The Monitor's Agricultural Department

For the Use and Benefit of Farmers.

Correspondence, Suggestions and Inquiries welcomed to these columns.

Profitable Egg Production.

Department of Agriculture,
Commissioner's Branch,
Ottawa, May 5, 1904.

For all farmers a most profitable branch of the poultry business is the production of eggs during the winter, says Mr. F. C. Hare, Chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa. Every winter there is a great demand for new laid eggs; the supply is always limited and high prices are paid. In the large cities strictly fresh eggs sold readily during the past winter at from forty to sixty cents per dozen. Same farmers are so situated that they can maintain a city trade in fresh eggs throughout the year. A premium of several cents a dozen can usually be obtained for new-laid eggs shipped weekly to the city merchant.

MARKET REQUIREMENTS.

There is a growing preference on the home markets for brown shelled eggs. The shells of the eggs should be wiped clean if necessary and the eggs graded in size. For shipment to the merchant they should be packed in cases holding twelve dozens or thirty dozens each. Eggs to be palatable should be eaten in a strictly fresh condition; therefore they should reach the consumer without unnecessary delay. This requires (1) that the eggs be collected regularly every day and stored in a cool room (temperature 40 to 50 deg. F.) until a sufficient number are on hand to deliver to a dealer; (2) that the dealer forward the eggs to the merchant at least once a week, and (3) that the merchant protect the eggs from deterioration while in his possession

PULLETS FOR WINTER LAYING.

As a general rule pullets hatched during May or early June will prove most profitable for winter laying. Farmers who expect to make a specialty of high-priced new-laid eggs next winter should at the present time be hatching out a good number of chicks from which to select suitable pullets. The cockerels should be sold in the early fall. Unless they are housed in the fields and require little attention or extra feed, the most profitable age for marketing is four months. After that age the cost of feed per pound of gain in live weight rapidly increases.

The pullets should be comfortably and permanently housed in the fall; transferring mature pullets to a Early winter laying demands liberal feeding, which included in addition to the grain, waste meat or animal food and vegetable food. From two flocks of Barred Plymouth Rock pullets that were liberally fed from birth for early maturity at the Pondville, Que., Illustration Station, eggs were gathered daily after the pullets were four months and one week old. Experiments at the Utah Experiment Station showed that the profits from young hens or pullets was about five times greater than that from hens three to four years old. Not only did the old hens lay considerably fewer eggs, but the eggs were worth less per dozen. This is accounted for by the fact that the pullets laid a larger proportion of their eggs in winter, when the price was good.

BREEDING FOR WINTER LAYERS.

When the pullets are forced for winter egg production there should be kept in addition another breeding pen of selected fowls from which to rear the chicks. A hen or pullet that commences to lay in the spring will at that time produce stronger-germed eggs for hatching than will another that has had her vitality impaired by winter laying.

The farmer should select from the flock of pullets ten or twelve of the best winter layers, placing a regular band or a piece of wire around the leg each. The next winter these pullets (then yearling hens) should be separated from the laying hens and kept in good health and medium flesh, but not fed for winter laying. In February or March they should be mated with a suitable cockerel, and their rations increased so as to bring them into laying at the time when their eggs are required for hatching. Such a process of selection would soon produce a particularly fine strain of winter layers.

EXPORTING EGGS.

The export trade carries off the surplus eggs produced during the summer months when prices are low, but has little or no effect on the price of new-laid eggs in winter. Efforts to increase our export trade in eggs need not, therefore, alarm consumers in cities or towns. Eggs that are placed in cold storage from April till July are shipped to Great Britain for the September and October trade; those that go into cold storage in the fall are exported during the winter months. All these are sold in Great Britain as "Canadian fresh eggs."

Yours very truly,
W. A. CLEMONS,
Publication Clerk.

To Prevent Potato Scab.

Potato scab is a disease which renders the potatoes unsightly, unsalable and unsuited for use. The best preventive is to treat the seed with a corrosive sublimate.

Before planting, soak the seed for ninety minutes in a solution of two ounces of corrosive sublimate to sixteen gallons of water.

As a further precaution never plant potatoes on land where scabby potatoes have recently been grown. Fresh stable manure favors the development of potato scab and should not be used directly on the potato land in places where potatoes are likely to scab. Newly cleared land on or fresh clover sod are favorable to potato growing.

Orange Meat
The Nation's Cereal

Dairying on a Small Scale.

