

poplar land. Under the former class is land on which tamarack predominates, mixed with spruce; the latter, where poplar (white wood) predominates, mixed with birch, balsam and pine. The tamarack land is covered with from one to twelve inches of sphagnum moss. In this alone the trees stand. When the moss is burnt off, the trees sit up on top of the ground; not only the tamarack, which are all dry, but the green spruce, also. The stumps must be drawn off and burned. Frequently stump-pullers are used, but a good horse or a team will jerk them out. The stumps must come off, because the wide, spreading roots forbid the use of plow or harrow. A dry summer is favorable for cleaning this kind of land. Two men and a team can clear an acre a day ready for mow or binder. With poplar land the process must of necessity be different. No machinery will pull a big poplar stump. Dynamite, also, besides being costly, will not make good work. The intermixed balsam and pine also have a firm hold in the ground. The roots not spreading on the ground, it is possible to cultivate between the stumps. The practice in this case is to get the land into hay, and leave it so till the poplar stumps are well decayed. Then use a team with block and line, or a capstan machine, for the final pulling of the stumps.

On one occasion I gave a contract to have 15 acres cleared in Rainy River Valley. I paid \$30 per acre. Everything was burned up except the sawlogs; there were 375 of these taken from the clearing. Then I had a fence made—cedar posts set three feet in the ground, and eight feet apart; then three wires, and a heavy pole on top. I furnished the settler with seed oats and timothy and clover seed. He sowed this seed broadcast. Then he made a drag of bush, and hitched a team to it, and pulled it over the ground until all the seed was covered. The ground was in fine condition. The oats on that field were six feet high. A splendid stand of grass was secured.

I know one settler this year who has 40 acres on the "burn." This land is now almost clear. All the stumps are being removed. He intends to seed down the entire 40 acres. He will sow oats, clover and timothy, and use the disk to pulverize the ground. He will grow a splendid crop of oats the first year, and will get a good stand of grass.

This settler came from one of the lower Provinces. He did not have money enough to bring his wife. I found him employment on a farm. He borrowed \$75, and sent transportation for his wife and four children. He continued to work out until he had a little money ahead, then he entered 160 acres twenty-five miles away from Port Arthur, two miles from a railway station. This farm cost him fifty cents. Then he built a log house and managed to get his family in it. He continued to drive a delivery wagon in the city. For a year or more he would work until midnight on Saturday, then take his wheel and go out to his farm, arriving there early on Sunday morning, returning to his work Sunday night. He was a faithful little worker. From poverty to a fine home in five years. He will put 40 acres in crop this year. R. A. BURRISS.

Thunder Bay District.

## THE DAIRY

### Over 94 Cwt. per Cow.

Milk record for last milking period. "Mount Dairy":

Cow.	Pounds.
1. Holstein-Friesian	10,690
2. " "	9,201
3. " "	13,534
4. " "	8,000
5. Grade Holstein-Friesian	13,164
6. " "	9,970
7. " "	9,968
8. " "	9,806
9. " "	12,194
10. " Shorthorn	9,400
11. " "	8,552
12. " "	12,048
13. " "	9,726
14. " "	8,700
15. " "	8,275
16. " "	7,005
17. " "	7,268
18. " "	7,943
19. " "	6,226
20. " "	6,880
Total pounds	188,550

This makes an average of 9,427.5 pounds each. Besides these, we have five two-year old Holstein-Friesian heifers in their first milking averaging 1,000 pounds milk a month for the first five and six months they have been milking, so that we are certain that their average for first milking period will equal that of rest of the

herd, and make the average for whole 25 cows over 9,000 pounds each. We give this record in order to exhibit the beneficial effects of systematic and regular weighing of the milk, placing a pure-bred bull at the head of the herd, and weeding out all the unprofitable cows.

When we began weighing our milk, we found an average of less than 4,000 pounds a year, seven years ago. The following year we got it up to 5,000 pounds, and gradually raised it until present average. In this list there are five cows whose average is less than 8,000 pounds. They must go before another year, unless they do better, which they may, as they are all young cows. We are striving for a 10,000-pound herd. We keep the heifer calves of the best cows, and sell the rest. MOUNT DAIRY.  
Halton Co., Ont.

## POULTRY.

### Eggs in Warm Weather.

Milo M. Hastings, of the Animal Husbandry Department, Washington, makes the following suggestions for handling eggs in warm weather:

1. Hens that produce not only a goodly number of eggs, but eggs of moderately large size, weighing two ounces each on an average—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, Leghorns or Minorcas may be expected to do this.
2. Good housing, regular feeding and watering, and, above all, clean, dry nests.
3. Daily gathering of eggs, and, when the temperature is above eighty degrees, gathering twice a day.
4. The confining of all broody hens as soon as discovered.



A Scotch Shepherd and His Charge.

