

The attendance was not as good as last year. This is partly accounted for by our late harvest.

The very tastefully arranged exhibit from Nappan Experiment Station, in charge of W. Saxby Blair, gives one an idea of the work done at that Station.

The trotting races were hotly contested, and six Island-bred horses entered the 30 list during the meeting, one of them making a mark of 2.20.

We found in moving round among the successful stock breeders that most all of them were appreciative readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and were always ready to speak a word in its favor, and acknowledge that it was a great help to them in their business.

Queen's Co., P. E. I.

W. S.

Another Method of Saving Young Pigs.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—In August number of your paper I read J. Osborne's article and his method of saving young pigs, and, like many an old Scotchman's methods, although primitive, they may be good, still I do not think they would apply in all climates where the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is read, as he claims they do in Lambton Co., Ont.

He is right when he says the first thing to do is to be on kindly terms with the sow. Pigs like to get petted, and by showing kindness to them now and again, by giving them a brushing down or a scratching with a stick, or by giving them an apple now and again from the hand, they soon learn to get very quiet and be approached without any difficulty.

In cold weather the brood sow should be housed in comfortable quarters when the little ones arrive, and instead of putting them in a basket get a good-sized tub into the pen, then get a stone jar and fill it with hot water, and put it inside of an old grain bag. Spread one end of an old horse rug in the tub, then place the jar of hot water on it in the center and put the little pigs around the jar with other end of rug thrown over it, and you have a warm and comfortable nest for them for at least two or three hours. Always keep one or two of the strongest pigs with the mother so as to keep her quiet and contented, although hearing the contented grunt of the little ones around the warm jar in the tub will almost be sufficient in doing so.

In a short time after getting a thorough warming up they will get quite smart and frisky, and once they are put back to the mother in this state and begin to draw milk there is not much more danger of losing them, provided the four sides of the pen have a wide board flooring, so that the little ones may have a comfortable bed below free from the danger of the sow lying on them. Last winter I saved a family of twelve in this way on that fierce night (on the 26th of January I think it was) when the thermometer marked about 30 degrees below zero and the wind blew at the rate of about 50 or 60 miles an hour. Without the above treatment on this occasion I doubt very much if more than half of them would have survived on account of the severity of the weather.

W. A. OSWALD.

Two Mountains Co., Que.

FARM.

Corn is King.

Corn is fast becoming one of the staple fodder crops in Canada, and the silo is rapidly growing in favor as the best means of saving and preserving the crop for feeding purposes. An immense amount of fodder per acre can be raised, and if it is cultivated in drills from three and a half to four feet apart, and not thickly sown, the amount of well-matured ear corn produced, when cut into the silo, gives a rich, fattening and milk-producing ration. The present crop is far exceeding the expectations of farmers. It looked a doubtful crop in many sections during the early summer, but has made wonderful progress during the dry and generally hot weather of the last two months, so that many who were half discouraged about the crop now find they have "corn to burn," the silos in most cases proving insufficient to hold the heavy yield. The early frost has in many sections whitened the leaves, but the stalks and ears, which are the mainstay of the crop, are all right, and the latter being generally well advanced toward maturity will make high-class ensilage. There need be no shortage of feed for stock in any year in the central provinces of the Dominion in the future if farmers will but plant corn in a moderate extent, and the question of immunity from scarcity of fodder is practically solved by the cultivation of this great crop. If its cultivation increases in the next decade in the same ratio that it has in the last, it may probably be said, with nearly as much truth in Canada as in the United States, that "Corn is King."

Weeds in Clover.

