



Poultry Pointers

By F. C. Elford.

POULTRY—There be chicks hatched after June 1st be sure to give them extra feed and care; even though the weather is warm, supply of heat in the brooder at first is essential. Chicks, as a rule, do not make good stock to keep. It might be better to arrange to get them for eating. Should the weather, however, with the extra care, be better winter, they will pay well for egg-production. Throughout the winter, but should not be used for breeding. Hatched chicks should be watched signs of vermin. A little vaseline rubbed lightly on to the head will head lice. Be careful not to use your chicks powders that are strong. Flowers of Sulphur, as well as some of the commercial line, will "scald" them if applied freely. Any fine dust such as sifted coal ashes or road dirt will kill body lice—the addition of flowers of Sulphur, Pyrethrum, or crude carbolic, or some similitude will add to its efficacy. The best treatment is a piece of half a cane, rubbed under the wings and below the vent will rid of body lice in short order. During hot weather be on the watch for mites in the house. If discovered it will be necessary to use the house a thorough cleaning. Full directions for riding of mites may be had by writing to the Dominion Poultry Handman.

Market the Early Cockerels

The early cockerels should be marketed as soon as they reach broiler age as they will make more money sold at that age than if held until fall, when the market is very low or less glutted. Another angle in marketing the cockerels is as ready as it allows the late and cockerels a much better chance to develop.

During the warm weather the require shade from the hot sun and if there is no natural shade should be provided by raising the netting, cotton and board screens, or boughs of trees, etc. The best time to raise them is in a field and if the coops or colony pens can be ranged along the headland rearing conditions will be better.

When the chicks are on range as above it is not necessary to feed every day, rather provide a self-feeding hopper and in put mixed feed so that the supply is exhausted, and that the chicks will eat water or milk to drink.

When they start to lay before sold, and th / should be sold winter quarters several weeks before they begin to lay. Get their eggs ready early in October, so the early pullets and put them in the middle of October at the best. It is the early eggs that pay.

It does not begin to lay in December they will not likely sell well. February. Attention should be given to means of marketing early cockerels with minimum. A pound in the crate cheapest pound put on the car. This enhances the price of the bird. You cannot afford to lose birds without this finishing.

The duck has no crop, it does assimilate and thrive on whole

Prefers the Quebec Type Barn

EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—In your issue of June 24th, you have an excellent article on farming in the Bedford district of Quebec. In it, you exhibit a photo of a two and a half storey barn, which you call a three-storey, and describe as follows: "The lowest floor is used as a 'stable'; the highest, right up to 'the roof, is the drive floor, from 'which all hay and grain can be 'unloaded downwards into the 'deep bays on either side; the 'arrangement, very convenient 'for the days of the modern 'unloading fork, is not so desirable 'now."

Permit me to say that, having had experience of both kinds, hay can be unloaded quicker and to better advantage in this style of barn than with the usual hay fork. Besides, there is the distinct advantage of it being easier to take the hay from the mow to feed the cattle during the winter. This style of a barn also has a middle floor, which is useful for machinery, grain, feed room, mixing of feed, etc., etc.—A. A. Ayer, Montreal.

Marketing of Quebec Wool

MACDONALD, College, through the Sheep Expert for the Province of Quebec, A. A. MacMillan, and their demonstrator of Stanstead county, A. F. Emberley, made an attempt at the marketing of the wool produced in that county in a co-operative way. An association known as the Stanstead Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association, was organized, with the object of improving the sheep industry along all possible lines. During the spring months demonstrations were given through-

The last week of May was set aside for grading, on which dates 83 sheep breeders entered 1,222 wool clips to be graded and sold. An official grader was supplied by Macdonald College, whose duty it was to grade the wool into the commercial grades. Each grade was weighed separately and receipt of grades and weights given to the farmers. After the wool had all been graded, buyers The bids were previously invited, were ready with their bids. The following table is supplied:

Grades	Weight, lbs.	Price per lb.
Fine medium	163	51c
Medium	624	51c
Low medium	1629	50c
Lustré	1031	50c
Telegraph	194	48c
High and Gray	85	21c
Total weight, 9,916 lbs.; total weight, \$1,000.00		

The above indicated the total weight of each grade with the selling price of the same: 9,916 lbs. of wool realized \$8,000.00. Farmers in Stanstead not selling their wool through the association obtained 23 to 25 cts. a lb. Those 83 Association members realized approximately \$81.90 more for their wool by selling in a co-operative way, as the greater part of the wool sold in the 30 to 31 cent grades.

After the returns had been received from the mills the members were paid by cheque after a membership fee of three cents per fleece had been deducted.

A Good Farming Special

THE "Better Farming Trains" which toured Saskatchewan during the latter part of June and which will continue their routes throughout July, have this year several unique features. Provision is made on the trains to entertain the

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The Family Duck Pond.

out the wool producing sections of the county, by means of which the proper method of shearing and the subsequent handling of the clips were fully and freely discussed. The following points were strongly emphasized:

1. A clean, smooth floor or platform must be provided on which the shearing operations are to be performed.

2. All tag locks, straw and foreign material must be removed before shearing proper is commenced.

3. The fleece should be removed as much intact as possible, spread out, rolled and tied either by the neck wool or paper twine.

4. Under no circumstances should binder or sisal twine be used as the fraying fibres adhere to the wool, causing undried portions in the finished product.

5. Each fleece must be placed in regulation wool sacks furnished by the association and stored in a clean, dry place until such wool is graded.

6. All wool passed through the association must be unwashed.

whole family. There are two lecture cars for men and one for women. The nursery car is a model. It is equipped with everything to interest and amuse the children from a sand pit to a slide. There are also cradles for the babies. A matron is in charge and any woman committed to the domestic science lectures with a child under six years of age, or two or three of them for that matter, will take her children to this car and check them and then go to her meeting happy in the knowledge that the children will be thoroughly cared for and far more comfortable than they could be if they were in the lecture car with her.

The leading feature, of course, is the lecture series covering all branches of agricultural science. The staff of lecturers is an imposing one, including some of the best known agriculturists of the West. The Good Farming Special is rapidly becoming an agricultural college on wheels, and Saskatchewan has some further, probably, than any other Canadian province in developing this mode of agricultural instruction.