

POULTRY

O HANDLERS OF EGGS

Hon. Wm. Pugsley Tells Montreal
About Optimism Here and Pro-
gress Being Made.

There had been some kind of street accident, and a crowd had gathered. The Englishman joined the throng, and was able to see what was going on within the circle of human beings, put the usual question:

"What's the matter here?"

A carter turned and said, "Fla-flaffery."

"I beg your pardon."

"Fla-flaffery."

"I'm very sorry," the Englishman said, weakly, "but I don't understand what has happened."

The carter's neighbor turned angrily toward the inquirer, "Man, yer a thick-skid. A'm shair he's telt ye twice that a flaffell off a larse."

er them at home. For, since the egg buyer can afford to pay more for large, neat, fresh, whole-shelled eggs, it is good for the farmer to use small, dirty, cracked eggs at home.

6. Do you know how to candle eggs? If not, learn, and learn quickly! There is no other way to tell the quality of eggs than the worth of what you are paying for. Having yourself learned how to grade eggs, show the merchant, peddlers and buyers, and to make the best use of the candle, what kind of eggs they are bringing to you. Farmers are not scampers, nor egg buyers anglers. Show the farmer the best way to handle his eggs, and he will find a way to eliminate the bad eggs and to make the good egg even better.

7. Do you know how to grade eggs? The egg buyer has a preliminary softening process. The juices of the crop cause the corn to swell very much. Thus the eggs become stiff and brittle. The farmer must have a portion of the crop may ensue, and we say the fowl is a crop bound.

8. The way to deal with such trouble is, to use the following methods; if these are not successful an operation will be necessary. Take the fowl in hand and pour about half a tea-spoonful of tepid water down the crop. If the fowl is a crop bound with the hand and see if you can induce the bird to disgorge by holding the head down. A little practice will enable you to do this. If the fowl does not disgorge, and if there be no long string material in the crop, as a rule relief will

to prevent too much evaporation from the cutting. About one-fourth of an inch is left to serve as a handle to the buds.

With a thin bladed sharp knife the operator slices off the bud by placing his thumb on the bud and making a deft and quick stroke. The buds are then under the bud he cuts a little into the side. Some buds always cut or remove. This bit of wood but this is not necessary.

To dry out the bud and may prevent the hand union of the bud with the cambium of the stock. Most budbers cut all the buds on one side of the tree. Some cut them on both, but they are allowed to hang to the stick by their upper or lower ends.

Two or three buds are cut on each side of the trunk, the buds are cut so that if the bud will not restrict the swelling of the stock. Nothing more is done with the tree until the buds are ready to sprout. The whole tree is cut off about one inch above the bud. This one bud now throws out the shoots and makes a very heavy growth by the time the buds are ready to sprout.

In budbing practice it is important to build all suckers from the root. There are other forms of budding none of which are of commercial value.

E. M. STRAIGHT,
Macdonald College, Canada.

Practical Pointers on Preparing Poultry for Exhibition Purposes.

The first thing to do is to pick out the most promising specimens, going over the whole flock, and place them in a separate pen. Then go over them all again and cull out those fowls that are off somewhat in color, shape, color of eyes, lobes, etc. Repeat the culling process until you get down to the number you intend to exhibit. Now place them in separate coops so they can be properly trained and conditioned. Fowls

Weigh the fowls to ascertain whether they are up to the weights required by the standard. If not, they must be fed in such a manner as to take on the required weight in time for the show. If only a short time remains in which to bring them up to the required weight, they may be given sweetened milk to advantage. A mash, consisting of about two parts corn meal and one part bran and middlings, should be fed often. Feed this in a crumbly state and not as a thin slop. Animal meal or green cut bone should also be

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 Beatrice, 2.231, b.m., Mallet, L. Flood,
 Calais.
 Harry Mack, 2.244, ch.g., Keewick, W.
 H. Keyes, St. Stephen.
 Druggist, 2.245, Edgarado, Harry R. Ha-
 ley, Milltown.
 Bill, 2.274, b.g., Brazilian, Harry R.
 Haley, Milltown.
 Roland Leslie, 2.30, br.s., Alden, J. A.
 McKay, Bangor.
 Trinity Bells, 2.261, br.s., Curfew, C. S.
 George, Monticello.

MARKETS FOR FRUIT

Prospects for Canadian Apples Appear Good for Export Trade.

The conditions of the markets, so far as Canadian apples are concerned, are fairly reassuring. The apple crop in Europe is universally short, and this shortage, though it may be in countries such as Austria-Hungary, Switzerland and Italy, to the disadvantage of the apple growers of those countries, will be to the advantage of the Canadian apple growers.

has a direct influence upon the export price of Canadian apples. Germany imports an average of 3,000,000 barrels of apples from the surrounding continental countries annually. The apples from Canada and the United States so far have not been large, but there seems no reason why there should not be a splendid opening this year in Germany and probably in other countries on the continent. The prospect for improved transportation from Canada direct to Germany is good. If the proper commercial connections can be made with Germany, it seems to be a possibility of making up the export trade, and the shortage that Germany will have in her imports from Continental Europe. France may be expected to take fully

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McMenamen, Fort Fairfield.

