

Tips For the Farmer

BY UNCLE JOE.

Marketing Dressed Poultry.

Dressed poultry always pays a good profit and as with eggs, appearance goes a long way in securing top prices and the best market is direct to a retailer. The following rules should control your shipments:

Starve the birds at least twenty-four hours before killing. This leaves the crop empty and the flesh in better shape.

Always dry-pick your birds, never scald them. Dry plucked birds will sell at from two to three cents per pound more than scalded. Scalding discolors the flesh.

It is not necessary to draw chickens or turkeys, but ducks and geese should always be drawn before shipping. Leave on the head and feet.

Remarkable Crop.

A remarkable crop of fruit has been Clapp's Favorite pear trees on the orchard and truck farm of N. J. McMurray, near Sarnia, Lambton county. From these trees Mr. McMurray has this year picked 186 eleven-ounce baskets of pears, which sold for \$50 a basket, bringing in \$93. From a nine-inch section of one limb a basketful was picked. As these trees are planted sixteen feet apart, there would be about 170 on a solid acre, which would mean a crop of 3,162 baskets, worth \$1,581. It would take many acres of that kind to produce a fair living—if they bore as well every year.

The Bacon Industry.

In the year 1899, it was deemed wise by those in charge of institute in giving instructions in the production of "bacon" type of hog. The speakers were chosen largely upon the basis of their qualifications to give instructions in the breeding, feeding and care of that class of bacon, the object being to produce that quality of bacon for export which would hold a high place in the English markets. One man on each department was furnished with illustrative material, by way of charts and photographs, which would enable him to indicate clearly to his audience the type which was advocated. Plans, charts, tables, statistics, and other information bearing upon the selection, breeding, housing, general care and feeding of hogs, was furnished each speaker. The experiment proved most successful, and there was, in the seasons which followed, a marked improvement in the quality of hogs produced, and a uniformity was established throughout practically the whole province. A great stimulus was thus given to the bacon industry which has continued ever since to hold a prominent place in the agriculture of the province. No doubt other instances can be given where a general campaign along a definite line and covering a considerable territory has been effective.—George A. Putnam.

Raising Turkeys.

Turkey raisers in the town of Theresa, N.Y., have hit upon an innovation which is proving highly effective as a protection to turkeys. Those who raise turkeys and live near woods or rocky ledges have found the use of turkey bells a great benefit in frightening foxes, skunks, and other lovers of poultry from the flocks. Turkeys are protected by being allowed the freedom of territory where foxes and weasels abound, and not a fox has been lost. The bells are small and are attached to a strap, which buckles about the turkey's neck. The birds soon become accustomed to the tinkling noise. Another factor is that the flocks can be easily located, as the tinkle of the bells can be heard for quite a distance.

Prepare for Winter.

The farmer, like every other business man who would have his efforts crowned with a measure of success, must be looking ahead. In no department of his work is this more important than his efforts to get his cows into good shape for their winter's work.

The hot summer weather and the flies and kindred pests have a way of thinning the cows in flesh and of weakening their constitutions generally. With the fall there comes a revival of constitutional vigor, of which the alert dairyman should be careful to avail himself. This pasture should be supplemented with a little forage crop, and meat should be added to the daily ration. These may be fed with advantage at night, as it is a question if it pays to have cows out at night when the nights are cool and the dew approaches the hoarfrost stage. It should always be remembered that a cow, to give her best performance in the milk pail, must be kept in good heart, not only during the period of lactation, but also during the period immediately preceding freshening.

Further, the dairyman will do well to both cull and supplement his herd. No greater folly can be committed than keeping the cow that does not pay her way and give her owner a good profit. Such boarded-up bovines should be fattened and sent to the butcher. The time is good, too, for securing good performers. In these days when many do careful farming, a cow should be bought on her record, and no one should fear to give a guarantee of the relative milk yield of any cow he may offer for sale. Indeed, this is about the only basis upon which a buyer can afford to purchase an expensive animal for his dairy herd. Sharp practice in this regard may be readily detected, exposed and punished. A want advertisement in a good agricultural paper should prove of decided advantage to anyone looking for good performers.

