

is all the embryo has to live on," he said, "and it appears as if some of the chickens stand a much bigger chance of avoiding scragginess than others. They get a better start in life. But we shall probably find when we consult practical men that the dark eggs are laid by the bigger breeds of birds, and thus the chicken which had most nourishment in the egg grows up to be the biggest fowl."

Poultry Hints

Feed your fowls liberally; give variety; but do not overfeed.

The shell of an egg being porous, it will quickly absorb odors, and these will affect the flavor.

It is not good for a fowl to be carried by the legs unless you are carrying it to the plucking shed.

The sex of eggs cannot be foretold, not one of the old-time theories in this particular having been proved.

The eggs from hens that are not mated will remain in a fresh condition twice as long as the eggs from mated hens.

The vices of feather pulling and egg eating are always more common in overcrowded flocks than in quarters where there is plenty of space for the fowls to exercise.

One can always start poultry keeping very cheaply. It does not call for many houses and fixtures. Common sense counts more than cash; in fact, the business cannot be conducted without it. A few dollars invested in pure bred stock, a place free from dampness and a good beginning has been made—Poultry.

Too highly stimulating food is apt to cause liver troubles.

Small potatoes make an excellent addition to the soft mash for fowls.

Sometimes it is necessary to look backwards as it is to look forward, and is as profitable.

Overfeeding of green bone is apt to produce leg troubles, diarrhoea, bowel complications, and worms.

Notes on Swine

After farrowing, sows should be kept separate for about a month.

When pigs are growing, grazing is im-

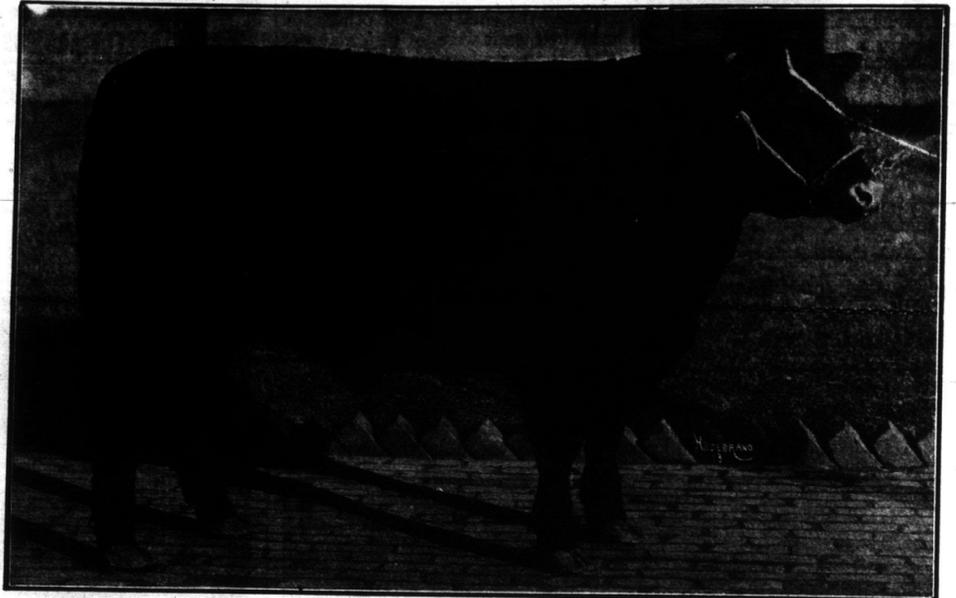
portant, and is conducive to health and profit.

Twenty-four hours after farrowing sows will need no feed. A little water, slightly warmed, is all that is necessary.

Potatoes are good for hogs, but they are best when cooked and mixed with some meal into a mash and fed warm.

With hogs as with all other stock no single breed possesses only good qualities.

As a rule, the quieter the sow can be kept during farrowing the better will be the results.



Glencarnock Victor II., owned by J. D. McGregor, Brandon. In 1912 he headed his class at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago. In December, 1913 he returned and was awarded Grand Championship by the Scotch judge who declared him to be one of the best he had ever judged.

The old-time pig-sty should be banished forever. It has given the hog his reputation for filth, and has no place now on the modern farm.

Pasture makes the cheapest hog feed on the farm and clover makes the best hog pasture. Sow clover seed liberally this spring.

The old sow that has been a good breeder and a good mother should be retained. Keep her as long as she can eat well.

Youngsters should be farrowed in dry quarters. A warm house keeps the sow quiet at farrowing time. An old stove and a little fuel often save a lot of pigs.

When pigs are kept eight months, when fully as good weights could have been obtained at six months, the profit is anything but what it should have been.

The most conservative course is to select the breed most popular in the vicinity and improve upon the common individuals by the use of improved boars.

The main object in the first few months of a pig's life is to produce bone, muscle and growth—sort of get him in shape to carry a big load of corn to market.

Never keep your brood sows closely confined. A reasonable amount of exercise is necessary in order to strengthen her muscles and give tone to her system.

