

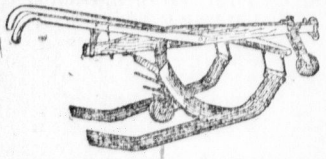
FARM GARDEN

HARVESTING POTATOES.

Lifting the Tubers by Machinery—Two Distinct Methods Worked Up by Inventors.

The wholesale production of potatoes has demanded machinery for simplifying the original method of planting, hoeing and digging by hand. This demand has been met by our inventors. The potato planter does the work of 10 good men dropping by hand. Any of the good sulky cultivators or light harrows will enable a farmer to sit on a comfortable seat and let his horses do the hoeing for him. There are machines that will throw poisoned water on six rows at a time as fast as a team will walk to protect from potato bugs. The hardest problem has been to produce a digger that will not only throw the tubers out of the soil, but screen or lift them from the earth as well.

Two distinct methods have been worked up by inventors. One is represented by a large, heavy complicated machine with cog wheels, shakers, chains and many parts. This is to scoop



AN IMPROVED POTATO DIGGER.

up vines, dirt and tubers, shake out the former and pass the latter out behind on the surface of the ground. These complicated machines do good work, the objections to them being that they are of heavy draft, expensive and so complicated that the average cost of repairs is quite a large item.

The other plan was to devise a plow with a simple screening attachment without expensive fixtures or heavy weight, a machine that the average farmer with a single team could handle. Beginning with the shovel plow with spikes or fingers ranged about it, this idea has been developed until we have the arrangement shown in the illustration here reproduced from The Rural New Yorker, already quoted. In some of the diggers the screens are placed behind the plow. This leaves the tubers in the furrow. In the machine depicted the potatoes do not fall behind at all. They are simply plowed to right and left, falling upon the long screens which run lightly and easily over the ground.

In a general way, the average farmer is advised to select the least complicated machinery, but it must also be borne in mind that no machine can give absolute satisfaction everywhere. There are potato fields of all sorts and kinds—stony, hilly, weedy, wet, hard, soft. One could hardly expect a digger made especially for work on a level prairie, free from stones, to do first class work on a stony New England hillside.

When to Cut Corn.

The ear is the most valuable part of the corn crop for the western farmer, but there is great value in the stover or fodder. Hence it is important to know whether we can obtain both these values to full, or whether obtaining full value of the one necessitates a decrease in the value of the other. A report from the Iowa station, where experiments were conducted to decide when to cut corn so as to get the most profitable returns from the crop, makes it appear that—

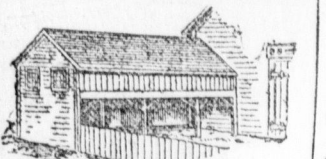
The time to begin cutting corn is when the blades and husks have begun to dry, and the cutting should be finished when half the blades and husks have dried up. This gives about 10 days for cutting corn, and the opinion is expressed that the purpose of economy would be better served if the ripening could continue so that the harvest would last but five days instead of 10.

Considering the value of the stover, the importance of having the ears as ripe as possible and the large size of the Iowa cornfields, the crying need of the Iowa farmer is a machine that will harvest his corn crop with the same facility as the present self binder harvests the smaller grain.

Open Shed and Grain Chamber.

In cold climates many farmers fear the precaution to surround their barnyards on three sides with buildings, which adds wonderfully to the comfort of animals that spend at least a portion of each day out of doors, whether it be winter, with its biting stable feeding, or summer, with its scorching sun. But to secure the comfort of cows that are turned into the yard in summer an open shed is highly desirable.

It is also an important addition to a yard where cows are turned at night in summer, whether kept in the stable or



ADVANTAGEOUS BOTH IN SUMMER AND WINTER.

the pasture during the day, for sudden storms and showers frequently arise in the night and thoroughly drench the stock that has no shelter it can seek. For sheep, cows, weanling calves and other stock such an open shed has pronounced advantages both in summer and winter. The one shown in the illustration, here reproduced from The Country Gentleman, is combined with a corn and grain chamber, which is entered from the midway landing of the stairs leading from the first to the second floor of the stable to which the smaller building is attached. The grain is thus constantly at hand when needed, and the use of the animals and is easily and conveniently housed after being thrashed from the straw or husked from the stalk.

