

Farm--Garden

MARKETING EGGS.

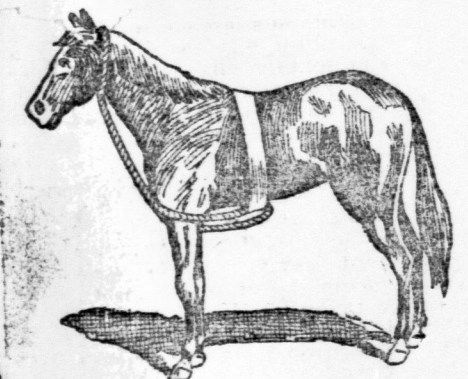
An English poultry breeder writes to the Country Gentleman as follows:

The proper presentation of all articles for sale is one of those points which, though often neglected, go far to give success. There can be no question that the eye is the inlet to the pocket as well as to the soul; and the great advantage which middlemen have over the regular producer of all kinds of produce, is that the former understand the importance of this question and take steps in that direction. At the same time it must be confessed that farmers pay less attention to this question than in their interests they should. The careless way in which produce is frequently marketed does much to destroy the value of all their previous labors. Twenty years ago Ireland supplied Great Britain with more eggs than all the rest of the world put together. But so careless were the people as to details of sorting, packing and marketing, that the foreigner, with his improved systems, was able to capture the trade for himself to a large extent. Within the last few years much has been done to remedy this state of things, and with a considerable advantage to the sister country, but in the meantime foreign imports have increased to an enormous extent, and it is scarcely to be expected that they will lose their ground. In this country, at least, it is a common practice to send eggs to market just as they are produced, large and small together, the effect of which is that they do not present the regular appearance found in foreign eggs. I have seen scores of boxes of French, Italian, Danish, Austrian and even Russian eggs opened, and one could not help admiring the excellence of their packing, together with the evenness of size throughout the boxes; in fact, so complete is this system that when a retailer purchases a box of foreign eggs, he never thinks of opening it, but knows by the brand what will be the size of the eggs within. This has been a very powerful factor in leading retailers to prefer foreign eggs, for then they know they are getting what they pay for. It must be borne in mind that the producer who sends all sizes to market in one box or basket, is doing himself a positive injury, since if there are a few big eggs, they determine the standard, and, of course, the others, even though of average size, look smaller. Moreover, in these days people prefer not to run any risk in this way, and hence it is, as I have frequently been told by retailers, that the trouble when dealing with foreign eggs is minimized.

As a rule, abroad eggs are graded in three sizes, but in Denmark the system has been carried out to a greater extent, and Danish eggs are graded to six sizes, namely, from 12 to 17 pounds per long hundred (120). French, Italian, and other eggs are in three sizes, the first being about 7 to the pound, second, 8, and the third, 9. That the adoption of this system would be an advantage is undoubted, for the reasons already stated. The complaint, which sometimes has been made as to this method, is that while it is easy to sell the larger sizes, a difficulty is experienced in finding an outlet for the smaller ones. But I think that this is more apparent than real. Of course, a less price would have to be taken for the small eggs, but the enhanced returns from the larger specimens would more than repay. There can be no question that in every trade a most important factor to success is confidence, and so long as foreign eggs are graded, while home produce is marketed in an old, haphazard fashion, so long will retailers feel surer as to the former. Hence they prefer to deal in them. We have not yet arrived at that state of things where eggs are sold by weight, though the Danes really adopt this method to some extent, as already indicated—at any rate, so far as dealers are concerned. If fair prices are asked for eggs, the smaller can always be sold, because pro rata it is just as cheap to buy a little egg as a big one, provided we get more of them. Whether this work should be undertaken by producers or the packers, depends upon local organization. Still, there can be no doubt that if a producer has two baskets of eggs to take into market, it would be wise to sort these eggs into two different sizes, and in one or two places we have found this done. Any one can test the matter for himself by looking at a basket of eggs all of which are of the same size, and compare it with another in which are big and little together. The difference is at once evident, and the system here advocated needs no further recommendation.

Tethering a Breachy Horse.