There are many farmers who practice general farming, keeping enough cows to pay the grocery bill, who do not feel that their business in this line is large enough to warrant using the best modern appliances and conducting the business along the lines laid down by the best dairying authorities. Each man must judge for himself as to whether it is advisable to put in a separator and to build a silo. It is probable that a separator will pay for itself in a comparatively short time, even where but a few cows are kept. If not, add a few more to the herd and arrange to save all the butter fat that is produced. If cows are kept, they should have the feed that will enable them to produce the most profit for the owner, and it is the general experience of practical dairying that the silo is an advantage in producing milk cheaply. But whether silo and separators are adopted or not, most farmers who keep cows could improve their methods of feeding and the general conduct of the business.

It would be wise for many to have their cows come fresh in the Fall or early Winter, rather than in Spring as so many do. The price of butter is higher in Winter, and the farmer has less other work to demand his time and attention, than during the Summer months. Many farmers allow their cows to go dry all Winter, and while feeding them, receive no income from the herd.

Of course, a cow giving milk will require more feed and better care than one running dry, but she must be fed roughage anyway, and the grain which would be required to make milk would be paid for many times over by the butter she produced. To make a cow do her best in the Winter she should be warmly housed and not be allowed to run out during cold, stormy weather. Silage is a great advantage, but if fed bright sweet clover hay and corn fodder, bran or ground corn, she will do well, especially if a few roots can be added to the ration to meet the craving for green feed. If the roughage is chiefly clover, a greater amount of fat-producing elements will be required in the grain, add a large amount of corn meal which can be profitably used. If the roughage is largely corn stalks, timothy hay and oat straw, the grain ration should be composed largely of feeds rich in protein.

The Fruit Crop.

A late report from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, says:

"The replies to enquiries by the Fruit Division at Ottawa concerning the injuries done by frost and mice indicate that the loss from these causes this year will be very serious indeed. The injuries from mice will amount to 25 per cent of all nursery stock and young trees under four years of age in Ontario and Quebec. The Maritime Provinces suffered to a much less extent. British Columbia escaped almost entirely. Little or no precaution was taken anywhere to prevent the ravages f mice.

The damage by frost, though exceedingly serious in Ontario and Quebec, will not affect to any great extent the amount of fruit put on the market this year, except in the case of plums and peaches. Apples and pears were seriously injured along the northern border of the fruit belt. The Baldwin, Greening, Ontario, Spy and Blenheim have been killed in places where they are usually considered hardy. Top-grafting only were slightly increases the hardiness of this variety. None of the large apple-producing sections were seriously injured.

The Flemish Beauty Pear again proved one of the hardiest of good varieties. In both apple and pear orchards the trees suffered much less from frost and more from mice when grown in sod or cover crop.

Plums were killed in some of the heavy plum-producing sections, and in all probability the buds are so seriously injured everywhere as to render a heavy crop this year improbable.

The reports from the Essex peach district show a damage approaching that of 1899; 50 per cent of the trees will be killed outright. The Niagara district is not so severely injured. The Crawford type proved particularly tender.

Cherries are also injured severely in bud. Small fruits escaped with less injury.

The Best Liniment

"I have derived great benefit from the use of Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and lumbago," says Mrs. Anna Hagelgans, of Tuckahoe, N. J. "My husband used it for a sprained back and was also quickly relieved. In fact, it is the best family liniment I have ever used. I would not think of being without it. I have recommended it to many and they always speak very highly of it and declare its merits are wonderful." For sale by S. N. Weare.

—A medical journal of repute calls attention to the agency of boots and shoes worn on the street in disseminating disease. It is noted moreover, that "the inside of a shoe is never cleaned." In cholera epidemics it is claimed the mortality has been unusually high among boot blacks, thus indicating good reason for the warning. While trailing skirts on the streets have long been held up as a most likely means of catching up disease germs and disseminating them, it is a wonder the danger in footwear has not been sooner thought of or, at least, made public.

An Aggravating Cough Cured.

A customer of ours who had been suffering from a severe cough for six months bought two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy from us and was entirely cured by one and a half bottles of it. It gives perfect satisfaction with our trade.—Haynes-Parker & Co., Lineville, Ala. For sale by S. N. Weare.

Lime Is Not A Fertilizer.

