I that period, and you will tamp of the Unionist party serious effort. (Cheers. nd that men who are, in lor of the Exchequer's in the desire to that privilege, this or that hese men, these class polionly ones who were in office ry out the work of social which the Radical party nothing except pe ar, hear.) We pass an Act. a sort of general survey that everything that e had been done by fact, nothing has been or next to nothing. Why? For the reason Prime Minister last s only an echo of simiby a long line of shed predecessors. The annot give you social se he has got to destroy of Lords. (Laughter.) He Laughter.) I am not traoratory, and, though I nemory, I quote almost That is exactly what they said. The Radical, when face with the social probis an excellent object, an we mean to devote forts of our great historic before we do so we must or that institution (laughers), we must carry out political reform; and the the worker, the happiness ded centres of our great conditions of industry must we have the Constitution provided the machinery by can effectually carry into the great profession lifty years we have tickled the public. (Laughter.) more modest party. We he machinery provided for ncestors is not inadequate of carrying out social re ar, hear.) We think that, to all that has been done ng of the working classes there may yet be nd that we may be privithem. (Cheers.) dition to all that we have crease small ownership ship agricultural and urion to all that has been has all been done by our ion to all that yet more ie, but you must get rid of hat you are going to im agricultural in by handing over the of small holdings either ils or to a bureaucracy gh, and depriving the hold

ulus which ownership led of history and in every world has always given to progress. We think that utterly absurd. We think

above all if there is to t reform of the Poor Laws nes analogous to outside as provision for the aged to be carried out it will by wasting some years s to destroy what are the We have before us a I asked you at the my speech-now, I an a very long time ago hether the Unionist party not that great sense ation and public mission makes it worth while orreorganizing and spend orts as those of which all been witnesses today. doubt after what I have have such a mission? great cause of fiscal rebranches, the revenue foreign branch, the colwe have it in all those ore us to deal with: we eat cause of social reform, have said, with the conworkers, the condit rs in urban and in rural increase of small owner plete remodelling of the and the attempt to Aest ighty problem of the oldhave before us, for we elled with the necessity g anything or anybody exbe the present majority. Surely that is a prospect d inspire the heart of every him with enthusiasm. equal to any effort, that his patriotic task of the highest efforts is capable and of all the which God has made him I appeal to you, who the various constituennd, to carry to your resns the message which I imperfectly, endeavored May I appeal to you to h enthusiasm for these national endeavor, and ot. you fulfil that mise the enthusiasm which vn today both in the profternoon and tonight. t enthusiasm in propaat cause of which we ns, can anybody doubt being doubt, that the ar distant when we shall e the thread (hear, rial government and so briefly interrupted, e (hear, hear), but inmake the original t more clearly and more annual meetings of apany will not occur be-

other standing in my able to tell you that the aken in hand not merely of theory or speculation a responsible goving behind it the confi-

neople. which Mr. Ralfour reat. having spoken for an

venty minutes.

CLoud

THE POULTYMAN

THE PO

to a grass range and feed them be within easy reach at all times, at least on grass and water and stop egg duction. After being treated thus three constants of the statement of or three or four weeks the return to ing. eldom lav well.

two of manure and litter, the ent is the time to clean it out. If eks with vermin as most noultry roost fixtures, nests, etc.,

To get pullets of such birds as covered with a thick sack all day. It To get pullets of such birds as covered with a thick sack an day. The Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons, will be warm at night if kept in a fancier may find merit in it, but not the market poultryman. He is better closes ary to hatch them in April. Later clover is usually sufficient to moisten off when he introduces new blood chicks do not, as a rule, begin laying the meal that has been mixed. The each year until December. Next to pullets, aim should be to have one-third of yearling hens make the best winter the ration in bulk of clover or alfalfa. that is if they have moulted If this is not at hand cabbage may be ly. To induce early moulting it is used, but it is not as good. After the good plan to reduce the rations of flock about July 1st, turn them be given in the straw. Water should

This is not necessarily the only of new feathers and thus save Hens two years old and over can be attained. There are almost as with a good flock, then, of early for winter egg production as there are with a good flock, then, of early atched pullets from good layers, and garding hens that have moulted in the polltry business. We have simply outlined one which we have simply outlined one which we have simply outlined one which we know from experience is good it seems correct in theory, certainly it works out satisfactorily in practice. It may be of some little use as a model to the admission of abundance with the money making possibilities which air. If the floor is covered with a not or two of manure and litter, the holds -Farmer's Advocate.

### Selecting and Mating Rose Comb Minorcas

Don't become jubilant over the fact that you have a hen that lays doubleyolked eggs. It is not to her nor your credit. It means that she is out of condition, that you are feeding too heavy of a feed of a very fattening nature. Cut it out.

Eggs should be set as soon after they are laid as possible. It is also good practice to set the eggs which bator is set. The hatch will be more uniform.