In our September 1st issue we had occasion to refer, in our Questions and Answers Department, to three bad weeds which a farmer had discovered in his new clover field. This reminds us of what we have often said regarding the importance of sowing only the cleanest seed procurable. We doubt if there is a more treacherous or more common means of receiving weed infestation than through the agency of clover and grass seeds, for the reason that the weed seeds are not recognized except a careful examination be made. Farmers would do

well to procure, if possible, their small seeds for next spring's sowing this autumn from "clean farms in their own neighborhood. Even after this precaution is taken one should examine the seed carefully with a glass, and reject seed that is not pure. The farmers who attempt to grow these seeds cannot be too careful in keeping their fields clean. It is well to run the mower over the seeded stubble fields in September before the fall weed seeds ripen. This will reduce the quantity of bad weeds in the field, but even with this precaution such weeds as wild carrot, plantain, ragweed, etc., will throw out new seed stalks and mature seeds before winter. When very clean seed is desired to be grown it would be well to go carefully over the clover field after haying and before the second bloom appears and spud out the weeds. This will take some work, but the advantage of growing pure over fairly clean seed is worth some especial effort, and in fact cannot be secured without it.

Frosty Rape and Clover.

Now that white frosts are occurring it is well that precaution be taken not to have stock injured by feeding upon succulent vegetation early in the morning. When animals are allowed to run continuously on even a rape field there is comparatively little danger, but it is in sudden changes that trouble is likely to occur. Next to frosted rape there is no more dangerous food than frosty young clover. The writer has on several occasions gone out in the forenoon and found with its toes in the air one or more of the best sheep in the flock. We learned at last not to leave sheep over night on either rape or clover at this season, except they had become thoroughly accustomed to such food and then had access to a grass pasture. It is not uncommon for horses subject to colic to turn up their toes through feeding upon frosty green clover. We have found it well to commence feeding a little bran and oats to the sheep in the mornings at this season if feeding on rape or clover, as it serves to prevent any bowel derangement. Free access to salt has also a beneficial effect upon the health of animals.

Care of Farm Implements.

Every farmer in this country has a certain amount of his capital invested in farm implements. It is not an uncommon occurrence to meet men who say that the outlay each year for new implements eats up nearly all the profits in their business. This expenditure may be materially reduced by giving better attention to repairing and housing all the machinery as soon as convenient after the busy season is over. On many well-regulated farms it is customary to put the implements under cover throughout the summer when not in use. By this means the implements will wear much longer and do more satisfactory work. It also adds much to the appearance of a farm to have the implements inside rather than having each one used to close up a hole in the fence or perhaps for a less suitable purpose.

Though it may be the rule on many farms to put away the harvesting implements for the winter at this season, it is the exception to find a farmer who goes carefully over his machine and puts it in proper condition for next season's work. The person who has used the implement during the past summer knows exactly what repairs are required, and unless it is looked after at once or a note made of it the chances are that nothing will be done until the machine is taken out of the shed to begin operations next year. A good plan is to carry a notebook and keep an account of all repairing required. Then, during the fall or winter season have all the necessary repairing done. A blacksmith or machinist has more time to examine the work in winter than just before harvest, when every person is crowding him with some little job. He can do the work more satisfactorily, and the cost will not be so great. In many cases the repairing can be done by the farmer himself, when he has some leisure time, and thus avoid the trouble and cost of taking it to a repair shop.

If farmers would pay close attention to repairs each year, and give the implements an occasional coat of paint, it would surprise many the difference they would find in the working of the machinery, as well as in time their implements would wear. Then by supplying suitable sheds and a small repair shop there would be less discussion about the excessive cost of agricultural implements.

A Helpful Object Lesson.

A worthy feature in the grain and vegetable department at the Western Fair was a well-prepared collection of noxious weeds exhibited by Mr. John Dearness, I. P. S., of London. The different species were suitably arranged in a way that visitors could see them to good advantage. We considered it one of the most important exhibits at the fair for those engaged in agricultural pursuits. It would be a good idea if such collections were kept in conspicuous places, in order that the public might become better acquainted with them before they make progress on their farms. A better place could not be found than the public schools in the rural districts. The children would then have a chance to study the weeds, and with the teacher's aid learn their habits, and thus be able to assist in combating them in the community. Foul weeds are getting to be very troublesome in some sections, and there is no doubt but the exhibit at the fair will result in an increased effort to exterminate these pests.

Should Farmers Advertise?

