

The most prosperous farmers are those who do not attempt to farm more land than can be thoroughly cultivated with the capital and help at their disposal.

The farmers who are constantly on the outlook for something new to try are not likely to be heard from as the most successful men. It is better to specialize along one or two lines and secure every thing that is in them.

Keep the spuds, hoes and cultivators going as much as possible at this season of the year, and thereby hinder the weeds from forming their seeds, to be troublesome next year. Cultivation also enables the soil to retain its moisture, as well as to allow a free circulation of air about the roots of the plants.

Prices for rooms in Chicago are now very low. In some parts of the city quite distant from the Exposition, rooms are renting for 50c. per day for two persons. This is in private families. There are many such localities. Farmers would do well not to defer their visit till larger demand stimulates prices.

Many a farmer is going behind financially every year by trying to raise wheat only. The longer he continues the worse he will be, as impoverishment of the land is sure to follow, while dairying is certain in its action, always leaving a quantity of cash in the house, as well as enriching the soil year by year.

Do not allow your cows to be hurried home from the pasture by dogs or thoughtless boys, or the result will be less of milk, which will be wonderfully decreased in cream richness, and is liable to be poisoned by fever brought on by undue exertion and nervous excitement. It is not safe to give such milk to little children.

Separator milk is not quite as valuable for feeding as ordinary skim milk. This is rather a recommendation for it than otherwise, as it shows that its fats have gone into the butter. However, the deficiency when fed to calves can be made up quite cheaply by the use of oil-cake meal made into porridge and mixed with the milk.

Wm. T. Ault, a farmer living near Hillsboro, Illinois, gives his experience, in the Rural World, in feeding hogs wheat. Having a good supply of the cereal, which was worth 60 cents per bushel on the market, he concluded to test its feeding value. Putting up thirty-six head of good-sized pigs, he had his wheat ground or cracked fine and soaked in water. This was fed until the hogs were fat, when he sold them at market price, and on figuring up he found that his wheat had realized in the form of pork \$1.40 per bushel. Lately conducted experiments have proven that soaking chop for hogs is unnecessary.

One of the most convenient methods for a farmer to pack summer eggs for later use is in boxes in some dry substance. The use of salt, bran, oats or dry earth are very good. Coal ashes, wheat, chaff, etc., answer very well. A layer of packing material is put in the bottom of the package, a layer of eggs, set on end, is put in so as not to touch each other, then a second layer of the packing substance is put on sufficiently thick to keep the layer apart, and so on until the box is filled. Nail up tightly, and date package and place in a cool, moderately dry place, where there will be little variation of temperature; turn the package bottom-side up every four or five days, and the eggs when wanted will come out nice and fresh.

In sections where early and short strawed varieties of peas are grown, farmers will find some difficulty in keeping the land clean and rich, because the ground is so thinly covered, and the lack of straw to return as manure. This difficulty can be easily overcome by plowing the pea fields quite shallow as soon as the crop is removed, and sowing two or three pecks of buck-wheat per acre, to be plowed under as soon as it comes into blossom, which will be in a very few weeks after sowing. The land may be plowed deeply this time and left till spring, or just deep enough to cover the green manure, which soon decays sufficiently to be cross plowed. Twice plowing is preferable if time will allow, as the effect on the mechanical condition of the land will be highly satisfactory to those who try it. The plowing in of the crop is greatly facilitated by rolling round and round the piece the same way that the plowing is to be done, and by using a heavy chain hung from the end of the double-tree to the beam where the coulter is attached. It should hang so loose that the loop will be almost covered by the falling furrow.

#### Lincoln Sheep, the Property of Gibson & Walker.

The Lincolns, an illustration of which adorns our first page, were imported by Messrs. Gibson & Walker. Mr. John T. Gibson, of Denfield, Ont., is an experienced English farmer, and has had a long experience as breeder and manager of live stock. He is considered one of the best judges of cattle, sheep and swine, and is frequently called on to act as single judge at the most important Canadian shows. Last year he was unanimously chosen as expert judge of long wools by the Provincial Fat Stock Club, and gave such good satisfaction that he was again chosen to act in the same capacity this year. In 1860 he emigrated to Canada, but again returned to England. He has had much experience as a breeder of Lincoln sheep both in Canada and the United States. He visited England in 1891, inspecting the flocks of several Lincoln breeders, and selected a draft of very choice specimens from those owned by H. Dudding, which Mr. Gibson considers the largest and best of these sheep in England. The ram he selected to head their flock was, he thought, the best he could procure; in fact, he experienced considerable difficulty in getting his owner to put a price on him. Mr. Gibson also chose what he considered were the best from among a flock of 700 breeding ewes. A number of ewes selected were in lamb by a ram for which Mr. Dudding paid \$525, the highest price paid in 1890 for a Lincoln ram. The balance of the ewes bought were in lamb to a very large upstanding sheep, which has since won first prize at the Royal Show of England. Mr. Gibson now has a number of lambs and yearlings got by this ram and out of imported ewes.

Mr. Graham Walker, of Iderton, Mr. Gibson's partner, is well versed in all that pertains to practical sheep husbandry. His family for three generations have been noted and successful sheep owners. In 1840 their flock was established. The first direct importation from England, was made in 1853, and comprised one ram and seven ewes. Since that date stock rams have been imported every two or three years. In 1887 the importation consisted of two rams and four ewes. In 1890 further additions were made from England. Ever since the foundation of the flock it has been very successful in the show ring. In 1891 representatives from this flock won a large share of the prizes offered to this class at the Toronto Industrial and Western Fair. At the latter they carried off the bronze medal for best flock any breed. On September 11th, 1891, the show flock was weighed. A yearling ram tipped the beam at 324 pounds, a ram lamb 168 pounds, a breeding ewe 323 pounds, a yearling ewe 276 pounds, and a ewe lamb 154 pounds. A fine flock is kept on the farm of each of the members of the firm. In 1892 a number of exceedingly fine animals of each sex were imported. Last fall, as in previous years, these gentlemen were most successful exhibitors.