The Ohio Experiment Station, at Wooster, in press bulletin, issue a warning to farmers:

"Lime is absolutely indispensable to plant growth, yet it is required in comparatively small accounts. Our cereal crops, for instance, contain about two pounds of phosphoric acid and three pounds of potash for every pound of lime, while all soils except the clear sands contain much more lime than phosphoric acid and at least as much lime as potash. The abundance of lime is shown in the fact that water which has been for any length of time in contact with the soil is always very hard, but only one grain of lime to the gallon of water, a quantity that could be detected under ordinary condition, would supply twice the amount of lime needed by a clover crop, which is the only one of our ordinary farm crops that contain as much lime as potash

Lime, however, serves other purposes than as simple plant food. One of the most important of these is the correction of acidity in the soil. When a soil becomes acid clover will not thrive upon it, and when this condition occurs an application of lime may be necessary, a point thoroughly demonstrated at the Ohio Experiment Station, where a luxuriant crop of clover has been grown on limed land, while the clover on unlimed land alongside was a complete failure.

Performs still another important function in liberating plant food already in the soil. If a little lime be mixed with strong manure, such as hen manure, an odor of ammonia will become apparent. This means that the lime is liberating the ammonia from the manure and that it is escaping into the air. If lime be mixed with the soil similar action will take place. If a crop be growing upon the soil it may absorb part of the escaping ammonia but this large crop is made at the expense of the soil stores of plant food and if there stores are not maintained by manuring or fertilizing the soil will soon refuse to respond to lime, because all the material in it upon which lime can act has been drawn out, and the soil is poorer than if no lime had been used.

European farmers who have used lime for years have become so convinced of its injurious effect when used in this way that they say: "Lime enriches the father but impoverishes the son," and it is customary in some places to prohibit the uses of lime in leasing land.

Some of those who have lime to sell in Ohio are advertising it as a fertilizer, claiming that it is "better and cheaper than phosphate." But the Ohio Experiment Station would earnestly warn all farmers against using lime as a substitute for manure or fertilizers. When used as an adjunct to liberal manuring or fertilizing lime may be made to perform a most important service, but its use as a substitute for manure or fertilizer means ruin to the soil.

Where the clover is failing to grow the use of lime is indicated. For this purpose the common quick-lime is all that is required. Manure or fertilizer must first be used before lime will produce any lasting benefit. Lime is not a fertilizer and its use as a fertilizer will bring ultimate loss.

Tonsilitis is Going Around

And everybody is wondering what to do. Here is a simple cure. Use a gargle of Nerviline and water as recommended in the directions, and rub your throat and chest vigorously with Nerviline. This has been tested and proved successful a thousand times. Nerviline is a specific for tonsilitis and in fact we know of nothing half so good for breaking up colds, curing tight chest and all muscular pains. Try a bottle of Nerviline; price 25c.

—How criminal is the negligence of the father and mother who do not provide the right attractions at home for the children because they themselves are so deeply immersed in business or society that they have no time for the discharge of the greatest duties which ever came to any human being. No children belonging to homes or the sort about which we are talking need run the streets after dark if the right spirit is in the father or mother.

—There are some kinds of business which may be fairly advertised in a few inches of newspaper space; but a successful merchant struck a fact when he said that in the case of most establishments "the people will rate their importance and enterprise according to the prominence of their newspaper advertisements."

Nothing Like Experience.

"One truth learned by actual experience does more good than ten experiences one hears about." Tell a man that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will cure cholera morbus, and he will most likely forget it before the end of the day. Let him have a severe attack of that disease, feel that he is about to die, use this remedy, and learn from his own experience how quickly it gives relief, and he will remember it all his life. For sale by S. N. Weare.

—"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man sits on de do' steps an' thinks he's smart enough to run de gov'ment, when he ain't got judgment enough to keep de cow out'n de garden."

CONTINUE
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Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a. m.
Sunday Services: 1st Sunday in the month 7.00 p. m. All other Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.
Holy Communion: 3rd and 5th Sundays at 8 a. m., 2nd and 4th Sundays at 11 a. m.
Week day service in Schoolroom, consisting Litany and Bible Class, Friday 7.30 p. m.; other times according to notice.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, BELLEISLE.

1st Sunday in month, 10.30 a. m. (The Holy Communion is administered at this service.) All other Sundays at 3 p. m.
Sunday School and Bible Class: 1st Sunday in month at 9.45 a. m. All other Sundays at 1.45 p. m.
Week day service, Thursday 7.30 p. m., other times according to notice.

YOUNG'S COVE.

1st Sunday in the month at 2.30 p. m.
All seats free and unappropriated.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. E. E. Daley, pastor. Bible Class and Sabbath-school at 10 a. m.; preaching service at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday and Friday evenings of every week.