Then the silo should be looked after and a careful watch kept on the corn field in order that the cutting and filling may be done at

the right time and in the best manner possible. A few days' premature cutting or letting the corn become overripe, and the work of a season may be robbed of a large percentage of profits.—Toronto

Produce and Prices.

Kingston, Oct. 5.—Market clerk

Potatoes, 20c. a peck; cabbage, 50c. doz.; celery, 5c. a bunch; radishes, 5c. a bunch; green onions, 20c. a peck; carrots, 20c. per new lot's; 20c. peck; ripe tomatoes, 25c. pk.; cucumbers, 15c. doz.; chickens, 10c. to 12c. lb.; fowl, 10c. lb.; potatoes, 75c. to 2 1/2 a bag.

J. A. McFarlane, Brock street, reports grain, flour and feed selling as follows:

Oats, 55c.; local wheat, \$1.15 bush; red wheat, 85c.; peas, \$1 to \$1.10; yellow feed, corn, 90c.; bakers' flour, \$2.90 to \$3.10; farmers' flour, \$2.85 to \$3.10; Hungarian patent, \$3.10; oatmeal and rolled oats, \$3.50 per barrel; shorts, \$2 to \$2.25; bran, \$21 per ton; shorts, \$28 per ton; baled straw, \$19; loose, \$8; hay, loose, \$17 to \$18; pressed hay, \$16 to \$17.

Meat—Beef, local, carcass, 79c. to 10c.; prime western, 11c. to 12c.; carcass, cuts, 10c. to 20c.; mutton, 10c. to 15c.; lamb, 12c. to 20c. lb.; live hogs, \$8.25; dressed hogs, 12c.; veal, 9c. 12c.

Dairy—Butter, creamery, 30c. to 32c.; prints, 27c. to 30c.; rolls, 25c.; eggs, 25c. to 30c. doz.

John McKay, Brock street, reports as follows: The hide market is steadily declining, owing to poor quality and poor demand. We quote hides No. 1, trimmed, at 10c. a lb.; No. 2 and bulls, 9c. a lb.; sheep skins, fresh, 85c.; deacons, \$1; veal skins, 14c. per lb.; sheep skins same as hogs, tallow rendering, 5c. per lb.; wool, washed, 21c. per lb.; wool, unwashed, 14c. per lb.; ginsing, \$5 to \$6.50, per lb.; horse hides, No. 1, \$3.

Above prices are for No. 1 prime stock, blue pelts and unprime according to value.

The Dominion Fish Company reports the following prices: Whitefish, 15c. lb.; pike, 10c. lb.; Chinook salmon, 30c. lb.; kippered herring, Yarc-uti blotters, 40c. doz.; perch, 10c. doz.; codfish, 15c. lb.; halibut, 15c. to 20c. lb.; fresh haddock, 12c. lb.; blue fish, 15c. lb.; steel, egs, 12c.; salmon trout, 15c. lb.; fish haddie, 10c. to 12c.; fillets, 15c. lb.

Discriminating Against Catholics.

New York World.

During the recent visit of Winston Churchill to Belfast the harbor board there declined to permit the first lord of the admiralty to inspect the harbor. The result to Belfast has been the transference of admiralty work and subsidies for naval outfitting to Haulbowline, in the south of Ireland. But who compose the Belfast harbor board? Out of a salary list of over \$55,000 there is the name of only one Roman Catholic, who receives \$1,250 a year. The Belfast harbor board has on its list of over five hundred salaried officials and employs only fifteen Roman Catholics, and their salaries aggregate only \$8,900 a year. The Belfast water board has a salary list of \$29,000 a year, on which appears the name of one Roman Catholic with an annual remuneration of \$325. In Londonderry city \$845 goes to Roman Catholic officials out of a total of \$33,315. In Dunganon, where nationalists and unionists are about equal in population there are two Roman Catholic employees—scavengers—and in a salary list of \$2,575 a year the paltry sum of \$180 a year goes to Roman Catholics.

