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The Color of Pure-bred Chicks.

Several amusing incidents have come under my observation with reference to the color of chicks. seems that a beginner who has sent for his first setting of pure-bred eggs expects that if the grown fowls are to be clear black or pure white, that the chicks will be of the same color. One party wrote a very insulting letter to a friend of mine because the chicks hatched from Black Orpington eggs which he had purchased were not pure black. A good Black Orpington chick is never black all over. The upper part of the body is usually black, and the under part light. A chick that is black all over will develop into a fowl of dead lusterless black. One which shows light spots is better.

Another party who bought a setting of white Plymouth Rock eggs, of a good laying strain, on my recommendation, was very much put out when the chicks came out smutty and spotted. As the White Rock was developed from sports of the Barred Rock, the chicks are marked in the same way in both varieties, except that the dark spots of the White are not so pronounced, and are gray rather than black. Chicks, like many other young animals, are often of a different color from that which they will acquire on becoming grown. Don't find fault with the man who sells you the eggs unless you are sure that you know how the chicks should look.

Put Down the Eggs for Winter Use.

Now is the time to put by the eggs for next winter or late fall, before the hens get busy in cold weather

time The first move to make in the preservation of eggs for winter use is to remove all the males from the laying flock at least ten days previous to the start in collecting eggs to preserve. Eggs should be collected daily, and the nests should be clean, so that the shells be not soiled. The best preservative is waterglass (silicate of soda), a substance like honey in color and consistency. The waterglass is used at the rate of one part to seven parts of water, the solution being placed in a tub in which the eggs are immersed. The O. A. C. (Guelph) experiments showed that it cost about 1c. a dozen to preserve the eggs this way. No more eggs should be placed in the solution than can be covered. It is considered advisable to boil the water and allow it to cool before mixing with the waterglass. The lime water method is as follows: Take 15 lbs. salt, bushel fresh lime, t lb. cream of tartar, and water 40 gallons. Slake the lime thoroughly, and add the water and salt; stir well. Dissolve the artam of tarr tar in a little water, and add to the whole pagain stir well. Let the solution cettled siphon of the dear liquid into a cash or vate and puti the eggs in its being sure they are all well covered, at least liminches chelow the surface.

Wedding of the German Crown Prince. The Australian Laying Contest

There is much that is interesting in the report of the aminal raying contest, held at the where the year's test has just been completed

selecting hens for layers, the strain is of more importance than the breed from stock which has been want eggs must breed from stock which has been breed from stock which has been breed for years from selected from of units layers.

The winning pen was a pen of Silver Wyandot-tes, with a total of 1,224 eggs for the year laid by six hens if we stopped with this statement the breeders of Silver Wyandottes might be justined in claiming superiority for their breed in laying qualities. In fact, in a prominent poultry journal, in last month's issue, the writer noticed

an advertisement of the at the top of the list contest. But the infe contest. But the inle pen of Silver Wyandott Silver Wyandottes will justified, when one obse pens in the contest, an this same breed, as we 52, 58, 59, 64, 72, 76, of White Wyandottes an ahead of the second pe 4, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12 were Nos. 93 and 44. Vered all along the line tered all along the line. was No. 87. Black from top to bottom of vincing proof that it is that counts, is found year's contest both the were Silver Wyandottes

In this year's contes from the three varieties are the varieties which part of the attention The Silver Wyandotte

gives the account of the contest, that the men bushels for export.

matter in anyone's mind, a careful study of the

made in breeding layers by some breeders. Many a person will think it wise to mate a Leghorn cock to large hens, in order to get pullets which will lay better than their mothers, showing that they recognize the influence of the cock on the laying qualities of his pullets, but when they come to breeding pure-bred stock they entirely overlook the fact that the pullets from a Wyandotte or Plymouth cock of a bred-to-lay strain, and those from a Leghorn cock of a bred-to-lay strain, will run so close in number of eggs produced that it is hard to say which will win, while those from a Leghorn cock of a poor-laying strain will lay much less than either of the others. A great many seem to think that it makes no difference about the family or strain, so long as they have a Wyandotte, Plymouth or Leghorn cock, or one from some variety with a laying reputation. Such persons should watch a laying contest for a time. They would soon become anxious about the laying qualities in the ancestry of their male birds.

the State Experiment Station of Maine has succeeded in breeding Brahmas which will average 160 eggs a year. Those who believe that the profit in poultry depends upon the number of eggs produced, should remember that, while there is a difference in breeds, the thing of greatest importance is to know the breeding of one's stock and to breed from laying strains only.
Wi I. T.

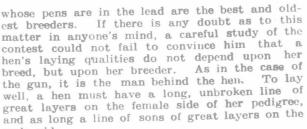
Poultrymen vs. Poultrymonen.