Mr. Graham Walker has recently returned from England, bringing with him seventy shearing ewes and three rams, which arrived at the farms in nice condition. Most of them are thin in flesh, owing to the scarcity of food in England, caused by the dry spring following a sharp winter. The animals of this importation were selected from the flocks of Mr. H. Dudding and others, and, as on previous occasions, have size and quality with grand coats of long lustrous wool. The following are the weights of some of their sheep shorn soon after April 1st and weighed soon after May 1st, 1893: - Two-shear ram, 356 pounds; two shear ewe 275 pounds; her lambs, two months old, 75 pounds; one-shear ram, 304 pounds; one-shear ewe 209 pounds. As the foundation of this flock was bred by Mr. Dudding, it will be of interest to our readers to know that sheep bred and owned by this gentleman took three out of a possible of four first prizes awarded Lincolns at the late Royal Show of England. The prizes won were first on aged ram, first on shearing ewes, first on ram lamb.

The ram which won in the aged class this year won first as a yearling last year, was one of a pen of five ram lambs, 1891, winning first, and has never been beaten. These were purchased by Messrs. Gibson and Walker, also a three-year-old and a pair of two-year-old ewes. These won first as yearlings at the English Royal Show, and they were never beaten. In the recent importations are six sheep, each of which has won a first prize at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show.

Last April a member of our staff inspected Mr. Gibson's flock, and was highly pleased with the animals. They were uniformly large, of good quality and well-wooled. The flock averages sixteen pounds per sheep of unwashed but clean wool, of excellent quality. Riby Conqueror, the ram illustrated, the sire of the lambs and of some of the

yearlings now on the farms, is a large, massive, thick-fleshed, showy sheep, robust and very active; in show condition would weigh over 400 pounds. When two years old his fleece weighed 26 pounds; in quality it is even, fine and lustrous. The two ewes in the illustrations are similar in quality and breeding, being descended from some of Mr. Dudding's show winners, and are themselves also successful prize takers; the lambs and yearlings, male and female, in this flock are of equal merit.

Mr. Gibson also owns a fine herd of Shorthorns; his stock bull has been chosen by the Government to go to Chicago. At a later date we will give our readers full particulars concerning this herd.

#### Fighting the Horn Fly.

The farmers of this country are becoming so familiar with the habits and effects of the Horn Fly that comments along this line are unnecessary. By a letter from the pen of C. H. De Lafosse, of Corsicana, Texas, in the Breeder's Gazette, we must conclude that this new, very annoying pest has not by any means reached its worst stages. He says: "I am a native Texan, and have been in the stock business all my life; have seen all manner of cow and horse pests, from the old big black fly down, but have never seen anything to equal these flies. They bite the cattle from daylight till dark, and roost upon them at night. They do not affect the horn, as some seem to think; they bite where the skin is thinnest, where they cannot be reached by the tail. If these flies continue here (and I believe they will) and some way is not devised to destroy them, they are going to be a greater curse to the stockmen than the army worm is to the cotton planter.

One of the most reasonable remedies that has been proposed is given in the Breeder's Gazette. Prepare a stick as large or larger than a man's thumb, whittle a knob at one end, wrap a rag firmly around the end of the stick and tie firmly with a stout cord well wrapped around so as to clinch down behind the knob, and your weapon is a swab to apply the medicine with. An old paint brush will answer as well. Now, the remedy which has been successful in keeping them off for a week at a time is: Crude cotton-seed oil, say one gallon; common pine tar, one pint, thoroughly stirred together over a gentle heat (be careful, it easily boils over and does not stop after it is taken off). Apply this thoroughly, rubbing it well over places where the flies congregate most thickly, and the animal is safe for a week or so, unless washed off by the rain.

Another remedy is given by J. P. Braswill, of Brenton. Take kerosene, spirits of turpentine, sulphur and crysalic ointment, mix them well, and rub or sprinkle the mixture on the animals. I would suggest that a little tar can do no harm and will make it more adhesive.

Whoever does the milking, be it man or woman, boy or girl, can apply either of these preparations whenever needed, and no loss of time or trouble to the farmer need result.

#### Weaning Lambs.

The season of the year has arrived when lambs should be weaned, and in order that no stagnation in their growth should take place, it will be necessary to give a little supplemental food at this time. A small quantity of bran, oats and oil-cake answers the purpose very well for a grain ration. The lambs should be taught to eat this kind of food before weaning, by constructing a pen in the pasture with creep-hole entrances for the lambs, so small that the ewes cannot go through. The sides and top of the entrances should be provided with rollers, to enable the lambs to pass through without tearing the wool from their bodies. For lamb pasture there is nothing better than second growth clover, which will be in prime condition by the middle of August. If no clover is available, a field of rape joining a grass field will make a good substitute. Care should be taken not to allow them in the rape while it is wet, or bloating is apt to result. The ewes should be placed on rather scanty pasture for a couple of weeks, so far removed from the lambs that the bleating of either may not be heard by the others. The udders should be looked to for a few days, and if noticed to be distended should be milked out, and well rubbed with goose oil if swollen. When properly dried they should be put on good feed to recruit and get in condition for winter.

In marketing farm produce of all kinds, be very careful to offer it in the most attractive and neatest form. There is no part of a farmer's work so remunerative as this. Such finished products as ripe fruits and butter require special attention.