

Victoria Breeders T District

(Continued from page 1)

ants of the famous m found his animals to type and splendid p two-year-old heifers v at the time of our v ideal specimens of b breed, and no doubt w later. The route fro farm led through the v ford and Woolley t thence via the Kil Cohong.

One mile from Cob

July 27, 1916.

FARM AND DAIRY

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Culling the Flock

In practically every farm flock special attention is not given to the poultry there are many hens that should not be allowed to live over another laying season. Most of our flocks will be improved by rigorous selection. A good general rule in culling a flock is to take out practically all of the hens that have already gone through two laying seasons and market them as fowl. This is not an invariable rule, however, because they are not desirable individuals, lacking in vigor and constitution. Some of the older hens, on the other hand, may be excellent breeders, and should be preserved as such. It is generally true, however, that the American breeds—Rocks, Wyandottes and so forth—will not lay well for more than two winters. In the Country Gentleman William C. Thompson gives some excellent rules for individual selection as follows:

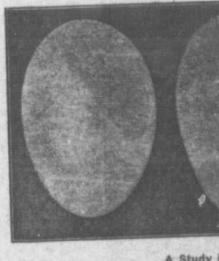
"Then comes the matter of individual selection. Which particular hens appear to be the better layers? Good producers have a few characteristics that big poultrymen have

tryman can note the condition of her health and the points about her head, as well as the general shape and development of her body. The small, lightly developed hen is usually found to be the boarder in the flock, although she may appear attractive. A few days before these examinations are to be made the most careful attention should be paid to the laying flocks. It will be noticed in most cases that the birds that are first to leave the perches in the morning and last to go back to them in the evening are the best layers, and will pass the simple tests."

Gather Droppings Daily.

Filthy houses cannot be in a good, healthful condition. On all successful farms it is the rule to daily gather up the droppings of the previous night, and by attending to this duty each day it requires but a few minutes' time. Besides, there will not be that stench found when the manure is allowed to collect for a week or more at a time. By keeping sifted coal ashes, sand or road dirt scattered over the platform, the cleaning will not only be easier, but there will be a better odor to the house.

The outside runs or yards must also not be forgotten. Several times a year should be either plowed or spaded, so that the soil will not become soiled. All low places should be filled up so that no pools of stagnant water will be within reach of the hens. Much sickness is caused by a



The first is almost a perfectly shaped egg. The second one is too long for the width, and the third too short and round. High producers usually lay eggs shape like the first.

noticed through years of observation. Much like the dairy cow, the laying hen has something of a wedge shape. Of course this is not absolute, but shape does give a general hint as to the ability of the hen, and the reason is plain.

The large development gives the rear part of the body the appearance of the wide edge of the wedge, the narrow end being at the base of the neck in the front part of the body. The enlargement of the digestive system and the consequent development of the reproductive or egg-producing system give to the rear part of the bird's body the breadth and depth that indicate high egg production.

Color an indication.

The best producers in the flock are those with the brightest red on the heads, the brightest eyes, and the most healthy general appearance. In Leghorns, and birds of similar type, the large development of the comb is an indication that the various parts of the body are working normally and building up eggs as a by-product.

Some leading poultrymen advocate measuring the distance between the pelvic bones and the end of the sternum; the value of such a test lies in the fact that development of the digestive and egg-producing organs has naturally spread these bones wider apart.

As each hen is examined the poultry-

Trees Increase Crops

By W. C. Palmer.

TREES will actually increase the yield of crops. This was determined by an investigation in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. It was found that one-fifth of the farm could be in trees without decreasing the yield. Thus, if trees in the foreground of the crops increased the crops enough to make up for the space occupied by the trees.

From this it is plain that the resulting trees would not cost anything except the cost of the planting and care. This same thing has been found to be the case in Europe. As a result the general plan there is to have one-third of the land area in trees. And the reason is that this is the way that the greatest returns are secured.

Dairying in Nova Scotia

No effort will be spared to develop the dairy policy of the province a policy which in the past five years has led to an increase in the output of the creameries of the province of over 400 per cent. The dairy work is financed in part by appropriations from the Provincial Government, and in part by the appropriation from the Federal grant under the Agricultural Instruction Act.

The principal work which is being done is that of organizing the province, so that the 12 creameries and seven cheese factories in existence, may be enabled to handle the great bulk of the milk and cream, which is to be manufactured in the province. The cream shipping sometimes nearly 100 miles, and the arranging of routes in those parts of the country where railway service is not available so that cream can be brought in from distances of 30 or more miles. Thus far this work has been extremely successful and the result is that most of the creameries of the province promise to become large producing plants, which will consequently be able to manufacture more cheaply than would smaller plants where the overhead charges would be almost as big as in the larger plants. Along with this organized campaign, educative meetings are being held, and every effort put forth to get the farmers to take up co-terminating in this and other lines of work. The provincial officials work in cooperation with the officials of the Dairy Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.—Prof. Cumming in Agricultural Gazette.

Summer Care of Calves.

(Continued from page 5.)

breeding place for germs. I prefer to feed my calves in clean, dry places that can be scaled out, and so are never allowed to become filthy. They are best for giving either water or milk.

Did you ever watch a calf on a hot day when the flies are bad? You will find him in the darkest corner he could find. He knows where the least flies are. To protect the calves from being tortured by flies in one of the secrets of successful calf raising. It is best for them to have access to the buildings, for there seems to be no place where they are so cool and comfortable as in the cool shade of the stable. If this is not possible, and there are trees in the pasture, a cheap shade can be constructed of poles covered with brush and straw and with no sides to it. They should be constructed in an open place, so that if there is any breeze blowing the calves get the benefit of it. The calf will repay its owner for the little extra care it takes to provide for its comfort and to keep its feeding place clean and sanitary.

A coat of whitewash, properly prepared and applied to poultry houses, aids in reducing disease germs and mites.

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Tracey has a fine farm, excellent herd of cows are up-to-date in every way, clean box stalls, cows under test. Her two sisters, Lulu Ke. Darkness, each have 30 lbs. in seven days. Alice Tensen, the 11th, ed at Mr. Hardy's sale. Tracey also a member of working for big record. This will contribute to his animals.

The run to Port Hope. S. Duncan, district Durham county, had interesting places, but



Lulu D.

At nine years of age, 2657.5 lbs. milk remarkable in that it was by Mr. D. H.

neary gone, and the was so great, the visit them. The run not over each good in Prince Edward over, and the party several homes. It w