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We should call this disease chicken-We should call this disease chickenpox. It is contagious and the sick
should be separated from the well. The
vaseline and olive oil are good, but donot use any coal oil. Give six peliets
beliadonna twice a day for a few days.
—I. M. A.: To cure roup, keep in a
warm place and if canker is present
remove it lightly. Put tincture of
iron on the raw place and a little on
the roof of the mouth. Kerosene appiled to the nostrils and rubbed on the
throat is good.—E. B.: When chickens
have gapes, put them into a barrel and
throw in air-slaked lime. The dust
will make them cough out the worms. will make them cough out the worms

White Plymouth Rocks have the general qualities of the Barred variety,



WHITE CLOUD, A prize-winning W P Rock.

but the differen strains of White Rocks out the different strains of White Rocks vary considerably in practical value. Some breeders have reriously weakened their stock by clost breeding and confirement. At its best, the breed is a good general burpose sort, the white plumage giving it a certain advantage as a market fow Some of the broiler specialists keep no other breed. Standard weight and general character, thes are the same as for the Barred and Buff varieties, but the plumage is more white varieties, but the plumage is pure white

A Hen Without Grit is like an old man without teeth,—she can eat and perhaps keep in fairly healthy condition, but that is all. To be put to profitable use, food must be well clewed and grit is the only teeth which a hen has.

See Them Scratch-By the use straw one may manage successfully without a scratching shed. Spread the without a scratching shed. Spread the straw over ground and snow on the south side of the house, scatter grain through it and see the hens scratch and work, humming as happily as in summer time. On stormy days or when the cold is excessive they will do better kept shut up, when the grain may be scattered over the straw inside so as not to deprive them of their daily exercise. But there are few days even in our climate when poultry will not be the octter and hardier for an outing through the middle of the day.—[Rachel True, Minn.

In Cold Weather-Do not give fowls ventilation in extremely cold weather. Look well to their drinking weather. Look well to their drinking water, and if possible do not allow it to freeze in the pans. Give them lukewarm water to drink in cold weather, and should it become frozen at any time, do not fall to remove all the lee before putting in a fresh sui ply.—[John Bauscher, Jr, Ill.

The Most Profitable Branch of poultry business is no doubt that of growing pure bred stock for the sale of eggs at high prices. To carry on this busi-ness it is not necessary to be located near a town, and it is not so difficult to get up a good trade as is sometimes supposed. Good stock and judicious advertising will do it.

Better stick to one breed or two breeds for crossing.

During two weeks of Dec. a Steughton (Wis) firm paid out \$2000 for turkeys. Over 6000 lbs dressed turkeys were shipped to Boston before Christman

Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

FEEDING FOR BACON.

At the annual London (Ont) fat stock show the interest in swine is paramount. Competition is close, both for premium awards of live hogs and the same dressed. The successful winner of the first premium on Bacon hogs last month was J E. Brethour with Yorkshires, who gives his method of feeding as follows. Pigs are taken from the sow when about 2 mos old. I give a little milk and middlings for one month, sow when about 2 mos old. I give a little milk and middlings for one month, and after that the young hogs have the run of the field until put up for the finishing period, which occupies one month. In finishing I use barley and middlings every night and morning with a small quantity of mangels or sugar beets at noon, the hogs being kept in fairly large pens. One danger to guard against is the overforcing of young hogs That, I believe, is one of the principal causes of soft bacon. Another cause of inferiority in product is found in an attempt to thin down the hogs, which have been forced, by starving. Hogs while young should be given a liberal but moderate ration with plenty of exercise. In finishing, barley is one of the test grains, but it is still better to have a variety. My practice is not to boll, but scald, the feed. The object of producers should be to grow their hogs as cheaply as possible by a liberal use of pasture runs and vegetables, but when it comes to the finishing period grain must be used.

The Sort of Sheep Required a few years ago is not wanted at all at the present time. Feeders are having the present time. Feeders are having the some experience with mutton that has been experienced with pork. The fat is no longer wanted. We are to-day catering to a finer taste in both classes of meat, and this finer taste calls for something which is not overfat. You can find some first-class mutton in all sheep of all breeds, but if the carcass is made overfat we have got to trim off a lot before cutting chops for our customers. Even in the cheaper cuts of meat, fats are no longer wanted. What is required in a good leg and plenty of lean side cuts.—[Mr Foulds to Dominion Sheep Breeders' Ass'n.

Topping the Market-Two carloads grade Aberdeen-Angus cattle were sold at Chicago last month at \$3.25 per 100 the Tho pure bred steers of the same breed brought \$50. Similar prices have not been equaled since Dec, '83, when the same price was paid for some Christmas Galloway cattle. The high water mark since the war was \$9 to 9.30, paid in May and June of '82.

The Finest Fat Cattle shown at the Guelph (Cnt) fat stock show fetched the highest price in many years, 10c being obtained for one or two extra fine animals. Prices ruled down to 6 to 7c for animals much in the same class.

