

When a new bed of tulips is being planted the work should be done early in the autumn, if the best results are desired. Although they may be planted on into November if the soil is not frozen, and still produce flowers, the results will not be satisfactory. The bulb has to make the most of its roots in the autumn before the earth freezes up, for as soon as the frost is gone in the spring the flower buds are beginning to appear. Then there is no time for the bulb to make roots, but instead of this the root must be feeding the flower and producing a new bulb.

The earlier they are in in the autumn, the better, as more time is given for root formation and the stronger the roots the larger and finer the flower the coming spring. Early in September is the time to plant tulips for most satisfactory results.

Although tulips are perfectly hardy, they do much better if they have some protection during the winter. Put a covering of stable manure over the bed in the autumn to the depth of from four inches to six inches. This will keep the bulbs from being repeatedly thawed out and frozen up should the winter be an "open" one. Besides this, the strength is washed out of the manure down into the bed, and thus the soil is annually enriched. If manure cannot be secured use straw, hay, or any coarse litter. Of course this covering must be removed early in the spring.

In buying bulbs for planting do not secure the cheapest mixtures obtainable. Although they give much pleasure, with a little more outlay and the selection of some named varieties the result will be far more pleasing. As they are a thing that will last for years, careful selection should be made in the outset. Among the finest named early single tulips are: "Canary Bird," yellow; "Cerise Grisdeline," beautiful rose; "Cottage Maid," delicate rose with white stripes; "Keizer's Kroon," bright crimson, broadly edged with yellow; "L'Immaculee," pure white; "Potterbaker," bright canary yellow; "Van der Neer," the finest of all violets—extra large flowers; "Proserpine," rose, shaded with salmon, extra fine. Among late singles are many varieties of Bybluemens, Bizarres and Parrots. In early double are "Gloria Solis," scarlet, deeply edged with bright yellow; "Le Blason," white, tinged with rose; "Purple Crown," dark purple red; "Rex Rubrorum," bright scarlet; "Titian," bronze red with pale yellow margin. In late double are "Blue Flag," purplish violet; "La Belle Alliance," violet and white; "Marriage de ma Fille," pure white; "Yellow Rose," golden yellow. Out of the many varieties which I have tested these named were found among the best.

Most pleasing effects can be produced by filling a whole bed either with one variety or with two or more varieties coming into bloom at the same time. In planting more than one variety in the same bed care should be exercised to select colors that will "blend," and also varieties whose flower stems are about the same length. Nothing gives more displeasure to the true florist than to have a bed of tulips made up of a hundred varieties: some short, some tall, some early, some late, some single and some double. Solid masses of color are what pleases the flower-lover's eye.

The tulip, the flower that many years ago caused men to go crazy, and brought about the financial ruin of men of wealth; the flower that then was, and now is, admired and loved by all, and the growing of which furnishes labor for thousands of men in Holland, should be in the garden of every flower-lover in the land.

Heavy Horses

By Stockman

Few of our horsemen ever go into the question of what is the best horse for the farmer to raise. Perhaps most men, if casually asked, would say the heavy draft horse. If asked for a reason, probably the first to hand would be that he can better work for his living in his youth than can the fast driver or the high stepper, and, secondly, that there are fewer misfits or damaged horses amongst the

heavy ones. If a driving horse is blemished slightly, it seriously impairs his value or may make him unsaleable. On the other hand, a slight blemish seldom interferes with a draft horse, and if serious he is always available for farm work.

The feature of the question which has, perhaps, not so much been considered is the fact that for export *only* the draft horse is wanted. This statement is, of course, comparative, but its value will be apparent when one thinks that, out of 30,000 horses exported to Europe, over 90 per cent. were draft animals weighing 1,500 pounds and upwards. Of those going to Germany, 95 per cent. were draft. To Great Britain for a series of years the average has been 90 per cent. draft, 7 per cent. of carriage and coach horses of a high class, and only 3 per cent. of trotters and road horses. France and Belgium take a larger proportion of lighter horses—cheap "cabbers" they are called,—but France only takes less than 4 per cent. of the horses which cross the Atlantic. Draft horses of good size and fair quality is the export horse wanted, and there is practically no market for any number of other kinds, while for heavy horses, if quality be right, the demand has always been much greater than the supply.

WOOL.

The price of wool has been very low this year and many farmers held for an advance. There is no immediate prospect for increased prices. Canadian wool is not as clean as the ordinary English fleece. Our winter feeding causes more bits of hay chaff and clover heads to get into the wool and these detract from its value. Lately ~~top~~ from English wool was sold in Bradford for 18c. per lb. This is the wool scoured, cleaned and worked into long rope strands about three fingers in thickness.

With the clean manufactured article selling at 18c. there is not much prospect for a big price for Canadian wool. There is, however, an increased American demand. The excessive stocks are being worked down in the States and the demand for our sheep, if not for the clipped wool, is very good.

Winter Butter Making

By J. F. Miller, St. George, Ont., at Listowel Makers' Convention.

SEPARATING MILK.

In order to get the best results in separating milk it should be done just as soon as the milk is drawn from the udder, before it gets cold. However, we find that this cannot be done when operating a creamery, so we must do the next best thing. When the milk arrives at the factory it should be weighed and the amount credited to the one who sent it. All milk which is not sweet and clean should not be taken into the factory, as this will only spoil the good milk to a certain extent.

The butter-maker will find it more difficult to detect flavors in the milk in the winter season, as the temperature is generally so low. A good way to detect a flavor is to take a sample, cork it in a pint jar, then put this bottle in a pail of water and heat the water up to a temperature of 125 degrees Fahr.; then draw the cork and you will be able to detect any bad odor there may be in it.

All milk should be pasteurized unless it is all of a good flavor. By pasteurizing the whole milk all bad germs in the cream and skim-milk are killed, thus making the skim-milk of much more value to anyone feeding calves. It also gives a more uniform flavor in butter.

After the milk has been run into the receiving vat the steam should be turned on gradually, bringing the temperature up to 70 degrees, and should be held at this heat a few minutes before running through the separator. If not pasteurized the milk should be heated up to 100 degrees for winter and 85 degrees to 90 degrees in summer. When the milk begins to arrive at the factory the separator may be started, after oiling all the parts, and filling the bowl with warm milk or water.