

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Word
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a word. Cash must accompany all orders. No display type or cuts allowed. Both initial and number counts as one word.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—150 acre stock farm, near County of Norfolk. Price \$7,000. All the stock, implements, etc., for sale at valuation. To close an estate, this farm must be sold at once. For particulars write to or call upon S. G. READ & SON, 120 Colborne Street, Bradford, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—One of the best crop, stock and dairy farms in Madison Co., Ill., only 20 miles from St. Louis. Good buildings and well watered. 37 1/2 acres. Price, with oil and mineral rights, \$20,000. Address M. D. TIBBETTS, Highland, Ill.

NURSERY STOCK

HIG WAGES selling northern grown Trees. Outfit supplied. Address WINSER'S NURSERY, Port Egan, Ontario.

ELIOTTEN Darsee chosen, selected from flock of Col. John W. McMillan, for sale. Apply to MORRIS & WELLINGTON, Fonthill, Ont.

HELP WANTED

A TELEGRAPHER earns from six hundred to eighteen hundred dollars per year. Do you? If not, let us qualify you to do so. Write for free booklet explaining how. H. W. ALCKER SOMERS, Principal, Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroading, Toronto.

WANTED—Reliable agents to sell Fruit Trees, etc., during fall and winter months. Terms the best. The lowest \$100,000 worth over thirty years. PELHAM NURSERY Co., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Farmers' lowest quotations on No. 1 baled hay and oats, from one to twenty carloads, C. & B. at your station, shipments to be made this fall and winter. Apply to BOX 7, Burk's Falls, Ont.

FOR SALE—Three extra good imported Clyde Stallions, in color, stytic quality and breeding. Some over a ton. Sound and choice stock getters. W. M. MEHAREY, Russell, Ont.

FOR SALE—Tanworth Swine, White Wyandotte and Toulouse Geese. All choice stock. Write for prices. EMERSON TUTT, Welland, Ont.

Build an Ice House

Improved methods in handling milk make an ice house on the farm a necessity. Where summer boarders are one of the farm assets, an abundant supply of ice is almost equally necessary. In any case where a pond or lake is within a mile or two of the farm, an ice house will be one of the most appreciated luxuries that the farm can have. The only thing worth considering is its initial cost, because the time at which it is filled is always a dull one on the farm, when neither the team nor the farm help would be used for any other purpose.—Farming.

Copper Property Wanted

Wanted, good undervalued copper property. Send full particulars to JAMES M. CUTHILL, P.O. BOX 107, NEW YORK CITY, with maps, samples, etc. Also other mineral property considered.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in tons and cartons. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

More Gossip

Mr. Wm. Smith, Glengow Stock Farm, Columbus, Ont., writes: "I have now on hand a very fine lot of bulls and heifers that will be disposed of at prices that should tempt any person to buy.

Camdor = 60272 = is a very fine roan calf of good size and quality, dropped July 3, 1905, sired by Ben Lomond (imp.) = 45180 = (80468), dam Wedding Gift 20th = 47402 =. This cow is low set, evenly covered with mellow flesh, and also has a thick mossy coat.

Lochiel = 60274 = is red, very thick and low set, and also covered with very even flesh. He was dropped August 3, 1905, and should make a very impressive sire. He is sired by Ben Lomond (imp.), dam Rose = 56028 =. This is a very regular breeding cow.

Selkirk = 60273 =, calved September 7, 1905, is another roan calf of the right sort. He is a fine type of Short-horn, and nicely covered with the proper flesh. Is sired by Ben Lomond (imp.), dam Wedding Gift 24th. Glen Burgie = 60275 =, sired by Ben Lomond (imp.), dam Wedding Gift 23rd, was calved October 2, 1905, and is a nice red calf; one that is doing well.

Dumblane was dropped by Wedding Gift 19th on February 23, 1906, is a very large red calf, with a great wealth of hair, and should some day be of much use in any person's herd. His dam is one of the best. Dumblane was also sired by Ben Lomond (imp.).

Thornhill was dropped March 18, 1906, is a beautiful roan, and taking him all through, a very sweet calf, sired by Ben Lomond (imp.), dam Wedding Gift 22nd.

