

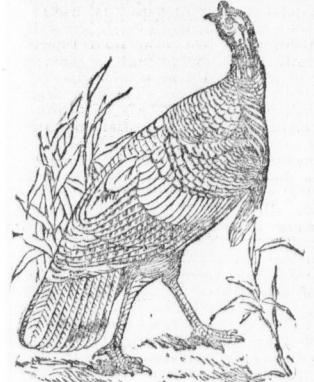
FARM AND GARDEN

WILD TURKEY CROSSES.

Their Desirability as Explained in a Rhode Island Station Bulletin.

Where wild turkeys are plenty, crosses between wild and domestic birds frequently occur without design on the part of the owner of the latter. The results of such a cross have been so satisfactory that such matings are much desired by turkey raisers in those sections, and young wild birds are caught for the purpose and brought up with common young turkeys. Often nests of wild turkey eggs are found in the woods and hatched on the farm. The domesticated wild birds usually persist in roosting in the woods or on the top of house or barn. When raised from the eggs, they become more gentle and fearless than the domesticated turkey, but if chased or frightened they recover their wild habits very quickly.

Wild turkey crosses are harder and healthier than common turkeys and rarely have disease. Half blood hens



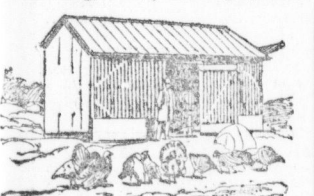
AMERICAN WILD TURKEY GOBBLE.

are generally too wild, but half blood gobblers are not as wild, and are suitable for crossing with domestic hens. A small proportion of wild blood improves the size, form and general appearance as well as the vigor, without being a disadvantage in any way. A quarter wild cross is better for practical breeding than a pure wild or half wild bird. Half wild crosses do well if allowed a large range, but are not well suited for woody countries or as easily kept on small places as the domestic turkey.

Wild turkey hens under domestication at wild first cross hens often disappear in the spring and are not seen until fall, when they usually return to their own line with a brood of nearly full grown turkeys. Half blood mothers make their young too wild. Half bloods raised by domestic turkey hens are not much inclined to stray. Quarter bloods under certain conditions may be as wild as the wild bird of the woods.

The flock of half wild birds reared at the station were very tame and unsuspicious until several were snared for exhibition. Since then they have been shy. The wild blood gives the cross an astonishing ability to care for themselves. It is apt to have the strongest influence in breeding. If first crosses are bred together, the stock resembles the pure wild, but after several generations cannot be distinguished from the pure wild by good judges. The older the bird grows the more he shows the wild blood. Crosses have much of the superior game flavor of the wild and command a higher price in the market. Some wild blood crosses are half and three-quarters wild blood as large as the pure bronze turkeys. Several years crossing, however, with the selection of the largest breeding each season, gives the greatest size.

The feathers of the wild turkey lie very close and hard, so that the bird weighs more than its apparent size would indicate. Mature birds have a bit of long, bristly hairs projecting



TURKEY SHED AND BREEDING STOCK.

from the neck at its juncture with the breast. In full grown males it attains a length of 9 inches and sometimes is a foot long. It is to be hoped that the time when wild turkeys are to become extinct is far distant. The methods followed by the average turkey raiser so depreciate the stock that without the occasional introduction of fresh, hardy blood from the west it would become very much deteriorated. When there are no wild turkeys except those preserved by man, the elevation of the domestic turkey will depend upon fanciers—those who breed for beauty and utility.

American Hay Abroad.

An American consul in Germany reports that American hay is now under ban in that country. First Russian hay was excluded, then the German farmers made analyses of American hay, and these were published with warnings against the American product. These analyses appear to show that there is no nutriment in American hay than in the hay of Germany, which is used as an argument to induce all agriculturists to keep hands off. In addition to this they are the warning that the use of American hay is introducing new insects into Germany.

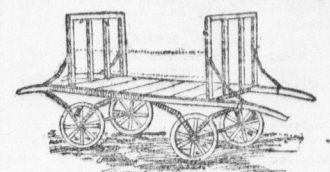
The farming has now been started in the south, and we may soon expect to see numerous tea groves in our own country, instead of being forced to travel to China or India to see the plants in actual life.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It moved ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once will do again.

A COMBINATION VEHICLE.