Six Year's Use of Baby's Own Tablets.

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets she will always use them as long as there are little ones in the house. They are absolutely safe and never fail to cure constipation, colic, indigestion or the many other babyhood and childhood ailments. Concerning them Mrs. E. Simmons, Hamilton, Ont., says: "I have not been without Baby's Own Tablets for six years. I have given them to my three little ones and find them excellent during teething and at other times. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

A Joke by Mansfield.

Julia Marlowe, the charming Shakespearean actress, tells a story at the expense of the less brilliant members of her profession. The late Richard Mansfield's company had been engaged to hear more or less faithfully for an hour when the hypercritical star himself arrived unexpectedly. For several seconds Mr. Mansfield watched the rehearsal—his expressive face ran the gamut of emotions. "Wait a minute—wait a minute," impatiently called out the pompous stage manager. "Where are those two jackasses that are supposed to come down that hill, on this girl's cue?" Thereupon Mr. Mansfield abruptly interrupted him. "Go on—go on with the scene," he ordered, authoritatively. Then he turned to the stage manager and pat stage already."

A Leading Question.

Toronto Star.

If the effect of a written description of bad plays is to perjure morals, the effect of the perjury itself must have been vastly more injurious. Yet the performance escapes, while the man who, in order to arouse public opinion, prints a pamphlet about it is photographed for the rogues' gallery, tried, and convicted.

We have not time or inclination to indulge in fanciful trouble, until we have got rid of our real misfortune.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one decided disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Cataract. Hall's Cataract Cure is the only possible cure now known to the medical fraternity. Cataract being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Cataract Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and removing the cause of the disease, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

O. Address, F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists. The Take Hall's Family Tonic for constipation.

LADY ABERDEEN'S ARMY.

Her Forces Are Doing Great Work For Ireland.

This is an age of organized social reform, and there was never a time when women were doing more valuable work for the community. The Women's National Health Association of Ireland may be described as a social welfare army with her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen in command. Detachments are stationed all over the country. One hundred and fifty branches or battalions are engaged in attacking disease, poverty, misery, and dirt. Twenty thousand women are enrolled under the banner of health and hope, and it would be difficult to over-estimate the value to Ireland of these women's work.

Ireland, half a dozen years ago, was virgin soil in the sense that there was no definite philanthropic organization for tackling the problems of tuberculosis, infant mortality, and public health. Any remedies were merely palliative. Preventive work had not been started. The infant mortality and tuberculosis death rates were appalling.

So Lady Aberdeen started babies' clubs, and a pasteurized milk depot for supplying pure milk in Dublin. In the poorest quarters of the city, places were rented by the association to be used as "clubs." Voluntary helpers and trained nurses were obtained, and the good offices of the doctors were enlisted. Thus the preventive work for infant mortality was organized on a professional basis. The association begins with the babies and the mothers in its health campaign, and rightly, too. By the education of motherhood and the protection of infancy this problem can best be solved.

But its energies are extended in all directions. Just lately the children's playgrounds scheme has come into being. Derelict spaces in the slummiest parts of the city are being transformed into garden playgrounds for the babies and the children with astounding success. St. Monica's Playground was opened a little while ago by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the children of that neighborhood have come to regard Lady Aberdeen as a personal friend.

The next move is to be the formation of a boys' camp on the site of Ormond Market, at present a scene of mouldering walls, falling masonry, crooked lamp posts, huge heaps of stores, tin cans, and refuse of all kinds. Lady Aberdeen has secured it at a nominal rent. It is to be entirely cleared and made into a camp, where destitute boys from crowded homes will live and sleep, going by day to their work or their schools and returning in the evening to a veritable boy scout's paradise. The effect of a multiplication of such camps upon the questions of juvenile crime, hooliganism, and delinquency is surely self-evident.