The A B C of Bco Culture has just the A B C of Res Culture has just been revised and reprinted, being its 67th thousand. No book on aplary matters speaks with the authority that does t its standard and now up-to-date production of A. I. Root. It is sold by the Crange Judd company of 52 Lafayette place, New York, price, \$1.25 postpaid. postnaid.

The Guelph (Ont) Fat Stock Show was a great exhibition of Shorthorns, with a sprinkling of other breeds. Not for years have so many or as satisfac-tory sales been made. The Guelph show is an annual affair and one of the oldest in the country.

A Bich Food-The relative value of Indian corn and Kaffir corn is practi-

indian corn and Kaffir corn is practiily the same for beef production as
for pork. Kaffir corn, grain and alfalfa
hay make the cheapest combination of
feeds in Kan for milk production.
Kaffir corn meal is especially valuable
to feed calves raised on skimmlik. Its
constituting effect offsets the loosening tendency of the milk.

If Stock Peas have mildowed in past years, select seed of a variety of less rank growth in strem. Early Britain or White Wonder i: worth trying. Egyptian Mummy is especially liable to mildew. The best results with peas come from sowing 10 days after the land becomes warm and dry.

OUR FEEDER'S CORNER.

The difference between successful and unsuccessful men in all callings is not luck, but rather judgment and energy. Good judgment is an act of the mind, and one must have a mind well stored with sound knowledge and well trained to use it in order to exercise the best

One of the first requisites in a feeding sheep is well sprung ribs, thus allowing room to put on the high-priced ment along the top. A good leg is also necessary.

Do pure-bred cattle pay? James Leask, an enterprising Onta ... breeder, some years ago paid \$4") for a 5-yr-old Shorthorn helfer. The animal lived 19 yrs and raised 17 calves, 15 of which sold at \$100 to 200 each.

Nine-tenths of all the beef stock in Ontario are Shorthorns.

A lamb killed at 80 lbs will sometimes return more money than if kept until it weighs 100 or 120, the extra weight being made up of fat which has to be trimmed before cuts can be sold.

Alfalfa is a great pork maker. At the Kan exper sta, hogs made a gain of 868 lbs per ton of alfalfa hay; on pasture, they made a gain of 776 lbs p a.

The national live stock association meets at Fort Worth, Tex. Jan 16-19. This is the largest and most influential organization of stockmen in the U S.

Plan to use the fields nearest the barn for ensilage corn. Sock on the manure heavy. This makes a short haul both ways.

With corn, mixed grain and clover, the farm can be made practically self-supporting.—[F. S. Adams, Mc.

Chickens When Moved to a new place should be transferred at night and kept shut up for a few drys. They will then accept of their home and give no more trouble.

Don't Crowd-Whatever the size of the coop, never keep more than 25 hens together; then multiply the number by the time you can give to their care and the space you have for them, and 500 can be made as profitable in proportion as 20.—[Sarah A. Davis, R I.

The Best Preventive of egg eating is a dark nest. If a com in nest is turned with the entrance ward the par-tition it will darken it somewhat and hens will seldom acquire the habit.



GEORGE H. WOLFE, of Kump, Md., aleading poultry breeder, writes in regard to the Successful Incubator:—"I have used several different makes and can recommend Journabore all others. If I had only bought your make first. I would be several hundred dellars better off." His is only a common experience. Why run riks? Get an Incubator that does it work properly. We hope every reader of this paper will send ecents for the great Poultry Book and Catalog, telling all about it. Address

Des Moines Incubator Co. Bax 67, Des Moines, Ia.



WHAT IS THE REASON?

Why is it that you are not equal to the task nature sets for you to do?
Why do you find weakness stealing over you and growing day by day?
Why that ashy, chalky complexion'
Why that inability to hold your urine?

Why that ashy, chalky complexion' Why that inability to hold your urine?

Why those distressing pains across your back?

All these symptoms are unmistakable evidences of kidney trouble.

The kidneys, that make the human engine of life move as nature intended, are not working properly and should have prompt attention.

If you need a medicine for kidney, bladder or uric acid trouble, you should begin using the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-itoot. It gives quick relief and cures the most distressing cases.

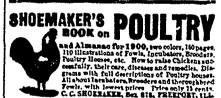
Hospitals use it in all kinds of cases, especially severe and urgent ones. Doctors prescribe it freely in their practice and in their families, and use it when they need a kidney and bladder tonic themselves.

Tens of thousands of grateful patients have written to Dr. Kilmer & Co., and these letters have been fashioned into a handy volume of ready reference, which should be in every household. This volume and a sample bottle of Swamp-Root will be mailed to any reader of this paper who will send name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., and state that they read this generous offer in Farm and Home.

If there is any doubt in your mind at to your condition, take from your urine on arising about two ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand 24 hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick dust settling or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is for sale everywhere in bottles of two sizes and two prices fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. T.





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