# AROUND THE FARM

prepared for next s We doubt very much ent of the farm will department of the farm will make larger returns for the labor put upon it, than will a well kept garden plot, near the nouse, fenced off and set to such small fruits as may grow, and vegetables. It may not be a revenue producer in the sense of wheat or stock, but it is a direct money saver

pay to leave twenty cents per pound butter fat in the milk for calf food when a pound of fat in the form of flax seed or oil the form of flax seed or oil cake, a form that is equally as good for the calf, can be bought anywhere for three or four cents per pound. There are cheaper calf and hog foods than butter fat, and there are better calves and hogs raised on them than was ever raised on half putrified skim milk from shallow pan or can-cream ing methods. There are some farmers even yet in these days who have not come to a realization of these economic truths. They will tell you that dairying doesn't pay but at the same time they are harboring eight or ten cows on their premises. Dairy farm-

# Butter Making

which that feed produces

ing does pay as a good many of these

men would discover were they to close up some of the leaks that are running

to get from them all the product

with the profits of their herds.
of those leaks the losses of

At this season of the year difficulty is likely to be experienced in churning. The butter refuses to come. The cream adheres to the sides of the churn and it seems impossible to agitate it sufficiently to bring the butter fat which it contains into the form of butter

tion to the ripening of their cream. It is the ripening more than anything is the ripening more than anything else that determines the quality of the butter, bring about the right kind of

### The Dairy Calf

The problem which stares a number f men in the face when contemplating the dairy question is what to do with the calf, since a dairy calf does not usually develop into a very desirable steer. True, dairying and beef raising do not go hand in hand, and if the calf nust be raised for beef purposes, then dairying had better not be considered. But there are other avenues of escape. In the province at present there is a growing demand for dairy stock, and creaming are not by any means the least. If it pays to feed cows it pays the man who has pure-bred herds or even herds of high merit, but not pure-bred, can get ready sale for his stock either as calves or as breeding stock ready for service. I know of no better investment at present for the average dairyman of this province than a good bull of one of the dairy breeds, and the man who has a herd to supply this demand has a more hopeful prospect from his calves alone than has the beef

gain.	
	Lbs.
Cornmeal	435
Barley	471
Shelled corn	543
Cornmeal	532
Cornmeal	551
Corn and cob meal	581
Cornmeal	469
Wheat meal	463
Cornmeal	537
Cornmeal	522
Half cornmeal, half middlings	
Corn	
Half corn, half bran	521
Two-thirds ground oats, one-	
third corn	564
Two-third oats, whole, one-	1
third corn	429
Half peas, half bran	363
Whole soaked peas	
Cornmeal	435
Cornmeal	262
Cooked potatoes	686
Corn alone	593
Corn	543
Roots (carrots)	557
Cornmeal	426
Cornmeal and meal scrap	400
Cornmeal and meal scrap	400

comparison, the experiments having market, as there are very few yearling seen made in groups. It will be seen rams on hand in this om these results that the amount farmers having pureof corn required for 100 pounds of grade lambs will do well to pay atbutter, bring about the right kind of corn required for two pounds of fermentation in the cream before it goes into the churn and the quality of the butter will be improved, its quantity increased and the time required for two pounds of the considerable extent they may be fit to go off early in the season. And those who need to sequently increased and the time required for two pounds of the pounds of the pounds of the conditions under which the anity of the hogs, and the conditions under which the anity of the hogs, and the conditions under which the anity of the hogs, and the conditions under which the anity of the hogs, and the conditions under which the anity of the hogs, and the conditions under which the anity of the hogs, and the conditions under which the anity of the hogs, and the conditions under which the season. And those who need to season.

> wheat bran, one-half, were fed to-gether. Where grain and roots were fed there was no appreciable differ-ence in the amount of grain required, should be sufficient.—Farmer's Advo-Where cornmeal and meat scrap, which cate. tablespoonful each day of digester tankage, were fed, 440 pounds of grain were required for 100 pounds gain. Where cornmeal was fed with cooked potatoes, 262 pounds of corn and 786 potatoes, 262 pounds of corn and 786 pounds of potatoes were required to make 100 pounds of gain. If Irish potatoes were from 50 cents to \$1 a bushel, there would be no gain effected by feeding them to save grain. Now, as a matter of fact, cooked apples noas a matter of fact, cooked apples, potatoes, mangels, etc., all have a beneficial effect on the health of the hog, and should be fed in limited quantity whenever possible, but experiments to

farmers having pure-bred or The smallest amount of grain required for 100 pounds of gain was ed over, for the stock on hand has been cultivated by the canada peas, one-half, and will certainly be the first sold, and

## Lime As a Purifier

We are all pretty familiar with the buttermakers to know that a great whenever possible, but experiments to date do not indicate any great saving from their use, if the market price is at all high.

All provided by feed and the fee when the roose fithires, spetic, edged give the whole institled of the building of the buildin