The price of barrels is exceedingly high this year. Several large growers are paying 45 cents, and the best price that has been reported for large quantities has been 40 cents per barrel. The shortage in cooperative stock was noted in the June issue of this report, and the market has not improved since. Apple growers will do well to secure their stock as early as possible as there appears to be every prospect of a shortage in barrel stock which will be greatly accentuated during the usual October rush.—Alex. McNeill, chief of the

FRUIT CROP REPORT

Present Conditions of Fruits in New Brunswick and Elsewhere.

No marked change has taken place in the prospects for the apple crop. The weather upon the whole has been favorable, except in so far as the damp weather has induced fungus. Nearly all correspondents report the growth as excellent, larger indeed than usual. There does not appear to be any exceptional complaint with reference to insects. The general average for the dominion stands at 80 per cent for

very materially. Reports of damage from frost came from Sedgewick and hail is reported to have ruined a considerable area of crop south of Castor. Slight frosts and hail storms are reported from Gastrospe, Stettler and Medicine Hat, but no extensive damage has been done to the crops as a whole.

South of Calgary, especially in the Edmonton district, only about ten per cent of the grain has been cut and that mostly wheat. Oats are abundant in the vicinity of Edmonton, but they are quite green. The demand for harvest labor continues unabated. It is estimated that 15000 men will be needed from all sources to harvest Alberta's crop.

The crop generally will be light in Prince Edward Island, but early varieties show better than the late varieties. There has been more spraying done on the island this year than usual, but the amount of defective fruit will still be large.

whole, rather light. The large commercial orchards of Ontario have only about half a full crop. The Bartlett, Rose and Winter Nells make the best showing. The Klaffers appear to be rather a short crop. The bulk of the crop in the Niagara valley is about average and of fairly clean quality. The respondents report considerably higher percentages for this month.

Plums.—The percentages for the dominion are higher this month than last. In eastern Canada the crop is below the average except in Nova Scotia, where practically a full crop is reported. It is quite possible that shipments of Nova Scotian plums will reach the markets of Montreal and Ottawa this week, thus surmounting the incidence of the frost which has crippled the harvest.

Liverpool	241,080	55	012	c
London	788,115	2,010	4,518	b
Glasgow	183,317	2	2,769	1
Manchester	21,060	—	—	6
South Africa	5,370	—	1,390	—
Newfoundland	17,547	—	—	—
West Indies	16,394	10	215	—
Hamburg	8,831	—	—	—
Havana	117,933	—	547	—
Boston	778	—	—	y
Bristol	5,250	—	—	e
Western ship-	26,644	—	—	—
Local markets	176,159	—	—	—
	130,000	—	—	—
	1,730,496	2,066	10,011	b

The end of the teat where they remain between milking periods. The reason a cow milks hard is because the sphincter muscle which contracts the end of the teat is rigid. The teat plugs remaining in the teat between milking hours have a tendency to gradually distend and dilate this muscle in such a way that the cow gradually becomes easy to milk.

The second method is to cut the teats, thus weakening the sphincter muscle. This is accomplished with a teat slitter which may be purchased from veterinary medical supply houses. It is an instrument that is inserted into the teat and by pressing

ch a way that when the teat slitter is withdrawn the muscle is severed.

It is necessary after this operation to milk the cow several times each day while the muscle is healing in order that it does not grow back together as tightly as before the operation. Often it is well to cut the muscle in the morning and allow the operation by the use of the teat plugs.

There is really no reason why one should utilize his time with hard milkers when by the use of these inexpensive instruments they may be rendered easy milkers.

One precaution that is necessary to take is that all instruments inserted in the cow's teat should be carefully sterilized before each insertion. This guards against

cultivating or mulching, 10; barnyard manure or commercial fertilizer, 10; quality, 10; quantity, 10; cover crop, 8; marketing, 1; fences, 2; general excellence, 8-100.

A CHANCE FOR HER.

She looked up at him in sudden doubt. Can I," she exclaimed, "be the only girl you ever told she was the only girl you ever loved?" He took time to reflect. "No," he at length made answer, "but distinction is what you are after you, if you like, be the only girl that ever believed me."

When the spikes of hay in the fields are ready to shed their seeds, it is easy to see how the little opening in the proventriculus can become blocked. Two or three spikes of hay or strings of grass stretched across the opening of the passage will effectively keep back the rest of the food, and thus the crop becomes full of food which cannot pass on. Then this food starts to ferment and very soon trouble results.

Another way in which it may be brought about is by poultry over-gorging themselves as they will sometimes do when fed grain, particularly corn. The crop is the place in which the food taken by poultry, ripens

The way to deal with this trouble is, first of all, to try simple methods: if these are not successful an operation will be necessary. Take the fowl in hand and pour about half a tea-spoon of tepid water down its throat. Then feel the contents of the crop with the hand and see if you can induce the bird to disgorge by holding the head down. A little practice will enable the poultry keeper to do this quite successfully and, if there be no long stringy material in the crop, as a rule relief will

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