This question was discussed in a very forcible way recently by an Ohio farmer at an Institute meeting. The following contains some of the more salient points brought out in the address:

"Have you thoroughbred cattle, sheep, or hogs? Have you extra chickens, ducks, turkeys or geese? Let people know that you have them. Has your boy got some pet rabbits, pigeons, or ferrets? Let him do a little advertising on his own account.

"Have you extra nice wheat, corn, rye, barley, buckwheat or flax that is suitable for seed? Does anyone know about it? Did you ever tell your wife even?

"Have you nice clean oats that you can guarantee free from smut or weed seeds? Fifty thousand farmers are hunting for it. Have you any of the grass seeds that you can guarantee free from weed seed? Don't be afraid you will break that market. There will always be a demand.

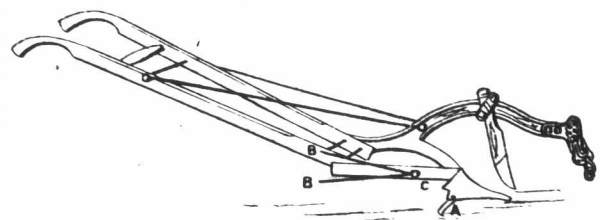
"Now, the next important question is the medium. This must be determined by the person interested, and only general directions will apply. You know the class of people who ought to buy what you have. Place your advertisement in the paper that reaches the largest number of that class. Not two or three lines that you can't find yourself without your spectacles, but a good big chunk out of a corner of a page where everybody can see it. Don't sponge your advertising. That disgusts the newspaper man and makes your competitors mad.

"Don't be ashamed of your business. Let people know that you are a farmer and that you are proud of it. Advertise your business as other business men do, and compel others to respect you because of your enterprise."

Harvesting the Root Crop.

It is the general custom to begin harvesting mangels and carrots about the second week in October. As these roots are quite tender, it is not advisable to run the risk of frost by allowing them more time for growth. But in the case of turnips, it is usually wiser to leave them until the last week of October. Many people object to doing so, fearing that the weather may be disagreeable; and, consequently, they have the turnips housed or pitted about the same time as the other root crops. Very often the turnip crop is not fully matured at this time, and if harvested will give trouble throughout the whole winter. Then we have usually sufficient good weather the last week of October to enable us to secure the crop.

In nearly every district a different system for handling the root crop prevails. Some farmers would never think of using their hands on the roots under any consideration, while others will point the finger of scorn at those who suggest harrowing or plowing out and cutting the tops off with a sharp hoe. No doubt every man believes his system to be the best, and when one tries to convince men that their method of harvesting the crop can be improved upon, he may be reminded of the old adage, that "a man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still." However, it should be the aim of every root-grower to harvest his crop at as little expense as possible. The system of hand-pulling, though it makes a very clean job, is a very expensive as well as a laborious method.



TURNIP HARVESTING PLOW.

The above illustration represents a plow which is used extensively in some parts of the country for lifting the turnip crop. The moldboard is removed and replaced by two iron rods, marked B B, fastened at one end to the sole at C by means of a bolt running through eyes. These rods stand out (inclining backward) a little farther than the moldboard did, and when the machine is running they turn the turnips over two rows into one, allowing the earth to fall back from where it was lifted. An old steel share is used, with knife (A) welded to the wing, projecting out seven or eight inches and having the outer end inclined forward so that it will not slip around any of the roots. The tops are cut off with a sharp hoe before the roots are turned out. The colter shown in the description is not required, and the rods B B may be attached a few inches further forward, and incline further out than the illustration shows.

Though some farmers use a manure fork for loading, we know of no better method than loading by hand. In unloading use either a scoop shovel or a fork having seven strong tines two inches apart and fifteen inches long. The two outside tines should be one and a half inches higher than the others as they approach the crosspiece to which they are attached, but even with the others at the points. If a shovel is used it is necessary to run the roots over a grate so as to get rid of the dirt.

When the roots are put in a cellar they should be arranged in a suitable way for feeding to the stock. Carrots are considered a good ration for