Following is a sketch and description of a method for restraining a breachy horse while at pasture. A rope nine or ten feet long, according to the size of the horse, is knotted around the neck of the horse, one loose end is passed through



between the forelegs, under the surcingle, and tied to one end of the rope, outside of one foreleg. The rope is drawn just short enough to restrain the horse from raising its head higher than the withers. It does not interfere with grazing or drinking, but keeps the head so low that the horse will not try to jump a fence when thus equipped.

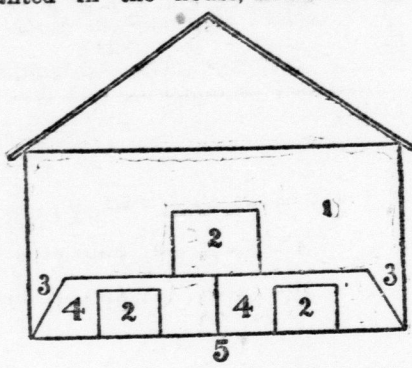
Scaly legs indicate that there is something sick with the owner of the flock. Good management of the flocks prevents this unsightly condition of the hens.

The four big Western markets are still poked with sheep, and the end is not in sight. As a result of this continued and senseless sacrifice the sheep-market remains dull and draggy. Just so long as shippers continue to send heavy shipments to an already demoralized and overcrowded market, just so long will prices remain at present quotations.

To know of "ODOROMA" and to use it evidence of good taste.

SHEEP HOUSE.

The most important item in building a sheep house is ventilation; a warm, close house means the downfall of the sheep that are folded in it. At the same time it will not do to let the wind drive through a house on them, as they will be more apt to take cold than if left out of doors, but the air should pass over them. A house for 100 sheep should be 24x32 feet, and 18 feet high, have the floor 8 feet from the ground; this will give 10 feet of mow room up to the eaves, and the lower room will be high enough to drive through to clean it out. Have doors at each end on rollers and four windows on each side that can be left open or shut to let the air pass through. Illustrating end of house:—1, mow; 2, doors; 3, racks; 4, lower room; 5, posts through the center. They should be four feet from the ground. The feed can be taken in at the ends. If a crib is wanted in the house, make the house



longer and leave space below for it, and also leave space in the upper room on each side three feet the whole length of the house, to throw feed down into a rack. The rack can be made of scantling, 1x2 will do, put on up and down, sloping from where the space is left open at the top, down to the side of the house, leaving enough space between each scantling so a sheep cannot get its head through, and as they eat the food out below it will keep slipping down. A grain trough is put on at the bottom of the feed rack, and can be easily swept out when grain is put in. Have a row of posts set through the center of the lower room. The upper walls will be 12 feet long and resting on plates running on the center posts, and have in plenty of braces. If covered with boards, one-third pitch, it will require 16 foot boards to cover.

Making Sheep Pay.

A wool-grower of great experience writes to Farm News that if the American farmer thinks he can compete with English breeders in making mutton sheep without taking great pains, he is laboring under a mistake that must be corrected before he succeeds. There are a great many farmers who keep their sheep well, and the returns from them show the effect of this, but there are entirely too many of them who use their sheep as grubbers and savers of waste, and the time will never get very far up to the front as shepherds until they reform and learn that the best of care is none too good in sheep husbandry as well as in other lines of stock raising. It is often asserted that sheep will live with less care than any other kind of live stock, and perhaps this is true, but more living is not the way to get money out of them. The poorest way in the world to try to get money is to try to save it out of sheep. They need plenty to eat and drink, and as much of any other kind of stock, and because sheep will not die of thirst if not provided with a plentiful supply of water, it does not follow that the owner does not lose money by depriving them of good water. Sheep that are kept for breeding purposes should at all times be kept in good condition, and fed those sorts of food that will keep them well nourished. If this is not done the penalty will be a gradual deterioration in each generation, and in the end the flock will run out, or, really starve out. It has been proved that American mutton can be made as good as that of any other country, and if it is not so it is wholly and only caused by the negligence of American shepherds. There is a better prospect of prosperity for the shepherd than for breeders of almost any other stock.

A Movable Yard.

