

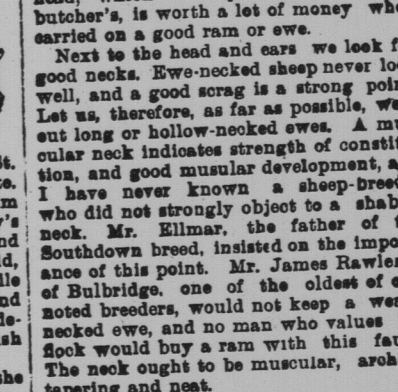
Advice From a British Quarter re Judicial

ruptured ewes, must go, and a faulty udder is, in most cases, an unpardonable defect. It is less easy to still further cull the flock of the less desirable members.

Great judgment is required in culling on the weak members, but the opportunity must be taken, and no doubt rigorous weeding is one of the secrets of improving a flock.

A weak, bare, or badly-colored head is specified as when a uniform color is of the type, pink or blue-colored legs and spots, and spots where no spots should be a rusty, sour, ugly head in any breed should be got rid of. It is no great matter if we call beyond our usual draft. If there are plenty of opportunities in early autumn to replace by buying a few good ewes.

Nothing looks better than good heads and strange as it may seem, a sheep's head which is only worth \$4 at the

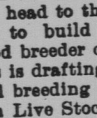
[illegible]

A good flock cannot be got up in a year, but each year tells. It is the only way to get the flock up to the improved head the flock every year and thus to build up the flock every good breeding carries in his eye. This is drafting or weeding, and successful breeding can go on without it.

—London Live Stock Journal.

Emergency Power.

On a farm, a cheap improvised dynamo sometimes comes very handy. The accompanying illustration shows how easily it can be made.




EMERGENCY POWER.

It can be rigged up in a few minutes, and is used to stretch wire, pull up a well, or to pump water.

move buildings; or the power that can be developed by the lever. Make your rope or chain the object to be drawn and anchor at one end fast, leaving it slack at the other so that you can make a half twist in the center, forming a loop, put the rope through the loop, and the standard will pull up against the lever and coil the rope around the standard by turns. In heavy work, such as in stumps, moving buildings, etc., it takes three to work it, one at each end and one in the middle to hold the

ever and
strains. To hold it from unwinding
one end of the lever down against
rope, or lay it down flat on the
—Practical Farmer.

Keeping Out Surface Water
Where wells are dug on
ground there is always liability that
surface water may find its way to
well and carry in deleterious mat-



same
poorest
owing:
of test,
-70 per
ning of
nds-80
ys, and

TO KEEP OUT SURFACE WATER

such cases it is wise to leave the well open to the surface. If moved from the well when the dug in the form of a mound at top, as suggested in the cut, and matters still safer, to lay a board around from the upper side to seal on the lower side, laying the sill on the way about the proposed opening digging is begun. This will be well absolutely free from surface water which, as suggested, is, in many cases, a positive source of danger. Judd Farmer.

A New Spraying Practice

Western dairymen now spray their cows with coal oil to keep off the ticks. A writer in Hoard's says: "I have used kerosene will spray 30 cows three times in years past, long before the month of August. We have darkened the interior of the order to milk without danger to the cows. The doors and windows are closed and the cows stand quietly at the milking." "The cows are sprayed."

wean the pig-
ling dam will become pulled
perhaps her growth and det-
seriously checked. If young
danger of a sow's constitution
dial vitality being impaired
treatment.—Colman's Rural W