Ben Lomond (imp.) = 45180 = (80468), the sire of all these bulls, and most of my heifers, is by far the best stock bull I ever owned. He leaves them all the right kind."

Preparing Bees for Winter

Whether the bees are to be wintered in the cellar or on the summer stands, feeding should be done early, the first and most important matter to be looked after is the supply of winter stores. Bees will not keep on rearing a lot of young, if the food supply is short; so that in order to stimulate a colony we must furnish sufficient honey to glide them into winter quarters strong in young bees. Feeding must be done early enough for brood to be reared and matured in vigor before the advent of cold weather. There as the nights begin to get chilly, and bad weather prevails, the bees become quiet, glide into inaction, and compose themselves for their long rest. If bees are to winter in the best condition, they must have sealed honey, or something that will take the place of it, immediately above the cluster in direct contact with it, as long as the cold weather shall last.

If the honey is well ripened before cold weather sets in, it will keep well; if it is thick it will surely granulate. With a strong colony, well wintered, the honey should be as good in spring as it was the previous fall, and in some cases better. I am still an advocate for ample winter stores. No colony should have less than from twenty-five to thirty pounds of honey. Bear in mind that with all necessary precautions as to warmth and protection against drafts and cold air, a deficiency of stores is likely to cause disaster.

As to sufficient protection for the bees, I use a woolen blanket or carpet cover and on top of it porous and absorbent material, saw dust, chaff, cut straw or forest leaves. The woolen material is fastened up to convey the moisture to the other side of the blanket or carpet, where contact with the absorbent material causes it to pass upward, so rendering it harmless to the bees. Bees exhale vapor, and when the vapor of the hive as the cold walls of the hive, it sometimes congeals into frost there, melting into water, and running out of the hive as soon as the weather is warm enough. Sometimes it merely condenses into water and runs out of the hive as soon as enough is collected. In packing hives for outdoor wintering any good, dry, loose material may be used, such as wheat chaff, forest leaves, planer shavings, or excelsior. The best packing material is that which is loose enough to allow air to penetrate it and carry off the moisture of the bees. Put over this a good tight cover to keep the hives perfectly dry. With single walled hives, the moisture must be carried up to the upward current of air, otherwise the sides and bottom board will become saturated, compelling the colony to endure a condition which is disastrous to its vitality. Bees will stand a great degree of cold, day or night, if they can have spells of warming up. It is not so much the severity of the weather, as its long continuance that kills the bees. We prefer outdoor wintering in chaff-packed hives, as our bees are better able to stand the spring weather and have an abundance of young bees by first spring bloom. Modern hives with good brood chambers equal to the laying capacity of the queen, are considered best for obtaining surplus honey. Such, however, are the best for wintering, as the stores are usually insufficient. When all breeding is over for the season, the central combs are often deficient in stores, here a good, practical feeder comes into requisition, one that can be used during the cold nights of October, and that will work successfully with thick syrup. Nothing is gained by compelling the bees to evaporate a large amount of water so late in the season. For late feeding I use about one quart of water to every fourteen pounds of the best granulated sugar. When early feeding is practiced, thin syrup may be used; but for late feeding we need the syrup very thick, just thin enough so the bees can work it nicely.

F. G. HERMAN.

Bergen Co., N.J.

Books and Bulletins

MAINTENANCE RATION FOR BEEF-BREEDING COWS—Bulletin 111. Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

STORAGE BARN, ETC., FOR CATTLE FEEDING.—Bulletin 110. Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

AGRICULTURE IN OTHER LANDS.—Dept. of Agriculture, Wellington, New Zealand.

PHOSPHATE IN NEW ZEALAND.—Bulletin 1. Dept. of Agriculture, Wellington, N.Z.

ACIDIMETER—PREPARATION OF STANDARDS.—Bulletin 1. Dept. of Agriculture, Wellington, N.Z.

VITICULTURE.—Bulletin. Dept. of Agriculture, Wellington, N.Z.

DAIRY REVIEW OF 1905-6.—Bulletin 8. Dept. of Agriculture, Wellington, N.Z.

GRASSHOPPERS AND CRICKETS.—Extension Bulletin 2. Agricultural College, Columbus, Ohio.