Passenger elevators were in use in Paris in the seventeenth century under the name of "living chairs."

FEEDING BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK

One Plan of Mating This Variety Has the Best Results.

Breeders have different plans of mating this variety for best results. Some advocate mating a standard colored female with a light male to produce light females. The result of this mating is some good light females, all very light males and some very dark females. The same breeder, to get his good cockerels, mates his dark females to a very dark standard male. As a result he gets some good cockerels—some lighter and some darker. The pullets are nearly black and worthless. Following is what a breeder writes on the subject in The Poultry Monthly:

"My plan has been, as a rule, to mate a standard female and a male of as near the same shade as I can. The barring should be deep on the females, and in the back should have from five to seven bars on each feather. It is not expected to be so good on the males; they usually run lighter in undercolor. This mating, if followed up for a few seasons, will produce more good standard colored males and females than any other plan of mating, and the culls will be few and far between."

"Of course if this plan is taken up with stock that has been bred from extreme matings the result will not be very satisfactory the first season, but if continued will soon begin to show up in good shape. If one can get stock that has been bred from the single mating, he is on the short road to success, and it will save him many a bird from going to the block. It is surely much more profitable to raise 80 good standard birds, male and female, out of 100 hatched from a standard mating that will sell from \$3 to \$6 each, than to raise 40 fine pullets worth \$5 each and then market 40 nearly white cockerels and 20 black pullets."

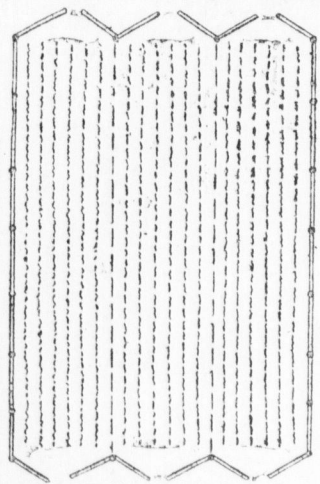
"With the other extreme mating 80 per cent of the females are too dark to use as breeders, and 10 per cent of the males are so dark as to be slaty and not saleable, and then one seldom gets that bright blue tinged plumage on males from this cockered mating."

"It will pay any one who has never tried these standard matings to try them and note the results. Give them a good honest trial and do not content yourself with a single year's breeding."

Cultivating a Fenced Garden.

The ideal condition with many persons is to have the garden unfenced, permitting approach from all sides with horse and cultivator to assist in the cultivation of the growing crops and in the subduing of weeds. But a fenced garden is sometimes made imperative by circumstances over which the owner has no control, the "circumstances" being in the nature of his neighbors' cows, pigs, fowls or other animals that are liable on occasions to be at large to the injury of gardens and other cultivated places. The owner's own animals, even when excellent care is taken, may sometimes escape from their allotted limits and in an hour nearly ruin a garden.

For these and similar reasons many are obliged to fence in their gardens and deprive themselves and the gardens also of



GARDEN WITH END FENCES MADE UP OF GATES.

the great advantage of the full and frequent use of the cultivator. A plan suggested in American Gardening, given herewith by which a fenced garden may be cultivated with a good deal of ease and thoroughness. The ground used should, if possible, be much longer than wide, with everything planted in rows and the rows running lengthwise.

The end fences are made up entirely of gates, as shown in the diagram. These being set wide open and the rows occurring in exact line with each fence post at the ends, opportunity is afforded to cultivate every row in the garden, and that, too, completely to the ends, with no turning of the horse within the limits of the garden, the advantages of which are too apparent to need dwelling upon.

Agricultural News and Notes.

The several agricultural congresses of the world's congress auxiliary of the Columbian exposition will be held in Chicago Oct. 16-23.

A still further decline in the condition of apples is made evident by the returns of August to the department of agriculture at Washington.

Oregon wheat will be a heavier crop than last year.

Iowa agricultural bureau says the state produces an average crop of corn and 50 to 55 per cent of an oat crop. The total yield of wheat is estimated at 10, 124,000 bushels.

The Large Cheese and Improved Cushman are good pumpkins alike for home consumption and market.