It Affords a Barrow, a Cart and a Garden Bench.

The description of a homemade implement that has a variety of uses has recently been described in American Gardening. It can be used as a plain barrow, either end being fitted for such use, as the wheels are placed well inside the position of the springs, thus throwing



COMBINATION BARROW AND CART.

the weight of the load upon the wheels rather than upon the handles. It is also a veritable cart to be pushed or drawn as one may wish, while it serves handily as a table or bench when one is planting a garden and greatly needs some such arrangement.

To make of this an inclosed barrow or cart, one may fit thin boards to the uprights at the ends, and also fit light strips to the sides in the position of the dotted lines. These strips can be attached in a moment by driving iron staples in the outside of the outer uprights, left projecting far enough to pass through slots in the strips, which are held securely in place by wooden pins or keys, slipped through the projecting staples. The lower strip on either side can be hinged to the framework if desired, to be folded down out of the way when such pieces are not desired.

Round iron is used for braces and for the attachment of the wheels. The latter should have wide rims and may often be found in sets in the heaps of old iron, broken machines, etc., to be seen about machine shops, foundries and shops where iron implements are sold. The whole should be lightly but strongly made, when this combination of cart and barrow will be found a most serviceable friend to the gardener.

This implement has a much wider scope than an ordinary garden cart; if made of light but durable material, and the wheel fitted with broad tires, it would be a very valuable implement for the farmer and market gardener. The ordinary farm cart is at times very awkward to get around through the field. The vehicle illustrated can be used in gathering either cabbage, tomatoes, pickles or cauliflowers, or any of the usual garden truck, and could be made one of the most useful implements of the farm.

Setting Fence Posts.

In actual practice there is but little difference in the durability of posts whether set with the top or bottom end in the ground. The point of greatest decay is, nine times in ten, about six inches above and below the surface of the ground. The American Agriculturist explains that it is caused by the continuous changes from moisture to dryness, while the part which is far below the surface is not subject to changes, but is nearly always water soaked, which with many woods acts as a preservative. If any preservative is applied to a post, it should be at the point where it will be near the surface of the ground both above and below, or if they are charred, it should be at the point named.

In setting posts where the lower end is below the action of frost, the big end should be downward, as then the frost will not have such a leverage in raising it upward. A projecting knot left near the lowest portion set in the ground will have the same effect, or a notch cut in the side of the post near the bottom, in which a flat stone is placed. A hole bored and a wooden pin inserted and left projecting a few inches will have the same effect, the point being to have a weight of earth above the projecting surface, and yet below the usual frost line.

It is a mistake to set posts eight to ten inches in diameter, thinking they will outlast those of a smaller size. For general use a fence post six inches in diameter is more durable than one of nine inches in diameter, and contains one-half the material. It takes longer to make the larger excavations. The larger ones are heavier to handle, and if purchased cost far more, with no corresponding benefits to be derived. As to durability, cedar stands at the head of the list, with oak as second choice.

For and Against Alfalfa.

California and Colorado papers have much to say in praise of alfalfa, but there is something to be said on the other side. It is difficult to cure into hay. This does not matter in California, as the curing there comes in the dry season, when no rain is expected for weeks. The seed is very hard to plant on account of numerous roots, and in Colorado five inch furrows are used in turning the horses are sometimes used in turning the 14 inch furrows. American Cultivator thinks it is better for eastern farmers to stick to the red clover that they know they can grow, and whose merits are now better understood than ever before.

Agricultural News and Notes.

At the seventh annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Stations delegates were present from 40 states and territories.

General S. T. Lee of Mississippi was elected president of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Stations at the late annual meeting. Director Scovell of Kentucky was elected secretary and treasurer.

For the purpose of making stiff soils friable sifted coal ashes, where they can readily be had, are better than sand.

American Agriculturist says: In North Carolina, not far from Greenville, there is a leech farm, where nearly all the leeches used for medical purposes in this country are raised.

Canadian papers are telling their readers that experience seems to indicate that the European market as a place of sale for any from this side of the Atlantic is a very uncertain one.

Captain Sawyer, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "I have found that I can do no more good. I have 50 cents. See U. S. Cultivator."

