

## HASTINGS CO., ONT.

Belleville.—The crop of winter apples will be fit for packing and will be considerably lighter in quantity than the indications showed a month ago. The apples are dropping quite badly on account of the dry weather and the cooling moth has developed considerably.—F. S. W.

## JACQUES CARTIER CO., QUE.

Lachine Locks.—We have a medium to light crop of early winter apples. Famense are clean and of good color and fair size. There is a very serious drought prevailing at present. The rainfall in August was 1.73 inches. Up till Sept. 15th, it was 31 inches. It has affected the crop greatly. The market is slower than last year.—C. P. N.

## BOUVILLE CO., QUE.

Abbotsford.—Owing to continued dry and hot weather, apples have ripened prematurely, causing them to be under-sized and to drop badly, which will reduce the commercial value of the crop 50 per cent. of what was in sight a month ago. Two cars of windfalls in bulk were sold at 40 cents a barrel at car, and many more cars might be filled at the same rate.—J. M. F.

## ST. JOHNS AND DREVILLE CO., QUE.

Henrysburg Centre.—In the first part of the season, the prospects for an apple crop were fine but today, the ground is literally covered with fruit. The long continued drought ruined the crop for this year. In some orchards, half the trees are bare. What few are left are ripening fast. It will hurt the keeping of them for the winter. Pewaukees are all down; McIntosh, half; Famense, two-thirds. There will be very few, if any, apples of No. 1 grade. The weather all through September has been hot and dry and bush fires are raging.—J. S.

## TWO MOUNTAINS CO., QUE.

La Trappe.—Our crop of plums has been very good, although damaged by curculios. The crop of pears is very good. The apple crop is good for the year. However, the great dryness we have had for several months, is very bad for apples and for trees.—G. R.

## SUNBURY AND QUEENS CO., J. B.

Upper Sheffield.—The crop of apples this year is only fair but the fruit is of good size. The season is three weeks earlier than usual. The price for apples at present is low but will be better after a while. Not much scab is to be found this season.—I. W. S.

Lower Gagetown.—Apples are considerably less than usual this year, although fall varieties, such as the Duchess, made a good showing. Famense, Wealthy and Golden Russett are only a medium crop. Of late, Famense have commenced to show signs of spot. Bishop Pippins and Alexander will, I think, prove a good crop.—G. MacA.

A farmer can sell dirty seed to dealers to re-clean, but he makes himself liable by selling it to farmers who intend to sow it. Farmers should take advantage of the seed department at Ottawa and have their seed analyzed. It will cost them nothing, not so much as a postage stamp and analysis made by the seed branch is a valuable asset to the farmer when he comes to sell his seed. It will help him to get the highest price for the seed he has for sale.—T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Seed Department, Ottawa.

"I have read your paper and like it very much. I would like you to send me a few sample copies which I will give to some of my friends, after which I will try to get them to subscribe." Mr. George Jacques, Perth Co., Ont.

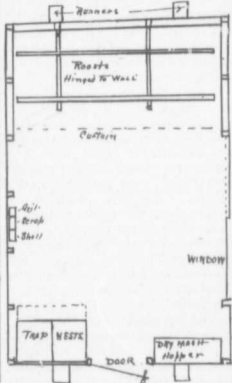
When cutting clover seed, do not contaminate the seed of the whole field by taking weeds off of the killed-out places. Leave these portions by themselves when cutting.—T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Seed Dept., Ottawa.

## POULTRY YARD

## A Good Poultry House

F. C. Blyden, Macdonald College, Que.

We have been using a colony house at Macdonald College that gives very good satisfaction. The house is simple and cheap and seems to fill the bill very well. The floor is 8 x 13 ft. and is built on two runners 6 x 8 in. and 14 ft. long. Two cord sized cedar rails serve the purpose very well. The studding is 6 ft high and it has a double roof. It is sided with single matched lumber, except at the east end where it has a double thickness, and a layer of building paper. The roosts are at this end. The photo on cover shows what the house looks like and the ground plan shows the arrangement of the inside. There is a wooden floor laid on 3 x 4 in. joists placed crosswise the runners. If 1½ in. flooring were used it would



do to lay it on the runners direct and do away with the joist.

The building usually faces the south having the door towards the west, this answers very well as our worst winds come from the east. The roosts are placed in the east where the double boarding is, they are about 20 inches from the floor and are made by notching two 7 foot 2 x 4 in. across two 3 foot pieces that are hinged to the wall at the back, a chain is fastened to the wall 3 feet above the hinges, the other end of the chain hung to the outer end of the cross pieces, long enough to let the roosts down level. This chain is used also to hook the roosts up during the day. No drop board is used and the droppings are allowed to mix with the litter on the floor. The curtain that hangs in front of the roosts is made of factory cotton and comes to about one foot of the floor. It is let down only on very cold nights in winter. A roller attached to the bottom of the cotton makes it possible by the use of two staples and a stout cord to pull the curtain up very quickly and neatly.

The small hopper on the back wall is divided into three parts having grit, oyster shell and dried bessefears for the hens to eat at will. The trap

nests are six in number built in tiers, the lowest is 18 inches from the floor. The dry mash hopper is a box holding about 100 lbs. of bran so arranged that the hens can eat it out of a trough at the bottom without wasting. The window is made to slide; there is a small runway under the window. This house has been in use for two years and has given good satisfaction. Next week I want to say something about the advantages of this house to the farmers and the system of feeding.

Poultry at St. John.—The poultry exhibit at the New Brunswick exhibition was equal to many larger exhibits in quality. The American and Mediterranean breeds were superior to the European and Asiatic. H. D. Smith of Waltham, Mass., awarded the prizes and spoke highly of the exhibit.

## Items

Busy hens are not only the best egg producers, but their eggs show the best fertility. In order to keep them at work strew the floor of the pen with Lay or straw and scatter the grain in this.

Another word about the chicks in regard to early roosting. Get them to roost as early as possible. Do not make rough roosting poles. The smoother they are the easier it is to keep them free from lice. Chickens cannot be healthy that are cuddled up in a tiny bit of a brood coop, sweeter

ing in the heat of the atmosphere, as well as that of their own bodies. Nothing will cause roup quicker than this.

Given good care, just sensible care, as common sense will ordinarily dictate, poultry will return a good profit on the time and money expended thereon. Neglected, they will produce nothing but loss and disappointment, as they should.

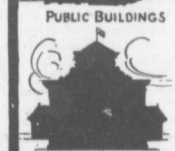
Good layers will always be found among the hustlers. If they are active they are almost invariably healthy. Exercise creates in them an appetite, develops bone and muscle, stimulates healthy circulation and promotes digestion.

Make arrangements for fattening all birds, either cockerels or old hens, before they are marketed. If you have not a feeding crate or two, rig up and old packing box, or better still have a good solid crate which will last you for years.

Give the fowls plenty of fresh water. It is surprising how much fowls will drink if they have it fresh and where they know right where to find it whenever they want it. This is especially true of the laying hens. Eight times out of ten a hen when coming off the nest after one week will go out to the water and drink long and deep. This thirst is produced by the muscular effort put forth in delivering eggs. During the effort great combustion takes place to produce the energy, thus depleting the tissues of water. So do not neglect the water.



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