Experiments made by Editor Carman of The Rural New Yorker seem to indicate very clearly that in order to increase our yield of potatoes it is only necessary in digging our crop to expose the hills separately, and then before harvesting go through and select our seed potatoes from those hills which show the most abundant crop.

The shipments of Canadian eggs to England have fallen off this year. In the British market our eggs have to compete with the pauper eggs of European hens!

THE DAIRY

KEEPING MILK AND CREAM SWEET.

A Very Important Part of the Process Is

Cleaning the Milk Utensils.

It is often very desirable to keep milk and cream sweet for a longer period than is possible by the adoption of ordinarily known methods. In warm weather it is difficult to keep milk sweet for any great length of time, but souring even in the hottest weather may be greatly retarded. To keep milk sweet it should be reduced to as low a temperature as possible at the earliest practicable moment after milking. For this purpose aerating machines are made. The milk is conducted over tin tubes while ice cold water runs through the tubes. In five minutes we have reduced the temperature of milk in our dairy by this process over 40 degrees. Milk so chilled does not sour so rapidly as that which cools slowly.

The cream from this separated milk should keep sweet longer as a rule than from milk set in pans or cans for the reason that it must always be more uniformly sweet than cream skimmed otherwise in warm weather. Then if chilled at once and set in deep cans surrounded by ice water there should be little trouble in keeping it sweet two or three days. A friend of mine made a cooler and aerated his milk in warm weather, and informs me that he has kept milk sweet for 48 hours without using ice. Sixty degrees is not a cool enough temperature in hot weather to set milk in. Fifty degrees is far better. If one can secure cool spring water, let the milk or cream stand in that and have some ice also in the water if possible.

In connection with this subject too much emphasis cannot be laid on the necessity for having dairy utensils clean and properly washed. Milk pans should first be rinsed in cool water, then thoroughly scalded, then again rinsed in cool water and then well wiped dry. If hot water is used first, it will set some of the milky substance to the sides and joints of the dishes, and the trouble will begin right there. No treatment of the milk or cream can prevent souring if this matter of cleaning utensils is not attended to. Even the most infinitesimally small portions of sour milk or cream allowed to remain contain enough bacteria to sour the new contents in a very short time, even though the conditions for their rapid multiplication are made unfavorable by cooling. Professor C. S. Plumb in American Cultivator.

World's Dairy Tests.

At the dairy tests of the World's fair the New Hampshire cows took the highest award in butter producing. There is a large herd of Jerseys at the fair made up of the best cows from the farms of many breeders, several states being represented. These cows have not given the reasons which private tests by the owners assert, but they have made fine records.

The Jerseys do not excel in the amount of milk produced, but the richness of the milk is great and the production of butter far beyond what is expected on an ordinary farm. The herd records show that on one day 870 pounds of milk, containing 126 pounds of cream, stood as the performance. From this we secured 30 pounds of salted butter. The cows average two pounds of butter per day when doing well and yield about 15 quarts of milk daily.

The Holsteins have made a good record as butter producers. One result other than the simple record of milk and butter is the demonstration that the cows are doing just what they were bred to do—showing the great improvements that have been made by breeding for a special end. This whole herd has proved this. It is better for a man to have one cow which produces 14 pounds of butter in a given time than two, each of which produces seven. It is cheaper, for the cost of one cow, her care and keeping, is that much tax beyond the expense of the other—that is, in the second case it costs twice as much to produce the same amount. In cattle, as in everything else, the best is the cheapest.—Massachusetts Plowman.

Dairy and Creamery.

It is possible to feed cows too many pumpkins.

The fair dairy tests prove the Guernsey claim as far as butter color is concerned. The Guernsey butter has the richest yellow color of any, and seldom needs artificial addition to its hue.

Guernsey cows have universally a rich yellow skin, and the color of their hair is orange yellow, shading to red and freely spotted with white.

Squashes are in favor with milk cows as food, but should be chopped fine.

If you doubt about the necessity of milking cows with exact regularity, try the regular and irregular system on two of your cows and see for yourself. Milk one regularly to the minute each day, let the time vary for the other from half an hour to three hours and see how soon the second cow will fall off in her milk.

Cream much exposed to the air and rising upon milk set in shallow pans is thicker and darker in color than that from a separator or deep set cans. But it is not any better nor is there any more of it, and it has a chance to absorb microbes that are hurtful.