If the trough for the sow is made flat and shallow, and the slop fed the sow is sweet and warm, the pigs will begin to eat at three weeks old; but if the food is cold and sour they will refuse it as long as the plans of nature give them warm sweet milk.

Gives Wheat Bran before Calving

Prof. J. M. Trueman, of the Connecticut Experiment Station, has great faith in putting a cow on wheat bran as the only grain ration ten days before she calves. On this point he said in a recent address: "I stop the full heavy ration and put her on wheat bran ten days before calving, and a liberal supply of her other feed unchanged to any extent has practically assured me good conditions at calving time." As a further testimony on this point, he says: "I have never had a cow with milk fever that was fed on bran ten days before calving. I never had a cow retain the afterbirth that was fed on bran ten days before calving if she delivered her calf at full time and was given all the warm water she wanted to drink right after calving."

Value of the Plow

Good cultivation is equal to a dressing of a good fertilizer. This axiom is strikingly confirmed by the result of some experiments reported by the Government agriculturist at the Cape. The experiment was carried out in the following manner. At the experiment station a piece of land was selected, divided into plots, and uniformly dressed with a complete fertilizer. After being plowed, as stated below, a cultivator was run over the land and oats sown with the drill.

Each successive plot however, had received one more ploughing than the previous one, and the yields rose correspondingly in steadily ascending order.

Plot 1.—Once ploughed yielded 750 lbs. oat hay per acre.

Plot 2.—Twice ploughed yielded 1,000 lbs. oat hay per acre.

Plot 3.—Thrice ploughed yielded 1,880 lbs. oat hay per acre.

Plot 4.—Four times ploughed yielded 3,800 lbs. oat hay per acre.

It is stated that equally striking results were obtained from the barley and wheat plots planted during the past year although the plots were each ploughed and harrowed once only, but each succeeding plot was cultivated once more than the previous one. The results of these experiments emphasize the importance of careful tillage, and show that, although manuring is highly important, yields can be still further and profitably increased by extra ploughing or cultivating. In India, where the peasants often find it difficult to obtain fertilizers, and labor is cheap, they depend largely on obtaining good crops by increased cultivation, and will frequently plough their land four or five times.

See Through Him

An Irish soldier in the Spanish-American war took sick and was reduced to a skeleton before he was allowed to return home.

"Well, I see you're back from the front," remarked an old acquaintance, whom he met.

"Is that so?" inquired the Irishman. "I knew I was awful thin, but I didn't know I was as thin as that."

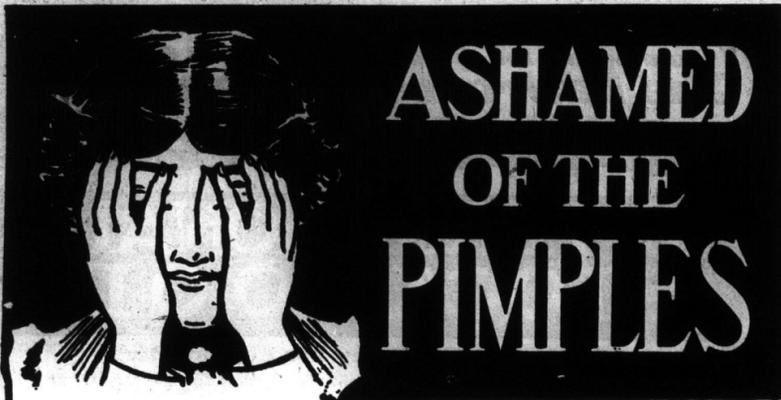
Self-Disgraced

In Boston, as everyone knows, the Symphony concerts are viewed in the light of sacred ceremonials. In this connection the story is told of two little girls of a certain family who returned from the Music Hall "in a state of mind." One of them carried an expression of deep scorn; the other an air of great dejection. "What is the matter, girls?" asked some member of the household. "Was the concert fine?"

"The concert was all right," responded Eleanor. "The trouble was with Mary. She disgraced herself."

"Disgraced herself?"

"Yes, she sneezed in the middle of the symphony."—Philadelphia Ledger.



Pimples and disfiguring skin diseases are particularly distressing to young ladies and gentlemen. The embarrassment is so great that you feel ashamed to appear among your young friends in society.

Fortunately, there is a cure for such annoying skin diseases by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. So much is heard of this great, soothing, healing ointment as a cure for eczema and the more serious diseases of the skin that many overlook it when bothered by pimples, blackheads, roughness of the skin and skin irritations.

It is surprising what Dr. Chase's Ointment will accomplish in a few days when applied frequently. Instead of merely covering up the disfigurement, and further aggravating the inflammation, it soothes and heals the skin, and leaves it soft, smooth and velvety.

PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS

Miss Carrie Altwater, Bittern Lake, Alta., writes:—"I was entirely cured of pimples and blackheads some months ago by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. As I have also found this ointment a splendid treatment for sunburn and chapped hands, I would not be without it in the house. It is the best I ever used."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers. Sample box mailed free, if you mention this paper. Edmansson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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