A convenient portable yard for fowls is shown in the illustration. From a sketch by E. C. Williams, Kings Co., N. Y. It is six feet long, three feet wide and two feet high. It is made of strips which are thirteen feet long. Five of these strips will be needed to make a frame of this size.

First, make the frames for the top and



sides. Two of the frames should be made six by two feet, three by two feet, and one six by three feet. They should all be covered with coarse woven wire fencing. The illustration shows the frame put together without the wire. These frames are to be fastened together by the mortised joint shown at a, and pinned with wooden pins or nails. A door may be put in on one side to suit the owner who is making the yard. This yard is easily moved about on the grass or ground.

Live Stock Notes.

One reason why the Jersey is a good milker is because she is a good feeder. She is never idle in the pasture.

The shipping of eggs and poultry to market is a matter in which mistakes are made. Eggs are collected and put in a basket where they are of all colors and sizes, instead of being assorted and put in neat boxes or small baskets, with the owner's tags attached, thus enabling him to make a reputation and secure higher prices, while 50 or more hens are crowded in one coop, shipped on a warm day, so close together that they cannot get at the water cups, and many of them die from exposure to the direct rays of the sun, and also from thirst, the farmer again making the mistake of economizing in one direction and losing twice as much in another.

There is no time in the horse's life when oats are not good for him. They are more especially necessary about the time the young colt is weaned from the dam. If they are scarce, give some from the ration of the working horses, which are often fed too highly in order to make up for lack of growing. Care should be taken at first to give very small allowances, and of oats that grew last year. New oats are injurious, and will sometimes give colts a colic if fed before they are fully dried. It is best if you have only new oats to put them in the evaporator for 24 hours. This will dry them sufficiently, and they may then be fed without danger to young or old horses.

A Fact Worth Knowing.

Consumption, La Grippe, Pneumonia and all Throat and Lung diseases are cured by Shiloh's Cure.

HOUSEHOLD.

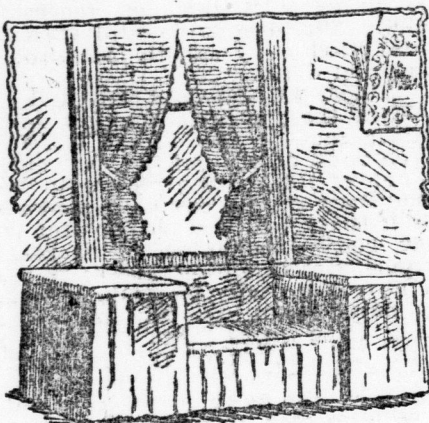
WINDOW SEAT SLOSETS.

After the summer holidays are over, with the first advent of cool days, the housewife begins to turn her attention to the cleaning and renovating of the house, preparatory to settling it for the winter. "Plenty of closet room," is a luxury that every woman covets, and any suggestion that will give her convenient space for disposing of the family effects is helpful.

Window seats are more and more growing to be a feature in the furnishing of a room. Builders are putting them into new houses wherever an advantageous place can be found; carpenters are building them into old rooms of the less modern houses, and home-made window seats are being improvised from boxes by ingenious women.

That these boxes answer the two-fold purpose of ornament and use, is greatly in their favor. They are very pretty when covered with linen, chintz, or the art denim; very comfortable as seats with pillows at the back, and very useful as a receptacle for a variety of things.

For a bedroom, three very comfortable window seats may be made from a shoe



box and two soap boxes. Remove the covers from the soap boxes and place a shelf half way between the top and bottom, standing them on end with the open side in front.

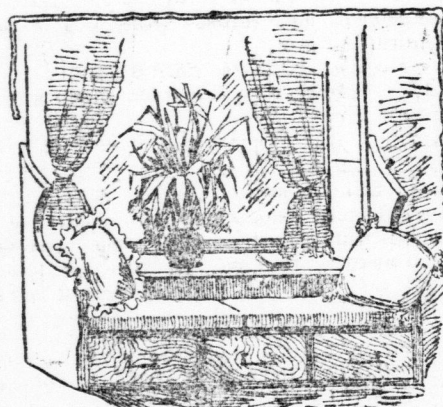
Between them place the long shoe box, having the cover made strong with hinges at the back.