5. The rejection as doubtful of all eggs found in a nest that was not visited the previous day. Such eggs should be used at home, where each may be broken separately.
6. The placing of all summer eggs, as soon as gathered, in the coolest place available.
7. The prevention at all times of moisture in any form coming in contact with the egg shells.
8. The disposal of young cockerels before they begin to annoy the hens. Also, the selling or confining of old male birds from the time hatching is over until cool weather in fall.
9. The using of cracked and dirty, as well as small, eggs at home. Such eggs, if consumed when fresh, are perfectly wholesome, but when marketed are discriminated against, and are likely to become an entire loss.
10. The marketing of all eggs at least once a week, and oftener when convenience allows.
11. Keeping eggs as cool and dry as possible while on the way to town and while in country stores.
12. Keeping away from musty cellars or bad odors.

### Standardization of Eggs.

The British National Poultry Organization Society has issued a leaflet by the leading poultry expert in Great Britain, Edward Brown, F. L. S., which usefully lays down the principles that should guide producers, with a view to realization of the best prices for the best eggs. Eleven points are mentioned, as follows: (1) Size. The consumers' preference is for eggs weighing 2 oz. each, or 15 pounds per 120 eggs. Illustrations are given which show the relative sizes of eggs weighing from 13 to 18 pounds per score (120). (2) Shape. Medium formations are preferred; anything in the direction of malformation militates against value. (3) Shell. Roughness of shell is undesirable; the smoother it is, the better. (4) Bloom. A new-laid egg has a bright, shiny coating, and experienced buyers can tell the age more or less by appearance. Washing is undesirable. A dirty-shelled egg is useless for the best trade. (5) Color. Tinted eggs are often preferred, and to meet the demand there should be a fair proportion of "brown" eggs. (6) New-laidness. When one or two days old, the white of an egg when boiled does not inspissate to the extent that it will later, but remains milky, clothly and flaky. After from three to five days, this condition disappears; something has gone which makes for flavor and quality, and such eggs do not command the top prices. (7) Fullness. One sign of "new-laidness" is that the egg shall be full, by which is meant that the air space is scarcely visible. Observations on the evaporation of eggs, made in cool weather by Mr. Brown, show that out of 120 eggs, one egg contents disappeared in six days, two in 13 days, three in 21 days, four in 29 days, five in 36 days, six in 47 days, and seven in 60 days. (8) Brightness. By this is meant clearness of contents through the shell, not dull opaqueness. There must be no spots which represent moulds or dark areas, generally betokening development of the germ or bacterial colonies in the white. (9) The white and the yolk ligaments must be strong and firm, and the yolk also round. A flat yolk means age. These qualities are not revealed until the shell is broken. (10) Color of yolk. The best eggs have a reddish-yellow look, not pure yellow. This, also, is not ascertainable until the shell is broken. (11) Infertile eggs keep better than those that are impregnated. Mr. Brown states his conviction that if infertile eggs could be guaranteed for market purposes, they would soon win favor. Large producers, he says, may easily secure this result, and small ones, also, if they set themselves to do so.

### Winter Eggs.

Although I do not pretend to be a professional hand at feeding poultry, I will endeavor to give you a brief outline of the best way I have found to feed laying hens during the cold winter months. In the first place, I think a person should have a decided liking for poultry to obtain the best results. We keep about 200 hens, divided into two pens of 100 each, the pullets in one pen, and the yearlings in the other. The houses are not anything extra, only frame buildings, but quite cosy for the hens on a cold day. I make a practice of feeding three times a day. In the morning I feed about one-third oats and two-thirds wheat, scattered in a good litter of chaff and straw, which keeps them busy till about noon, when they get a few boiled potatoes, and the table scraps mashed up well and mixed with bran, to which is added a tablespoon of salt and a little common pepper. When evening comes, the pens are all swept out and re-littered, in which I feed chiefly all wheat, unless of an extra cold night, when they get a little corn or split peas. We give them all the separated milk they want to drink in the forenoon, and clear spring water for the afternoon. Our fowls are mostly all White Leghorns.

I cannot give you the exact number of dozens they laid each month, as our market day is on Wednesday, which would sometimes come on the first of the month, and again on the fourth to the eighth, so I just set the eggs down each market day which we sold, and the amount received. Now, in January this year there were only four Wednesdays, and February came in on Wednesday, so you will readily see I could not give the correct number sold in each month, though I could give you the number of dozens sold each month, counting from the first Wednesday in December to the same day in January, and so on, up till the first Wednesday in May. From December 1st to January 4th sold 188 doz.; January 4th to February 8th, 196 doz.; February 8th to March 8th, 225 doz.; March 8th to April 5th, 299 doz.; April 5th to May 3rd, 290 doz.; making a total of 1,198 doz. for the five months, for which we received \$261.29, besides the \$8.50 worth we used at home during the four winter months. I have not kept account of the amount we used since the 29th of March, which has been quite heavy, on account of setting. We also use more in the house now. CHAS. E. SEELER.

Simcoe Co., Ont.