



Combination First Annual  
**AUCTION SALE**  
 OF  
**Pure Bred Swine**  
 COMPRISING  
**BERKSHIRES YORKSHIRES**  
**POLAND CHINAS**

THE CANORA LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION will offer at PUBLIC AUCTION at the town of Canora, Sask., on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd DECEMBER 1914, commencing at One o'clock p.m.,

**125 Pure Bred Hogs**

Of good breeding and serviceable ages. Certified Registered Pedigrees will be produced to show the breeding of all animals offered for sale.

The foundation stock of these herds was procured from the well-known prize-winning breeders, Messrs. McGregor and Bowman, F. H. Wieneke, John Campbell and A. D. McDonald & Son, and are the sons and daughters of show-ring individuals undefeated in Western Canada.

**Terms--Cash or Bankable Paper**

Responsible farmers of the Canora district, if unprepared to pay cash, may secure endorsement through the Live Stock Association. Sale will be held under cover, regardless of weather. Catalogues ready about November 15th. Buy single tickets and obtain standard certificates.

For further particulars address

**JOSEPH COUTTS, President**

**H. M. SUTHERLAND, Sec.-Treas.**

**Canora Live Stock Assn.**

Canora, Sask., October 20th, 1914.

## Poultry

### BRANDON DRESSED POULTRY SHOW

The third annual dressed poultry show will be held at Brandon on December 9 and 10. The object of the show is to encourage the production of high class poultry products on the farms and as such its efforts in the past have been very successful. Last year between ten and eleven tons of poultry were handled at this show. All entries are for sale, the show furnishing a cash market for all the dressed poultry that is exhibited. To this end buyers from both local and outside markets are being approached and it is confidently expected by the management that all the poultry offered for exhibit will be disposed of at top market prices. The rules are few, simple and easily complied with, the chief among them relating to the dressing and shipping of exhibits. Entries must be received before December 7 and must all be accompanied by the necessary entry fees. In regard to the killing and dressing of poultry arrangements have been completed with the department of agriculture, Winnipeg, for the services of an expert in poultry dressing, who will give practical demonstrations in killing and dressing poultry. This will be an excellent opportunity to learn how to prepare poultry that will command the highest market prices. Many cash prizes are being offered in the various classes and all who have poultry of any kind to dispose of during the winter would do well to write for full particulars concerning this Dressed Poultry Show from W. I. Smale, secretary-treasurer, Brandon.

### THE HARM OF INBREEDING

Among poultry raisers the harm of inbreeding is too often overlooked. Related stock, where a particular strain predominates, is sure to bring its reward in weak young chicks or an inheritable disease. The thoughtless poultryman is often content to overlook this fact, but nothing can compensate for such recklessness except to turn over a new leaf by the adoption of different methods.

The poultryman who isn't sure of himself along these lines had best secure the services of a competent judge at regular times to give pointers on keeping accounts of pedigrees and show how to make the business pay better. It is not possible to raise your standard of quality by better means. To be able to rely on a first-class breeder whose word is as good as a bond is a blessed privilege. Having found him, depend upon him to supply your urgent needs. If he loses his prestige and can no longer be depended upon, watch for that too, and watch for a reliable man to take his place.

One yard I have in mind has allowed interbreeding to go on for years, and there is to be seen a flock actually in poverty so far as vitality is concerned. There is a variety of colors and the individuals all have nearly a bantam weight and build. It is safe to say that not one hen or cockerel in the entire flock of a hundred or more can claim relation to blood outside the yard. Perhaps it is an extraordinary case. No pedigrees have been listed, the same rooster is retained year after year or until his usefulness has ended, when his next capable son is given the position, and every pullet, whether fit or unfit, is turned loose to resume maternal or egg-laying duties or to replace their dead ancestors. And yet the owner of that flock is trying his best to make his poultry pay. Poultry business upon such a routine surely cannot be profitable.—B.H.W.

### THIS HEN ROBS YOUR EGG BASKET

The hen that freezes her comb and feet.

The hen that is allowed to wade around in the snow and cold mud of winter.

The hen that roosts where the snow and sleet drift in on her back and cause her to contract colds and rheumatism.

The hen that is jammed into quarters that are too close, lacking in ven-

tilation and the highly essential supply of life-giving oxygen.

The hen that is forced to roost in filthy quarters. Not only will her health be impaired, but the lice will thrive under such conditions, making it impossible for her to produce the maximum number of eggs in winter.

The hen that is housed so early in the evening and turned from the roosting quarters so late in the morning that she spends more time sitting around than in exercise, thus rendering her organs inactive and non-productive.

The hen that is penned up in close, stuffy quarters during stormy days, or allowed to jump off the roost at day-break in the morning, scratching around in the filthy droppings for something to eat. A scratching shed, open to the south, with a foot of straw and litter in it to scatter the small grain in, will prevent this robbery.

The hen that is fed on a corn ration alone during the winter months. She becomes fat, inactive, with a torpid liver, unhealthy in general, and egg production is impossible. Small grain in the scratching-shed for the morning meal, a warm mash of two quarts bran, one quart corn chop, and one quart clover or alfalfa, with chopped vegetables, a handful of oil meal and a light sprinkling of salt, mixed with skim milk or water, for the noon meal; cracked or whole corn and wheat in the scratching shed in the evening—these are the rations that promote egg production.

The hen that is forced to do without some of the most pressing essentials to winter egg production—rations which were her main source of sustenance during the summer months—green feed, meat, grit, etc. We simply must overcome as nearly as possible the adverse conditions of winter and establish those which promoted egg production in the summer. If we have not the cut clover, alfalfa meal now is procurable; commercial grit is cheap if we failed to provide a winter's supply of sand before freeze-up; meat or beef scraps may be secured and ground or bought already ground; there is no excuse—except carelessness—for not supplying the layers with the essentials to winter egg production.—M.C.

### DUST BATH IN WINTER

Leaves make light scratching material, better than straw—and it is surprising how large a quantity of dry leaves can be stuffed into a couple of barrels or a large box in the fall.

We have been putting away dry soil for the hens' winter dust bath. This is work that doesn't take much time and it is certain the hens need the chance to dust themselves fully as much in winter as in summer. There was a time when, like many other farmers, we didn't take much stock in the winter dust bath, and remember one winter the dust box was empty quite a while, and we filled it up with loose dirt we found in a shed during a warm spell. The way those hens tumbled over one another, all wanting to roll in the dirt at once, opened our eyes to their needs in this respect. They were simply wild to get into the dirt and make it fly. Some say the hens will not use the dust bath in winter after it is provided, but this has not been our experience.

It is said that wood or coal ashes in the dust box will cause scaly legs. This is a mistake, but no doubt the dirt is better than ashes for the dust bath.

An anecdote from Geikie's Scottish Reminiscences relates how a country doctor who was attending a laird had instructed the butler of the house in the art of taking and recording his master's temperature—with a thermometer. On paying his usual morning call, he was met by the butler, to whom he said: "Well, John, hope the laird's temperature is not any higher today." The man looked puzzled for a minute and then replied: "Weel, I was just wonderin' that myself. Ye see, he deed at twal o'clock."