PROVIDENCE METHODIST CHURCH.—Rev. Benj. Hills, pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.; Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30; Epworth League every Friday evening at 7.30. Strangers always welcome.
Granville: Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m and 3 p.m., alternately. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m.
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We will mention a few prices of articles:
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Sale begins to-day and continues until goods are sold.
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NOTICE

ALL persons having any legal demands against the estate of ROBERT H. HUTT, late of East Inglisville, County of Annapolis, farmer, deceased, will render the same duly attested within three months from date, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE A. WHITMAN, Trustee

East Inglisville, January 18th, 1904.—tf

The Household.

TIRESOME IMITATORS.

The dull person may be a bore when being normal, when chewing the cud, as it were, quite unconscious of cow-like resemblance, but the dull person convulsively endeavoring to be witty, smart, full of repartee and happy allusion is intolerably and altogether maddening. Many smart American women are what they are by the grace of nature, the exertions of the exclusive modistes and the education of brilliant society. Others are what they are by the grace of nature and are most charming and least dull when most natural. There is a genuine attraction in simplicity and sincerity even when these qualities are not allied with remarkable wit or buoyed up by exceptional gayety. The moment when we are liable to become a curse to ourselves and others is the moment when we begin to try to play a part.

Oh, what a joy it is in society and often in the home to come across a perfectly natural woman! How she refreshes you! How she sets you at your ease! I am not especially fond of fine needlework or addicted to fancy knitting, but I remember to this hour a delightful talk I once had at a dinner party with a dear old lady given over to these two innocent pursuits, who was artless enough to assume that I shared her sense of their importance. And so I did while she was telling me about them.

Some time ago I read a clever article attacking people for smiling too much and begging them not to smile unless there was something to smile at. My advice to them would be never to force a smile, but never to check a smile that was coming naturally. Be natural. All this advice to do and not to do tends to the fostering of self-consciousness, and self-consciousness is a hideous thing.

As with smiling, so with dullness. To a certain extent natural dullness can be minimized. The heavy person can throw out a bag or two of sand and render the brain balloon a little lighter, capable of soaring some feet higher. For instance, she can educate herself. She can read, see, do and so assert herself. But do not, for heaven's sake, let her emulate the "verve" of some strenuous and sparkling creature made by nature as unlike her as the diamond is unlike the pearl.

In being imitative most people become actively tiresome. It is better to be a sedative than an irritant, to resemble the hop pillow than adulterated cayenne pepper.

Our age is full of voices telling us to do this and do that, be this and be that. I should reply to them, "I'm going to be myself."

GETTING RID OF RUBBISH IS THE BEST WAY TO CLEANLINESS.

The best thing that could happen to the average house is to get rid of about half the stuff it contains. The habit of home-keepers should be to guard against household congestion. At this season of the year, when would be advisable for every woman housecleaning is about to be done, it to go over the house from top to bottom in order to get rid of all this nuisance.

Many homes are not only filled up with fine articles that the over-careful housekeeper fears the air and sunshine might fade an elegant rug, carpet or some fine drapery. Household furnishings that are too delicate to stand fresh air should be eliminated at once, and scientific housekeeper cannot afford to give room to anything that is not healthy and substantial. A house that is too fine for use is seldom kept as clean as it should be, for the reason that pure air and sunshine are excluded, and a home full of impure air is just as dirty as one where soap and water are used too sparingly. Sunshine purifies, and cannot be excluded from the home that is well kept and clean.

It is often a good thing when people are obliged to move. It is then they will see the folly of collecting unnecessary articles of futniture that serve to crowd rooms and attract dust.

CHILDREN AND NUTMEGS.

"Every careful mother," said a doctor who had just treated a child made violently ill from chewing a nutmeg, "should keep nutmegs as far out of reach of her children as she does the ammonia bottle or the carbolic acid. Nutmegs are a deadly posion. I remember a case about six years ago where a boy eight years old died in great agony after chewing and swallowing two nutmegs. As a general rule small children do not like to interfere with pepper, ginger and similar aromatic spices left around in kitchen cupboards. One taste is enough usually. But it seems to be a fact that most children will chew nutmegs if they can get them."

TRYING WORK FOR TOTS.