Now screw the boxes together at the sides to make them fast, and screw a board across them to make a back for the lower seat, and to keep all securely in place. Line the inside of each box with silk, using small upholsterer's tacks for the purpose, and cover the outside as shown by the sketch, with denim or chintz. The founcing on the two outer boxes can be easily raised to give access to the shelves, which will be found a very useful receptacle for shoe brushes, blacking, shoe polish, vasoline, etc., while the long boxes give a low comfortable seat for dressing the feet, and inside the box may be kept the shoes, slippers and boots of the occupants of the room.

A very attractive looking window seat for the accommodation of blankets to be used as extra covering at night, is made from a long, low packing box. This is lined with silk, and upholstered with any cotton material suited to the furnishings of the room. It is placed directly under the window, and is made comfortable as a seat with down pillows that may be tucked anywhere to support the back. This blanket receptacle will be found very convenient when the closets are not provided with a dresser or shelf room for their accommodation.

To upholster these boxes satisfactorily, it is better to use curled hair, though excelsior and wadding will answer the purpose. It is held in place by tape or narrow strips of unbleached muslin tacked across it.

A cosy seat for a library or sitting-room, shown by the sketch, will need the service of a carpenter. It is of very simple construction. A long, low seat boxed underneath to accommodate three drawers, will be found useful for packing away magazines and papers. The ends are finished



with sides, and the wood used corresponds to the woodwork of the room. If that is painted, the framework of the seat is painted to correspond.

A hair mattress to fit the seat, has a cover of some suitable material, and pillows either end make a most luxurious seat for lounging purposes.

Another arrangement of shoe boxes for a den or study, is shown by the sketch. Two of these are finished smoothly, painted or stained to match the woodwork, provided with shelves for books, and placed upright on either side of the window. The third box is placed inside and covered for seat to sit in between the two other boxes. With pillows at the back, and bric-a-brac on the top of the other two boxes, a charming little nook for reading or study can be made.

The box seat will be found a useful receptacle for keeping the wrapping paper and twine, so necessary in all households, for which one is often at a loss to find a suitable place.

New Cushions.

An attractive corner can be made for a boudoir or for one's sleeping room, if used during the day as a sitting room, with three large cushions. Two of these should be made from pieces of material thirty-six inches square, with a side piece six inches deep set in all around. The stuffing can be excelsior, with a top of curled hair. The third pillow should be thirty inches square and stuffed with down. Let the first covering be of heavily waxed ticking, of a good quality. It is waxed by rubbing a hot fat iron lavishly with wax, and ironing on the wrong side of the ticking. This will prevent down and duff from working through and spoiling one's gowns. For the outer covering, blue, red or yellow denim, according to the tone of the room, may be used. The linens are also serviceable and pretty. An Arabesque pattern, worked coarsely in Asiatic rope silk, in black, yellows and blues, will transform them into very effective and Oriental looking pillows.

CHILDREN LIKE USING ODOROMA, thus forming habits that will insure their good sound teeth the rest of their lives.

EARLY AUTUMN COATS.

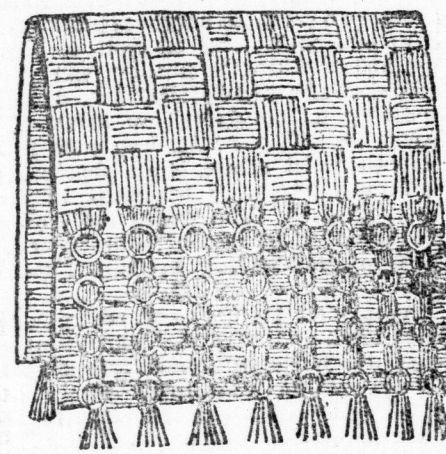
Materials, Colors, Trimmings and Buttons Most Favored for Autumn Coats.

