

* The Farm. *

How to Produce Eggs.

A regular system of feeding is the only method by which a continuous supply of eggs can be had. On the other hand, erratic feeding will upset the egg production of any flock. Personally, I believe in the morning mash, 365 days in the year, but not as a full meal. In winter hot water and in summer cold should be used in mixing, and that is the only difference. The two important ingredients of this mash are bran and ground corn and oats; to this may be added corn meal, middlings, meat, boiled vegetables, steamed clover hay, one at a time or, in winter, all together—it would make no difference so long as the mash was well mixed and formed a balanced ration. At night grain, either wheat, oats, corn, or barley, fed separately or all mixed together, and all they will eat up clean. Two feeds a day is quite sufficient for any laying flock, except that whole cabbage and cut green bone may be fed at noon every day or two.

Pullets of the heavy breeds, like Brahmas, Cochins, or Plymouth Rocks, should lay in seven or eight months from hatch; and Leghorns, representing the light breeds, ought to lay in six and sometimes five months, all depending on the care and feed they have had.

When they begin, they should be kept at it regularly until they moult. This continuous egg production is the only way of making a profit out of your flock. A hen that does not lay before January is a poor investment, and will hardly make up her losses of the fall, even if she lays well until moulting time. October, November, and December are the most important months for profitable egg production, and it is more difficult to make hens lay in these months than any other of the year. In order to insure an egg-yield for these months, extra care should be given the flock during moulting. To force hens for an early moult, therefore becomes necessary. This is done by liberal feeding, and adding linseed meal to the morning mash. A well-fed hen, and one even fat, will moult sooner than a lean, poorly fed specimen. The quicker the feathers are shed, the sooner the new growth will appear. The month of July is none too early to force for early moulting. This will bring the flock around to laying again about the middle of October, and perhaps before. During the moult hens should be fed all the nourishing food they will eat. It is a severe strain on their system, and great care must be taken to keep them in prime condition. A hen that sheds and grows her feathers rapidly will lay first and lay longest. One, on the other hand, that is slow and does not stand the strain well, should be killed and not allowed to become an extra expense with a poor return.—E. O. Roesele of Albany, in Country Gentleman.

A Possible Horse Famine.

Is there going to be a horse famine one of these years? The best information available from detached communities here and there all over the United States, as well as from general intelligence on the subject, is to the effect that the proportion of good horseflesh to the population of the country has seldom, if ever, been as low as it is now. The discouraging conditions surrounding the horse markets everywhere have had the natural effect of turning stockmen away from the growing of good horses, until the result alluded to is so plainly manifest as to admit of no question. What may be expected as the legitimate result? Many things have occurred to reduce the demand for horses for purposes of transportation and in the industries, but we fail to read the signs aright if the tendency, despite all this, is not toward a situation in which the demand for good horses will exceed the supply. That day may not be just at hand, but it certainly should be coming.

It should be remembered, though, that such revival in the horse industry as the future may have in store is likely to be confined to about three classes—heavy draught stock of strictly choice quality, and good large coaches, and the choice saddle and driving stock. The day of the "plug" has come and gone.—National Stockman.

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Light Demand for Fruit Trees.

The demand for fruit trees in Michigan is much lighter than a year ago, and the sales will hardly reach two-thirds the quantity sold last year. The season of 1895 was especially favorable for profit in fruit-growing in Western Michigan and the success that attended the crop induced many who had orchards to enlarge their holdings, and many who did not have orchards to plant them. The crop last summer was tremendous, but prices averaged low, and the results were generally unsatisfactory. Peaches sold as low as 30 and 40 cents a bushel, and the shipments were made to Chicago and Milwaukee that netted scarcely more than the transportation charges and commissions. Apples have been selling at 10 and 15 cents for choice hand picked. The low prices gave the impression of over production, and this idea is the cause of the reduced demand for trees. Few new orchards are being planted, and the trees are being bought chiefly to replace old trees or trees that have died. The call for apple trees is limited, while there is an increased demand for plums, pears and crab apples.—L. G. S.

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The Early Chickens.

The early broods of chicks should be kept warm; that is more essential than food. In addition to grain, such as rolled oats, cracked corn, screenings, etc., little chicks should have meat. The cheap portions of beef, liver, blood or any refuse parts may be used. An excellent mess is to boil a pound of chopped lean beef or liver until cooked to pieces. Then thicken the broth, while boiling, with a mixture of equal parts of buckwheat, corn meal and middlings, adding salt to season. Let it cook until it is the consistency of stiff dough, and feed it warm once a day, giving the chicks as much as they will eat at one time.—Farm and Fireside.

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AN ENGINEER'S STORY.

LIFE ON A RAILROAD CONDUCTIVE TO DISEASE.

Mr. Wm. Taylor of Kentville, Attacked With Kidney Trouble—So-Called Cures Proved Useless, But Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored His Health.

From the Kentville Advertiser.

There are very few employments more trying to the health than that of a railway engineer. The hours of labor are frequently long, meals irregular, and rest and sleep hurriedly snatched "between runs." One of the troubles which very frequently attack railway trainmen is kidney disease, which up to a late period has been looked upon as a disease difficult, if not impossible, to totally cure. Although there exist numerous remedies claimed to be cures, the truth is that nothing had been found

to successfully cope with this terrible disease until the advent of the now world-famed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Chancing to hear one day that Mr. Wm. Taylor, a resident of this town, had been cured of kidney trouble through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter called upon him at his home to hear from him personally what he thought of his cure. Mr. Taylor is an engineer on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, his run being between Halifax and Kentville, and he is one of the most popular drivers on the road. When asked by the reporter concerning his illness he said: "It was in the spring of 1896 that I had a severe attack of kidney trouble, brought on by continuous running on the road, and I suppose it is caused by the oscillation of the locomotive. It affected me but slightly at first, but gradually grew worse. I consulted a doctor and then tried two or three varieties of so-called cures. Some helped me for a time, but after stopping the use of them I grew worse than ever. I had noticed numerous testimonials in the papers concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and reading of one cure that was almost identical with my own I decided to give them a trial, and purchased four boxes at a cost of \$2. But it was \$2 well spent for I was completely cured by the use of the pills, and have not been troubled with my kidneys since. I can therefore recommend them to others similarly afflicted.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly

resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

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Weaning Pigs Without Stunting.

I never saw my way of weaning pigs described in print. I have told several about it and they did not believe it would work, but after trying it pronounce it a grand success. In the first place, I get my pigs (by a little care and patience) to eat warm slop, when twenty to twenty-five days old. By the time they are forty-five days old they are as eager for the slop as the old hogs. In the meantime I build a pen with a small hole just large enough for the pigs to enter to receive their tri-daily rations. As the pigs grow I gradually increase their ration of slop; also decrease the sow's ration of slop and increase her grain ration. By the time the pigs are forty-five days old they think more of me than they do of their mother. They will leave the dam while sucking and come at my call.

In the second place, I confine them in the pen, catch them one at a time, and put a small ring in each little nose. That finishes my part in the weaning process. They will be able to get a little milk from the dam for a few days, but they cannot get it all. Last fall both of my sows weaned their pigs before they were seven weeks old, without the application of the rings.—F. O. Poland.

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