A writer in Commercial Post tates that women are better poultry-rate men, and gives various reasons, most of which are, no doubt, just as true in this country as elsewhere. Western women, however, cannot show what they can do in poultry taking without some assistance from the men in arranging proper buildings, and attending to such details as cleaning the pens, There is no busier person in this country

than the average woman on the farm.

The writer referred to says: My wife can start the henseto laying leggs when the weather is awayo below zero manda this as a trick Tican hardly do myself," Anwoman camet beat a man in everything connected with the chicken business, for when it comes to making and repairing coops, driving naila digging holes with a spade making fences, or building canything, they are on failure My wife is a perfect failure when mitter comentate digging a hole in the ground deep enough and big enough to bury a dead hen in, but when it comes to arranging things around the premises, fixing nice. Cosy nests, and coaxing the hens to have been in discount them dainties, from the premises, fixing them dainties, from the table, printing them dainties, from the otable, printing arden, a woman will double discount a manyon women are naturally more gentle in disposition, and for that reason are better fitted to look after the here are

after the hens agit rollides de Milhen two hens are fighting, a wamen will gently part them before they have killed a number of chicks or injure themselves; while a man, will let them fight it out, if it takes all summer and kills all the chicks in the barnyard. If a man would conclude to separate two belligerent hens, he would throw one over the barn and kick the other over the



Just here is where the greatest mistake is

An interesting point in this connection is that

By Mrs. Anna L. Jack. A proper rotation of crops is necessary if suc-

A Second Crop Vegetable.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

cessful results are to be expected, and in most cases it is important to adopt a regular system of cropping the garden. After the early peas or lettuce the land can produce a second crop of turnips, that are more tender than if seed is sown earlier in the season. The ground being in good heart, seed can be sown in shallow drills, twelve inches apart, and thinned out as soon as they are large enough. If weather is hot the black fly is likely to discover the young plants as soon as they have made the first leaves, but can be kept in check by a sprinkling with unleached ashes and sulphur. Too(flittle importance is attached to deep culture by digging, or by plow, in the vegetable garden, and it has proved a sad drawback to the systems of most of the roots in the crisppess Anoducad by quick growth. Soils differmand itangquires some knowledge to get the most out depothe land

quick growth. Soils differ; and it negares some knowledge to get the most out to reduce the land without being any detriment to reduce the land. The more rapidly, the turning growth that better flavored it will be and ine land cannot be too rich for this grop. Ald sod, or newly-cleared land produces the larges, and less than the land produces the larges, and less the larges and larges and larges and larges and larges are vidently, as well known in a large and the larges of which the larges are larges and larges or as a missile, for we find in the metry wives of Windsor, the rather strangs family, and that bowled to death with the larges family, and that sometimes, when the seed of the turning and that sometimes, when the seed of the turning and that large larges of brassica, taking from out of the large larges and larges are a winter vegetable to ald larges variety for the more larges and larges and larges are a winter vegetable to ald larges variety for the more largest la

FUNGOUS DISEASES OF BRAMBLES

to imithe uniority of papping there instinct which leads who secentalism and united actions ment, which cans no describing the state of the catered to. Alf work and no play makes Jack and all plays with an all plays with the schoolboy. Mereaver keeping too much to one a gethermost tinneriable has to dency stormaker one i 'gqueen' benechtly nirritable, merbidi evem conceivedier one selden nilinds an open-hearted; whole somed, 10 good are round individual who does not have a reasonable amount of intercourse with his neighbors, or hers, as the case may be. It takes association with others to rub off the angles and developet the rup of thies: "Granted that behis is trie, then pionics, social gatherings, etc. and an analysis of time, But the Phisping Deckerky to at belanced development, and should be encouraged mentery rural community Appropositohis quastion the Jarmer's Review tells on a orather anaque cort of entertainment which was a minuented at in Massachusetts last year, milnytheirspring in liecturer of the grange presented to atamy of the members a seed potato, to be splanted and tagaingrease exmibited in the fall a of then they observed "notato might the hall a fall a fal

Possibly the Massachuseus experiment may suggest an idea for somewhat similar reunions along "potato" or some other line and the coming summer; Hand reunional-tip withich (aprofit and pleasure may be advantagebusly neombined. of Gooseberry—usually worst on English varieties. Gooseberry Mildew (Schame)

The Logic of Spraying

plied to orchards to cheral pallactude to applied to orchards to cheral pallactude to simply and high total or applied to repair the truit from various injurious insects and fungers diseases. The application of any one remedy will grot lauswer formall insect remedies. Several of these require special treatmentangillie workingquires aconstant attention, beginning with the first movement of avegetation in early spring. - [Un.1. James z Flenchen Abelore the N. S. Fruit-growers' Association.



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ground. Do their homes have profits dected during ply the daily hey will sup poultry and

J. R. H.