The material most favored is a rather rough-surfaced black cloth, depending for its style on the smartness of its cut and the extra large gutta-percha buttons that are positive in their work of fastening it, writes Isabel A. Mallon in the September Ladies' Home Journal. A simulated but-tonhole is counted in very bad form, and the best tailors invariably have a double set of buttons and a double set of button-holes, so that if one side should show any sign of wearing the other can be lapped over and utilized. Blue cloth, very heavy, but smooth-surfaced, is also in vogue, though few light cloths, except the veritable silver gray, are seen. Plain, smooth-surfaced silks are chosen for the linings, elaborate being only used when a rather elaborate style of design is chosen. Hussar effects in black braid continue to be liked and are arranged in the usual picturesque fashion across the front of a coat, so that they give to a slender woman a decidedly broad appearance. Velvet for lapels, collars and cuffs is frequently used, although on what is known as the useful jacket no trimming is used. Coats of hunter's green made quite long have seen in, after the Louis Quatorze fashion, waistcoats of white cloth elaborately braided in gold or silver and closing with small gold or silver bullet buttons; the cuffs and revers are then faced with white cloth and decorated with the braid in harmony with the waistcoat.

CHARMING NOVELTY.

Veil Case Made of Crepe Paper and Other Inexpensive Trifles.

This pretty and unique case is made of the simplest materials—a little straw-colored crepe tissue paper, 72 small brass curtain rings, pale-blue India silk for lining, and a skein of blue embroidery silk. The form is like a book cover, with stiff sides and flexible back, or hinge. For the foundation, two pieces of cardboard 5x7½ inches, and two others an eighth of an inch smaller all round, are required. The smaller pieces, for the inside, are covered with a thin sheet of cotton wadding—sprinkled with perfumed powder—and then with India silk, after which they are glued to the back piece, or hinge, a strip of stiff paper three inches wide by seven long, also covered with India silk. For the outside, nine strips of the crepe paper are cut 16 inches long and three-quarters of an inch wide, and 15 strips the same width and 8 inches long. The strips are placed evenly together, as seen in the illustration, till all but four of the cross-pieces on both ends are used, and these



pieces are interlaced with brass rings. It is simple in the extreme, but the effect is beautiful. As this part is open work, the cardboard foundation must be covered plainly with crepe paper or, if preferred, a contrast in both material and color would be pretty. These cardboard foundation pieces are, of course, first glued to a piece of paper for the back, or hinge, of corresponding size to that already given for the inside; and the smoothly plaited work is fastened to the foundation with a knot of blue embroidery silk in the center of the alternate blocks; the edges are then turned in neatly and pasted or glued in place, and outside and inside are glued together. On the front edges the ends of the strips are secured with embroidery silk, which is worked into the edge in coarse button hole stitches and knotted around every strip of paper, giving a sort of tasseled effect.

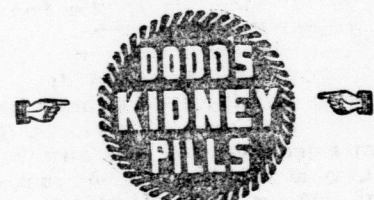
This sort of work would make very pretty wall or newspaper pockets, or covers for boxes; and could, in fact, be turned to a multitude of decorative uses.

"OLD MAN OF HOY" IN THE MARKET.

The Orkney Island of Hoy, which comprises about 40,000 acres, is for sale. Hoy rises abruptly from the sea, and consists mainly of a mountain having different eminences or peaks. Toward its northwestern extremity may be observed the famous "Old Man of Hoy," a large pillar of rock, about 300 feet in height. It was of this rock that the late Sir Robert Hamilton used to tell a story. Once at dinner in the West End he overheard an Englishman ask of a visitor to Shetland if he had seen the "Old Man of Hoy." "Oh, yes," was the reply, "and a very cheerful old man he was."

