

EXPERIENCE WITH WINTER LAMBS.

Much attention is necessary to raise lambs successfully for the winter and early spring trade. In the first place, secure ewes of a good lamb producing strain, preferably belonging to one of the northern breeds. There is some difficulty in having the lambs come at the right time. They should be dropped from the beginning of October to the middle of November. This gives them an opportunity to get a start before very cold weather sets in. The ewes also give milk much more freely than later. If the weather is fine the lambs may be allowed to run in the yard or pasture a few hours every day. If some green feed, such as rye, rape or mustard, can be provided they will do well. The lambs must not be allowed to remain out in cold or wet weather.

The ewes should be provided with an unlimited supply of good feed, especially when confined in the barn. Silage and clover hay, with an occasional feed of shelled cornstalks, should comprise the roughage. As a grain ration use a mixture of linseed and cottonseed meal, with whole or cracked corn and bran. Oats are fine feed, but as a rule are too high in price in this part of the country.

I like a basement barn with a southern exposure for sheep. This can be kept at an even temperature but must be well ventilated and free from draughts. With a thoroughly dry floor. The floor must be well bedded and kept perfectly clean. The ewes should be divided into lots of not more than twenty, so they will not crowd at the trough. They should also have plenty of trough and rack room. Those with twins should be placed in a separate inclosure, as they will require more feed than the others. The lambs should have a separate pen where they can go to bed, and should be given corn, linseed meal, corn meal and beans, with plenty of good clover hay.

Sheep should always have plenty of water and salt. It is best to have this where they can get at it at any time. Winter lambs require a great deal of attention, and unless this can be given do not attempt to raise them. However, they usually sell for high prices and fully pay for all the effort expended.—(Richard Wolley, in The American Agriculturist.

PLANTING WHITE PINES.

That veteran authority on forestry, J. D. Lyman, of New Hampshire, writes us in regard to planting white pines: "On some ploughable land where water could not run in furrows, I would plough furrows

COFFEE FOR MOTHERS.

The Kind that Nourishes and Supplies Food for Mother and Child.

"My husband has been unable to drink coffee for several years, so we were very glad to give Postum Food Coffee a trial and when we understood that by long boiling it would bring out the delicious flavor, we have been highly pleased with it.

It is one of the finest things for nursing mothers that I have ever seen. It keeps up the mother's strength and increases the supply of nourishment for the child if partaken of freely. I drank it between meals instead of water and found it most beneficial.

Our five year old boy has been very delicate since birth and has developed slowly. He was white and bloodless. I began to give him Postum freely and you would be surprised at the change. When any person remarks about the great improvement, we never fail to tell them that we attribute his gain in strength and general health, to the free use of Postum Food Coffee, and this has led many friends to use it for themselves and children.

I have always cautioned friends to whom I have spoken about Postum, to follow directions in making it, for unless it is boiled fifteen or twenty minutes, it is quite tasteless. On the other hand, when properly made, it is very delicious. I want to thank you for the benefits we have derived from the use of your Postum Coffee." Mrs. W. W. Barnest, 737 9th Ave., Helena, Mont.

as far apart as I wished for the rows, and plant the seed in south side of the furrows—the turned up earth being to the south. Be careful not to cover to deeply—one-fourth inch of moderately pressed earth over the seed is sufficient, or one-half inch on the driest land. A little brush thrown over the furrows will help. With and without brush this method served me fairly well, though the early drouth was severe.

"On very hard, poor waste sod land, I turned bits of turf up to the south, and planted the pine seed in the south side of the holes, and then put a stone on top of each bit of turned up sod, and got a good stand of plants. I depended upon the grass growing around the small hole, the bit of turned up sod and the stone sufficiently to shade plant. Most people prefer to sow the pine seed in half shaded beds, and transplant any time after the plant is two years old. Laths nailed on joists placed a few inches above the bed form a convenient covering—laths 1 or 1 1/2 inches apart.

"Brush might answer, properly applied. I once planted hills of pine seed where the shade of a forest shaded them sufficiently and got too much. White pine seedlings will generally stand the full sun after the second year, but not before. A thin covering of white pine needles helps keep the top of seedbeds or hills moist. I am informed that D. Hill, the Illinois ever-green man, sells white pine seedlings from 4 to 6 inches in height for \$3 a thousand. A party at Bar Harbor, Me., does, or did, grow white pine seedling for sale. Douglas & Sons, out West, set out lands with pines and guarantee their lives."—(Country Gentleman.