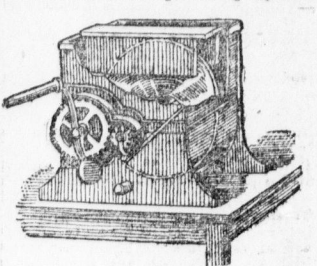
THE DAIRY

NEW CHURN.

A Disk of Hard Wood Revolves Vertically in the Cream.

The English papers contain descriptions of what is called the New Era Disc churn, a picture of which is shown. It is thus described:

"The churn consists of an oblong vessel with a circular bottom, in which a disk of hard wood revolves vertically in the cream. Over this disk is a hood, or 'splash guard,' so that when the disk is revolved the cream picked up by it is



NEW CHURN.

dashed into this cover and then returned to the churn at the other end of the vessel. The speed of the disk is multiplied by gearing, so that considerable concussion is given to the cream, and the butter is brought in an incredibly short time.

"Unchurned cream is characterized by a great amount of viscosity. Now, this viscosity is the feature which has been utilized in this churn, for by reason of it the disk, revolving perpendicularly, half in the cream and half out, gets coated with a layer of cream, which is thrown off by the tangent force of the revolving disk. Thrown violently into the hood which covers the disk, it receives its concussion there and immediately returns to the churn. When, however, that change takes place which the dairymaid knows as the 'breaking of the butter,' the viscosity of the cream disappears, and the disk immediately clears and shows the bare wood once more. When this is observed, the dairymaid ceases and thus prevents 'overchurning.'"

The churn is open so that the cream can be constantly watched.

The Up to Date Dairymaid.

Of course, as a progressive and up to date dairymaid, you are having several new milk cows in these fall months, and you will want to breed them again in December and January. Have you such a bull as a progressive dairymaid would want to have? If you have a good one, and he has proved his excellence, don't change. Otherwise, get a good one. You can not afford not to do so. It takes not far from 175 pounds of butter to pay for the care and keep of a cow 12 months. The cow that yields you 225 pounds of butter per year is then just twice as profitable as the one which yields 200 pounds. And if by selection and judicious breeding you can raise some cows that will yield 250 pounds they will be worth three times as much as the 200 pound cow. A good bull is a paying investment. If you never had one before, get one this fall. What breed? The breed that best suits your fancy. But don't put up with grades of any breed.—Hoard's Dairymaid.

Dairy and Creamery.

If you propose to take up winter dairying next year, breed your cows late this fall or early this winter, so they will come in at the right time.

Denmark has driven other lands from the first rank in the butter market, simply and solely by co-operation among the plain, common farmers of the country. They put their little means together, they studied and experimented, they found out who in a given neighborhood had the best talent for practical superintendence of a factory, who on the other hand was the best financier and could make money go farthest, and again who could take care of the cows as well as get the most and the best out of them. This being ascertained, they determined to have everything as clean and as sweet as possible and to utilize machinery as fast as it was proved to be good. The Danish government gave them encouragement, too, so that now Denmark holds the banner as the butter making country of the world. From Denmark came the cream separator, from Denmark came the fashion of sterilizing all milk and cream before it was sold or used. What plain farmers in the United States can also do and do it better, for here we have every advantage of soil, sunshine and climate.

In the absence of the somewhat expensive implements for sterilizing milk, it can be done by means of the common double boiler used for cooking oatmeal and foods that burn easily. This article is sometimes called a farm boiler, sometimes merely a double boiler. Where the sterilized milk is needed in moderate quantities only, for feeding an infant, it may be sterilized in the farm boiler as follows: Let the morning's milk stand three hours in a cool place, then dip off the top, using only about half the quantity set; put this in the top of the double boiler and let the water around it boil for half an hour. One advantage of this milk is that it will keep longer without rancid sour. It is best to prepare a sufficient quantity at once to last 24 hours.

Says George E. Newell: It always pays a dairymaid better to stand by a manufacturer who is doing honest work for him than to take up with a new man who builds a factory for the purpose of "running out" the old proprietor.

Begin early to feed ensilage. Add oatmeal, bran and either cottonseed meal or gluten meal.

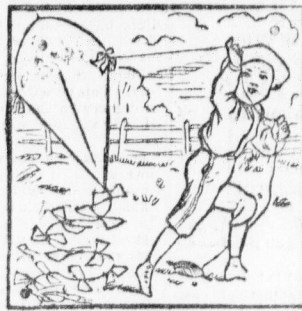
Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured many afflicted with rheumatism, and we appeal to all who suffer from this disease to give this medicine a trial.