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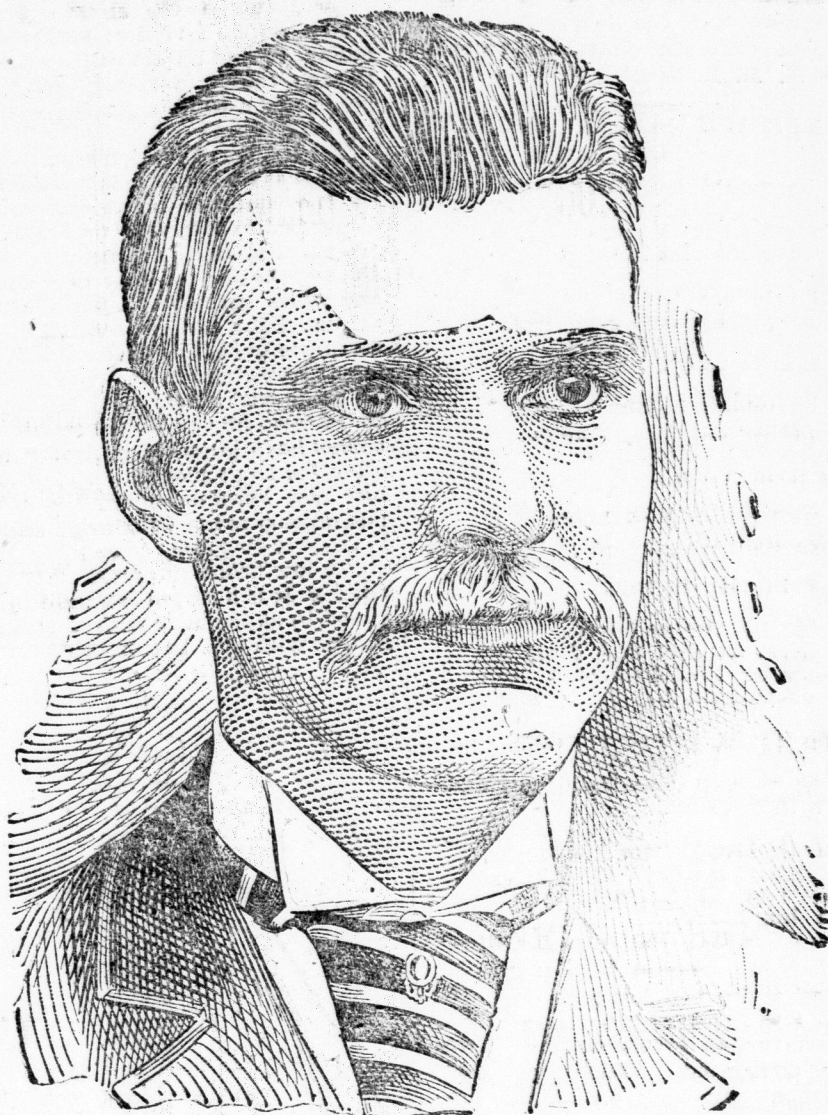
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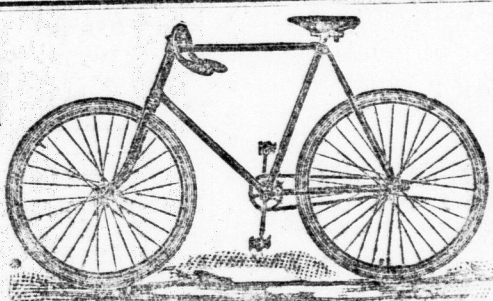
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MONTREAL. SESSION 1895-6.

The MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS for Medicine, Arts, Applied Science, and for entrance into the Special Course for Women in the Faculty of Arts will begin as follows: FACULTY OF MEDICINE—Tuesday, the 17th September at 9 a.m. FACULTY OF ARTS—Including the Special Course for Women, Tuesday, Sept. 17th at 9 a.m. FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE—Wednesday, Sept. 18th, at 9 a.m. The fee of \$5 (see Calendar) must be paid to the secretary before admission to the examination.

The Lectures will begin as follows—Faculty of Medicine, for 1st and 2nd year students, Sept. 24th; Faculty of Arts and Applied Science, Sept. 23rd.

Intending students can obtain all necessary information on application to the undersigned. Special Course for Women in the Faculty of Arts (Donalds Encowment.)

The following Lectures are open to partial Students on and after Sept. 23rd, 1895, viz.: Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Experimental Physics, Psychology and Logic, Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, Theology, English History, Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

The Calendar stating details of each Course, day and hour of Lectures, Fees, etc., may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, B.C.L., August 30th, 1895. Acting Secretary.

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