HOOP SLEEVE.

No less a sartorial authority than Berthoff-David is responsible for this new autumn gown, which is built of wadswood blue fabric and trimmed with white broadcloth revers and self-colored fringe. The drapery, which is absolutely without petticoats, is attached at one side of the front to show a dainty boot topped with suede matching the gown. The entire Victorian sleeve is quite short, and shows below it a gathered sleeve in which is a wholesome hoop to make the material bell out at the elbow.

to \$4; raccoon, large, \$2.50, medium, 10c. to a great while you will find \$1.50; small, 75c.; red fox, as to size, a little expensive in this column. \$4 to \$6; skunk, as to size and length refer to this, will you? If Madeline of stripes, 50c. to \$2; weasel, 20c. to 10c. to 15c. another man would the Hotel 60c.

After? It would be well if overworked Three mistle men held up train stands would blazes as easily as near Kansas City and got \$10,000, overworked hands.



GATTY SELLARS.

Solo organist, of London, Eng., who plays here Tuesday evening.



Hands rendered deft by years and years of work at shaping fabrics, fashion each minute part of a suit of

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A Most Nourishing and Economical Food
Rival Bread for Economy

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For Small Families Try our Fancy Soda Packages, 5c. and 10c.



Spring muskrats, large, 30c. to 40c.; medium, 20c. to 35c.; mink, large, \$2 to \$4; medium, \$1 to \$4.50; small, \$2