One ton of husks and corn cobs from a sweet corn cannery is worth as a food for milk cows half as much as a ton of good timothy hay.

The quantity of Danish butter shipped to England has increased from 457,636 hundredweight in 1887 to 863,532 hundredweight in 1892. This is because Danish butter has the name of being the best that is made. Denmark is rapidly being transformed into a great dairy farm, and its butter factories give employment to a vast number of men and women.

—Ah, weary soul, that stands two hours through rain, To hear the bore with 'just a word with you'—

OUR ADVICE TO THIS PAIR



after this little exercise, is just to see how easily soot can be removed by using a little Master Mechanic's Extraordinary Soap. It has no equal for removing tar, oil or grease, from the hands or clothes, and every housewife, as well as every mechanic, should keep a supply.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MONTREAL.

FURNITURE SALE. ARTISTIC DESIGNS. ELEGANT FINISH. MODERATE PRICES

Bedroom Suites from \$10 up to \$125. All the new finishes in Maple, Elm, Ash, Oak, Cherry and Walnut.

See them before you buy. No trouble to show the goods at

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS'

174 to 180 King St., London, Ont.

BOWMAN, KENNEDY & CO.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

General Shelf Hardware, Cutlery, Silverware, Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc.

SPORTING GOODS OF ALL KINDS A SPECIALTY

WAREHOUSES: 180 TO 182 YORK STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO

MARSHALL BROS., TEAS and COFFEES

Wholesale Importers of 67 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Ripans Tabules

act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One TABLE taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

If you suffer from Headache, Dizziness or Indigestion, TAKE RIPANS TABULES
If you are Bilious, Constipated or have a Disordered Liver, TAKE RIPANS TABULES
If Complexion is Sallow, or you suffer Distress after Eating, TAKE RIPANS TABULES
For Effluvia Breath and all Disorders of the Stomach, TAKE RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in a form acceptable to the stomach. An infallible cure if given a fair trial. Contain nothing injurious.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

EASY TO TAKE, QUICK TO ACT.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

W. T. STRONG, Druggist, 184 Dundas St., LONDON, . . . ONTARIO, AND ALSO AT RETAIL BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

Short Sermons.

One of the briefest discourses probably ever delivered was that of a Prince Archbishop of Cologne, who, being appointed to preach before the Court at Versailles one April, ascended the pulpit, gravely bowed to the audience, and shouting out "April fools—all!" ran down the steps again amid peals of laughter.

But brevity is not always the soul of wit. Canning was once asked by a clergyman how he had liked his sermon. "Why, it was a short sermon," was the reply. "Oh yes," said the preacher, "you know I avoid being tedious." "Ah! but," answered Canning, "you were tedious."

Flea Flees Itching Flies.

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swatzen's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swatzen & Co., Philadelphia, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

"I've come out of the tight squeeze in pretty good shape," said the new half-dollar, fresh from the stamping-machine.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Eucalypti is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

TRY BALA LICORICE FOR THE VOICE.

Daly's Coal and Wood Yard

When you want coal don't forget that we have an immense stock of

Scranton Coal

And will fill any order, large or small, promptly and satisfactorily.

D. DALY & SON

19 York St. Phone 348.

E. J. MACROBERT & BROTHER, DISTRICT AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR WESTERN ONTARIO.

English, American and Canadian companies represented. District managers Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York.

Offices—Room A, Macosmo Temple, London, Ontario.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division CORRECTED May 25, 1903.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

STATIONS	ARRIVE	DEPART
Wabash Express (A).....	3:35 a.m.	3:40 a.m.
Limited Express.....	3:45 a.m.	3:50 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A).....	12:10 p.m.	12:20 p.m.
May Express.....	10:25 a.m.	10:35 a.m.
Reading Express (A).....	3:10 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
Wabash Express (A) (B).....	4:20 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Mixed (C).....	4:20 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Erie Limited (A).....	11:20 p.m.	11:30 p.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.