A great deal has already been said and written about the tuberculosis campaign of the Women's Health Association of Ireland. People are fairly familiar with the propaganda of the association. They are aware that sanatoria have been constructed; that traveling health caravans tour all over Ireland, teaching the laws of health and hygiene to the people. The association also provides nurses for the treatment of consumptive patients in their homes under a system of voluntary notification.

As a result of the work, the death-rate from tuberculosis is the lowest recorded since 1864, when the registration of deaths was introduced.

Cycle In War.

The British authorities are beginning to take serious notice of the possibilities involved in the use of the cycle in war. A great advance has been made of late in its employment for purposes of defence at home, in proof of which it is only necessary to refer to the increase in the number of purely cycle battalions maintained in the Territorial Force. But above and beyond that is the information contained in the new "War Establishments," which shows an increase in the number of bicycles in the regular army, and a greater recognition of the motor cycle. A cavalry division has now 18 motor cycles and 371 ordinary bicycles, as against 118 of the latter hitherto. All this is very encouraging to the enthusiasts who have hitherto met with a somewhat cold reception from the military authorities in the advocacy of the cycle.

Queen Had Confidence In Him.

Queen Victoria showed her confidence in Sir Dighton Probyn by appointing him Keeper of her Privy Purse. He was also Comptroller and Treasurer to the late King Edward, when Prince of Wales. On the accession of the present King, Sir Dighton, in accordance with a special desire, attached himself to Queen Alexandra, and is always in attendance on her on state occasions. Few men can boast of such a record of service, and were the venerable courtier to write the story of his "Life" it would prove one of the most interesting documents on record.

Hanged For a Trifle.

It is almost impossible to hang a woman in Anglo-Saxon countries today, but in old time England this was not the case. King George III. once offered twenty-three women offenders an alternative to hanging. They might, should they choose, be transported instead. Six of them voted for hanging. Many women were then hanged for far less crimes than window-smashing.

Welsh Falling Off.

The decline of the Welsh language is evidenced by the statement that about 85 per cent. of the people of Wales know some English, while nearly 50 per cent. speak no other language.

Costly Plumage.

Fancy prices have recently been paid for prize-winning ostrich plumes in South Africa, the highest being \$487 a pound, far above the ordinary market value.

Wickedness may prosper for a while, but in the long run, he who sets all heaven at work will pay them. A wife can make her husband do anything he chooses.

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Just the Boot for wet Fall weather.
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RE-NU YOUR HARDWOOD FLOORS
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Make This the Test.
Eventually you will clean your house from top to bottom with the magic cleaner, RE-NU-ALL. Why continue to plod along with broom and duster and soap and water and lots of hard, tiring work, when you can easily test the merits of RE-NU-ALL. Risk 25 cents in a bottle of RE-NU-ALL.

Prepare a cheese-cloth duster (as directed on the bottle) and make this test. Take a section of hardwood floors that hasn't been cleaned for some time. If there is dirt stuck fast to the varnish, so much the better—RE-NU-ALL will unfasten it. Give a few rubs with your duster.

Look at your duster—see the dirt it has absorbed! Look at your floor and study the difference. That rub of RE-NU-ALL has scooped up all the dirt, dust and grime, and has left it shining like a ballroom floor.

When you're satisfied with your floor, test RE-NU-ALL on your furniture, on your painted walls, on your mirrors, on your staircase—give it a thorough test.

RE-NU your enamelled bedsteads and the brass ones; RE-NU your linoleum and oilcloth, and then go and celebrate the new era of easy house cleaning.

Your grocer or hardware dealer sells 16-25c. to \$1 sizes. Send for a bottle right now.

Canadian Wood Polish Co. - Hamilton, Ont.