FALL PLOUGHING.

More farmers should understand the benefit received by succeeding crops on land ploughed during fall and early winter. To illustrate in a measure, my last experience is as follows: On a 5-acre strip planted in tobacco in 1900, a square of an acre was blocked out of one side, sown in peas in July and mowed on September 15 for hay; in November following I turned under the tobacco suckers, which were shoulder high and uninjured by frost, leaving out the rows which were already in good condition. In the spring I broke and planted the whole in corn, with the result 50 per cent in favor of the fall breaking.

Another test, with results more clearly defined, was an 1800 ft. long strip sown in peas in 1900. One-half of this strip was fall ploughed, and in the spring the entire plot was planted. The dry weather during May and June made it impossible to secure a stand without planting five different times. On that part which was fall ploughed, not more than 25 per cent of the first planting died, while on the balance of the patch fully 90 per cent failed to survive, the succeeding replantings dying proportionately. The result is that on fall ploughed land the crop of corn was so increased in both quantity and quality as to pay for the extra work repeatedly. The mechanical condition of land thus worked is greatly improved and moisture in greater amounts longer retained.—(W. J. Prindle, in Farm and Home.

Rust weakens tools; to prevent it, scour them well and give a good coat of oil.

Potatoes should be allowed to remain in the ground until thoroughly ripened, unless wanted for immediate use. So doing improves the flavor, prevents scarring and the potatoes are not so liable to rot or blacken when touched by machinery in digging. The selection of potatoes for planting should be done in the field at digging time and because of the tendency of the plant to vary, the selection should be from hills which produce potatoes of the form and character desired.

TOO RISKY.

Wife (3 p. m.)—Wake up, John; there's burglars in the house. Go down stairs and investigate.

Husband—Couldn't think of it, my dear. My reputation is at stake.

Wife—Reputation fiddlesticks! What's that got to do with burglars?

Husband—Well, suppose the police were to accidentally come along and find me in the company of burglars, where would my reputation be, eh?—Chicago News.



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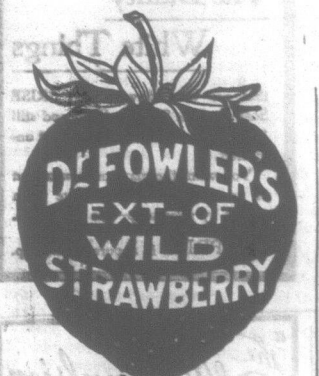
Advertisement for Miller Bros. featuring the text "BE SURE" and "MILLER BROS. HALIFAX, N. S." with decorative borders.

Canned Tomatoes: Choose perfectly ripe, red tomatoes. Dip a basketful into boiling water for a few moments, then set to cool and skin them. Cut into small pieces. Put in a porcelain kettle, set on the stove and cook gently for an hour, when the tomatoes will have lost their shape and cooked down into a thick pulp. T. y the glass cans and covers in a pan of warm water, set on the stove and allow the water to almost come to a boil. Drain the water from the hot cans and into each pour the hot tomatoes, filling till each one overflows. Seal immediately, set in paper bags and store in a dark, cool place.—(Farm and Home.

THE BOOK SHE WANTED. A little maid, a pretty maid, With very dainty looks, Walking on Broadway one fine day, Went into a store of books. A little man, a funny man, Walked out and to her said, "I s'pose you want a book, my dear, That you have never read. "And we have every kind of books: Our stock is quite a marvel. Now here is 'Janice Meredith,' And here is 'Richard Carvel.' "Here's a new book, 'To Have and to Hold'; Here's 'Captain Kidd,' a sailor bold. And now, young lady, which will you choose?" "If you please, sir," she said, "I want 'Mother Goose.'" —Josephine Jayne Bailey, in St. Nicholas.

Temperance statistics just issued place Sweden in the front rank of the fight against alcoholism. The progress of the movement has been so great in the last ten years that the temperance societies of the country have a total membership of 3,200,000. Thus five per cent. of Swedes belong to them, and at least one-fift of the nation ever tasten alcoholic drinks.

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