16 January, 1905.



A trio of Thin-rind or Hampshire hogs. Winners at St. Louis. Owned by John Goodwine, Jr., Potomac. Ill.

Some Interesting Farm Topics

Belted Thin-Rind Swine

A breed of swine that was represented at the late International Show, at Chicago, was the old Hamphire, or belted Thin-Kinds, a breed that most people in Canada seem to have forgotten. The accompanying cut is an illustration of Originally breed in the County of Hampshire, Eng, they were one of the early breeds introduced into Canada, and as early as the year 1835 they were seen to be the second second second second they were appeal bree for some time. Imported to the west of the Alleghanics as early as 1836, into the the martially settied State of Kentucky, they were a great improvement on the common breeds of that country. The characteristics of the breed are a

The characteristics of the bred are a thick, low-ext conformation, a fine head with note of medium length, ears small and pointing slighth forward, shoulders deep and of medium width, ribs well sprung, with back of medium width, the whole being about equal width from shoulder to ham. The skin is fine, thin and smooth, the coat line and straight, running over the shoulder. They are claimed to be hardy, active, prolific, able to stand feeding without breaking down, and to be of docile, quiet disposition. When from five to six months of age they are said to be excellent for bacon purposes, and this claim was to some extent vindicated at the Chicago Exposition, 1900, when they won second prize foot bacon type and a log of the lard. dressed 500 per cent. meet and

A fine herd of these hogs were shown this year at the International, by Mr. John Goodwine, of Potomac, III., who besides these is also quite an extensive breeder of Shorthorn and Polled Durham cattle and several breeds of fowl, including Golden Seabright chickens and domesticated wild geese.

Selection of Seed Potatoes

The Illinois Experiment Station has recently issued some valuable information on the selection of seed in potato growing that is well worth considering. After dealing with the question of propagating new varieties the circular says: Leaving the question of originating new breeds from seed and artificially by the farminous varieties, the thing or the farminous varieties, the thing or the farminous varieties, the thing with the groatest care and then give it the best possible culture, by which we are satisfied he can easily double his cron and nerhaps treble or quadruple it. This may seem like drawing a long how, but we call their attention to the experience of Professor Girard, of France, who has probably culture than any other main. He has been experimenting eleven years with the idea of increasing the potato yield of France from an average of about 125 bushels per acre to the yield in

Saxony, where a common harvest is from 450 to 450 bushes per acre. He worked out rules of culture and emisted about 600 worthy co-operators who pledged thmeseives to follow his rules, and the results were that 231 of these 600 obtained erops of 450 bushes or more per acre in a year of prolonged drought. Our readers may, therefore, such results were obtained. We can only give them Professor's Girard's directions:

First, planning should be done as soon as it is practicable after the danger of bard frost is past; second, the ground should be heavily manured: third, the seed bed should be prepared to sixteen inches in depth and the ground well worked during the season, care being taken to keep the growing potatoes covered; fourth, whole, medium sized tabers were planted mineteen inches apart in the row and the rows twentyfour inches apart; fifth, Bordeaux mixand the crop allowed to grow until every portion of the vine was dead. How many of our readers will test this method, say on an acre or half an

How many of our readers will test this method, say on an acre or half an acre, next year, and thus determine the possibilities of potato growing on their soil?

soil? To show how little chance even a good variety has for success we were informed last spring that it was cheaper to buy seed potatoes in one of the best growing potato sections of Minnesota than it was to buy potatoes for the table; in other words, the farmers in that section sold their best potatoes and planted the poorest.

tion sold their best potatoes and planted the poorest. Then again, farmers are too stingy of seed and cut frequently to two eyes and perhaps one. We visited three years ago some of the best potato growers in England and Scotland. We found that they uniformly planted what they called "big seed" and often as high as twenty and even thirty bushels per acre. By "big seed" they mean a medium or over medium sized potato planted whole, cutting only the very largest potatoes in two.

We think Professor Girard's success, however, is due as much as anything else to the deep and thorough cultivation and heavy manuring. We saw a field of potatoes on Lord Rosebery's estate the yield of which was estimated when in full bloom at 600 bushels, per acre. The South papers reported the yield later as 860 bushels, and that on a large On very rich land, heavily manured hoth with barn yard manure and by commercial fertilizers selected by the chemist with reference to the wants of that particular field, and then planted with the very choicest whole seed and given thorough cultivation.

.st Home Waterworks

The new system of underground "air pressure" water tanks for farm and vil-

lages, promises to revolutionize that class of homes as much as did the wire fence telephones, as it gives to the farmers all the water privileges enjoyed by their city cousins. With a small outlay, from \$40 to \$140, everyone in the country may have water under pressure, i.e., for the bathroom, closet, kitchen, sink, stock water, lawn sprinkling, and last but not least, for fire protection.

(Hills, for me processon. The principle unvolved in this new luxary is as old as the "penstock" of 1346, by which our grandfahers conside to the watering trough at the house through hollow logs. The windmill or gasoline engine now takes the place of the hillside spring; iron ppes displace the wooden logs and the faucet holds the watering trough at this is needed. Science has, however, added a new feature, viz, the air tight underground iron in from the under science and the science of the visit of the science of the science of the trough holds. It is not the science of the science the wooden logs and the faucet holds the visit is the science of the science of the trough the windmill until the air is compressed into one-half its normal volume. This furnishes a pressure of from 25 to 30 pounds per square inch, equal to the normal pressure of the levated tank. Again, from the under side of this iron boller, the water is taken in iron pipes underground below frost to the fire house to the top of the house. Any plumber, who can cut a thread or wipe a joint, is capable of this ingo and amount of this kind of aver, as every man who owns a windmill must scoon set the advantage of this plan over that. The material and habor needed to carry the water a lundred jeter from the windmill into the house should not cort over \$100. It consists of a one-inch galvanied in plane of any size, the dimensions of which must depend upon the size of the pocket-bole. A small one will at the only as not oblice of any size, the dimensions of which must depend upon the size of the pocket-bole. A small one will at the only is that.



"When the wind blows" (not) "The waters will flow" (still.)

Supposing the windmill is in operation; a hundred feet of iron pipe should not cost of a start of the pipe should not capable of sustaining a hundred pounds per square inch, should not cost more than 346, and automatic cut off \$15, four faucets \$5, a steam water gauge to register the pressure \$10, the labor of digging should be but little and a plumber's time may cost \$12, making a total of \$100, which will add to the conventione and protection of the home more than a like amount excended in almost any other direction. There is no good reason why every windmill owner should not enjoy this luxury. At some later date 1 will explain how the hand force pund proposition will give a constant or the normal structure of the home or chamber to bar any one from enjoying this greaters D SEINVER.