STATIONS	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (A).....	5:14 a.m.	5:20 a.m.
West End Mixed.....	10:15 a.m.	10:20 a.m.
Reading Express (A).....	11:30 a.m.	11:35 a.m.
Wabash Express (A).....	11:20 a.m.	11:25 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A).....	12:20 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Pacific Express (A).....	6:50 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Mixed.....	9:00 p.m.	9:10 p.m.
Accommodation.....	11:35 p.m.	11:40 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

STATIONS	ARRIVE	DEPART
Limited Express (B).....	3:40 a.m.	3:45 a.m.
Accommodation.....	8:05 a.m.	8:10 a.m.
Atlantic Express (B).....	10:15 a.m.	10:20 a.m.
Accommodation.....	2:10 p.m.	2:15 p.m.
Reading Express (B).....	3:10 p.m.	3:15 p.m.
Mixed.....	9:05 p.m.	9:10 p.m.
Accommodation.....	8:15 p.m.	8:20 p.m.
Erie Limited (B).....	11:35 p.m.	11:40 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

STATIONS	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (B).....	5:20 a.m.	5:25 a.m.
Atlantic Express (B).....	10:20 a.m.	10:25 a.m.
Erie Limited (B).....	11:35 a.m.	11:40 a.m.
Accommodation.....	11:35 a.m.	11:40 a.m.
Pacific Express (B).....	7:00 p.m.	7:05 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.

STATIONS	ARRIVE	DEPART
Express.....	9:55 a.m.	10:05 a.m.
Mixed.....	6:40 p.m.	6:50 p.m.

St. Marys and Sarnia Branch.

STATIONS	ARRIVE	DEPART
Mixed—Mail.....	11:15 a.m.	11:20 a.m.
Express.....	2:05 p.m.	2:10 p.m.
Express—Mixed.....	8:15 p.m.	8:20 p.m.
Express.....	8:15 p.m.	8:20 p.m.

Toronto Branch.

STATIONS	ARRIVE	DEPART
Hamilton—Depart.....	a.m.	a.m.
Hamilton—Arrive.....	a.m.	a.m.

* These trains for Montreal.

(A) Runs daily, Sundays included.

(B) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes no intermediate stops on Sundays.

(C) No. 27 carries passengers between London and Paris only.

(D) This train connects at Toronto for all points in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia via North Bay and Winnipeg.

E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, the "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets.

LONDON & PORT STANLEY RY.

Taking effect Monday, Sept. 25, 1903.

Going South.

STATIONS	ARRIVE	DEPART
Leave London.....	6:45 a.m.	6:50 a.m.
Arrive St. Thomas.....	7:45 a.m.	7:50 a.m.
Depart St. Thomas.....	8:15 a.m.	8:20 a.m.
Arrive Pt. Stanley.....	7:45 a.m.	7:50 a.m.

Going North.

STATIONS	ARRIVE	DEPART
Leave Pt. Stanley.....	8:10 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
Arrive St. Thomas.....	9:10 a.m.	9:15 a.m.
Depart St. Thomas.....	9:40 a.m.	9:45 a.m.
Arrive London.....	10:10 a.m.	10:15 a.m.

All trains stop at intermediate stations when passengers at or for.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Going East.

STATIONS	ARRIVE	DEPART
DEPART—		
London.....	4:05 a.m.	4:10 a.m.
Woodstock.....	4:35 a.m.	4:40 a.m.
Galt.....	4:45 a.m.	4:50 a.m.
Georgetown.....	5:10 a.m.	5:15 a.m.
Peterborough.....	5:40 a.m.	5:45 a.m.
Kingston.....	6:10 a.m.	6:15 a.m.
Ottawa.....	6:40 a.m.	6:45 a.m.
Montreal.....	7:10 a.m.	7:15 a.m.
Quebec.....	7:40 a.m.	7:45 a.m.
Portland, Me.....	8:10 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
Boston.....	8:40 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Halifax, N. S.....	9:10 a.m.	9:15 a.m.

Trains arrive from the east at 11:00 a.m., 6:35 p.m., 8:50 p.m., 11:30 p.m.

Going West.

ARRIVE--		p.m.	a.m.
Matham.....	9:20	12:47	12:47
Detroit.....		2:80	10:40
Chicago.....		10:15	7:15
		a.m.	p.m.
St. Louis.....		7:35	8:00
		p.m.	a.m.
San Jose City.....		7:05	7:00