THE GENTLEMEN'S

TO ALL OUR CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS

EVERY GOOD WISH

W.C. Buss



WE FLY HIGH

For we have set out to sell the best NURSERY SOAP in the market—and that is BABY'S OWN. It has made its way without advertising, and that alone speaks for its merits. For those who have used it told others about it and always buy it themselves.

The Albert Toilet Soap Company,
MONTREAL.

JOHN FERGUSON AND SONS

RE SELLING VERY CLOSE

OAK ROCKERS
MAHOGANY ROCKERS
CHERRY ROCKERS
MAPLE ROCKERS
1775 ROCKERS
RATTAN ROCKERS
LADIES' ENAMEL DRESSING CASES.

174, 176, 178 and 180 King Street.

NEW IMPORTATIONS. . . BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS GOODS

BOWMAN, KENNEDY & CO.

180 AND 182 YORK STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO.

NOTE A FEW OF OUR SPECIAL LINES:
Fancy Silver Chased Fern Vases; Cake Baskets; Fruit Dishes; Silver Tea and Coffee Services; in newest designs in quadruple plate and English Crown Derby; Butter Dishes; Salad Sets; Berry Dishes; Elaborate Fruit Pieces; Chery Glasses; Nut Bowls; Tilted Water Pitchers; exquisite designs in French Salad Bowls and Servers, finest and most beautiful goods ever imported; Case Carvers in great variety; Ivory and Pearl Handled Cutlery; Case Goods in line designs; Pearl and Ivory Fish Carvers; Rodgers' genuine Plated Tableware; Quadruple Plated and Solid Silver Spoons in all new designs. Prices low for cash.

CALENDARS FOR 1894.

SAMPLES NOW READY.

NEW AND EXQUISITE DESIGNS IN IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Chromo Lithographs.

BANNERS, SHAPES, PANELS, ETC.

Come and see them, or drop us a card and one of our travelers will call on you.

Advertiser Printing Company

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA FOR

THE CALVERT LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY

DETROIT, MICH.

G.F. MORRIS BUTCHER MARKET HOUSE

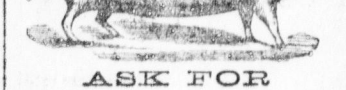
Having added two more stalls to my shop, I will make a specialty of SAUSAGE. We use the English sheep carcasses only.

HAMS, BACON AND LARD.

Wholesale and retail orders from a distance promptly attended to.

TELEPHONE 667.

LONDON, - ONT.



Pure Lard

The Canadian Packing Co.
Office: Albion Buildings, Room 6.
Telephone 906.

W. Chapman, BUTCHER.

Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Poultry, etc. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

JAS. PERKIN BUTCHER,

239 Dundas Street.

A CALL SOLICITED.

SINGER BICYCLES

MADE IN AMERICA

FIRST PRIZE

WESTERN FAIR!

Wm. Payson, sole agent for Canada.

Special Sale!

ACME SPRING SKATES

ONLY 65C.

TABLE CUTLERY POCKET CUTLERY

CARVERS SPOONS

SILVERWARE TABLE MATS

SLIGHTS.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR CHRISTMAS

—AT—

A. WESTMAN'S,

111 DUNDAS STREET.

Branch Store—654 Dundas Street.

LEE HING LAUNDRY.

Shirt collars ironed straight so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Ladies' dresses pressed and ironed. This work is done by Joo Hing, late of San Francisco, and the proprietor will guarantee satisfaction in this line at cheapest rates. Give me a call. If you are not suited no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. Please open parcel and see that your work is properly executed. If your work suits you, please recommend us to your friends. Ladies' collars and cuffs pressed. Cheapest rates in the city. 467 Richmond Street, London (Western Hotel) best work in the city. Parcels called for and delivered.

COFFEE HOUSE

MARKET SQUARE.

Everybody that calls on us for a meal or a lunch goes away satisfied. A few more try us. Six dinner tickets 25 cents. Lunches at all hours from 5 cents up.

J.W. JAR. BURNETT, proprietor.

COAL-COAL

RATES LOW.

Best quality.

M. BALDWIN

TELEPHONE 367.