Many physicians are "down" on headwork, and they recommend mothers to discourage their little daughters in trying their eyesight over headwork. Do not hasten the day when your daughters must go to the oculist to have her eyes examined for prescription glasses. The long curriculum of lessons in modern schools, the claims of text books, music lessons and drawing lessons, make quite enough demand on the eyesight of a growing girl without the unnecessary claims of "fancy work."

—If it's bilious attack, take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and a quick recovery is certain. For sale by S. N. Weare.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Jokers' Corner.

HOW HE PROPOSED.

Herbert stopped rowing, ostensibly to rest.

"Amelia," he said, with an elaborate affectation of unconcern, to the young woman sitting in the stern of the boat. "There's a friend of mine that's head over heels—head over [illegible] mean—in love with a beautiful [illegible] and as good as she is beautiful. He had known her ever so many years and he has been going to see her a long time, but he's too big a coward—that what he says—to ask her, you know, if—"

Here his voice trembled a little and he paused to wipe his perspiring brow.

"Beautiful girl, is she?" queried the young woman, idly dipping her fingers in the water at the side of the boat.

"Loveliest in the world—that's what he says, I mean."

"What's her name?"

"He—he'd rather not have her name mentioned."

"Friend of yours, you say? Who is he?"

"Oh, I don't dare to tell you who he is. He might not like it."

"Very much in love with her, is he?"

"Clean gone. He says it makes him fairly ache."

"And he is afraid to tell her so?"

"Yes; he—he says he can't guess from the way she treats him whether she—er—likes him or not. He's a coward—that's what he is."

"What are you telling me about him for?"

"Well—he—he asked me what I thought he'd better do, and I couldn't advise him. I suppose I—I'd be just as big a coward as he is. That's why I'm asking you. Why what do you think he ought to do? Tell her and run the risk?"

"I am sure I don't know."

Herbert gasped, swallowed—and changed the subject.

"Isn't this water clear?" he said. "You can see the sand and the stones at the bottom. How deep it is, and yet how transparent!"

"Yes," she said. "So like you, Herbert!"

* * * *

"Dear girl," he whispered, fifteen minutes later, as he stroked her companion, caressingly, "how did you know I was telling my own story?"

"Oh, you goose!"

YANKEE NERVE.

The London Tit-Bits records a fine example of Yankee nerve in the following successful bluff:

(Scene: A railway carriage) Englishman (addressing Yankee in opposite corner—"Excuse me. This is not a smoking carriage."

No reply.

Five minutes later (more brusquely)—"I must really trouble you to put out that cigar."

Still no reply.

One minute later—"Hang it, sir, if you don't put out that cigar I'll have you removed."

Still superb indifference on part of the Yankee. Train stops. Englishman calls guard and requests removal of Yankee. The latter breaks in coolly: "Guard, examine that man's ticket; it's third class."

Guard does so, finds the statement correct and marches the Englishman out, to the great astonishment of the other occupants of the carriage.

After the train had again started, another occupant, unable to restrain his curiosity, asks: "How did you know what ticket he had?"

Yankee (with a yawn)—"Saw it sticking out of his waistcoat pocket. Same color as my own."

—Frances had been brought up in a strictly Presbyterian household, and in all her nine years had never attended service in a church of another denomination. While on a visit with her mother to a part of the country far from her own home she entered the parlor one Saturday afternoon and eagerly asked: "Oh, mamma, may I go to the 'Piscopal church with Gertie ta-morrow? I'll promise not to believe a single word the minister says!"

—"How much is your candy?" asked little Joe.

"Six sticks for 5 cents," replied the dealer.

"Let me see," mused Joe. "Six sticks for 5 cents, five sticks for four cents, four sticks for three cents, three sticks for two cents, two sticks for one cent, one stick for nothin'. Gimme one stick, please."

—Little Elsie came home from her first day at school eager to show her mother the calisthenic exercises she had been learning.

"It's called fistical culture, mamma," she explained, "'cause you do it nearly all with your fists."

—Johnny: "What's your papa's business?"

Tommy: "He writes poetry and funny things for the papers."

Johnny: "Huh! That ain't a business! That's somethin' that ails him."

—Mr. Newedd: "What! No cook stove in the house? I gave you money to buy one."

Mrs. Newedd: "Yes, my love, but I found I hadn't enough to buy a stove and hire a cook, too, so I let the stove go. But the cook is here, and she's a treasure. She has just gone out to get us some crackers and cheese."

—The Groom: "Our anniversary! What anniversary, dearest?"

The Bride (sadly): "Have you forgotten so soon? We've been married a week to-day."

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