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Northland Knitting Company, Limited, Winnipeg

Manufacturers of

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SWEATERS, MITTS AND GLOVES AND MOCCASINS

POULTRY NOTES IN SEASON

By Mrs. Dumbrell, Charleswood

THE breeding pens should have been mated up before this. However, it is not too late yet. In selecting your breeding stock, see that the male shows signs of vigor and vitality which may be seen in a well proportioned and well set body. Bright eyes, good carriage, bright comb and well shaped head and wide distance between good-sized legs, are a sign of vigor and vitality.



Almost a hundred per cent hatch

A male of this type will produce good healthy chicks, whether raised by hens or incubator.

The hens must be healthy. Have bright eye and comb, neat body, wide pelvic regions and long keel. Year-old hens give best results, and should not be forced for winter laying if wanted for breeders.

Generally one male is sufficient for ten hens, providing all of the birds are vigorous. Only perfectly healthy birds should go into the breeding pen.

Birds that have ever been sick should be discarded. The breeders should have plenty of exercise and green food. Our fowls have plenty of roots and cabbage. But still they are ravenous for sprouted oats, which I get started by starting the flats in the incubator when not in use. When a few inches high they are brought to the light and they soon turn green.

The hens will fly up on one's shoulders for it when they see one coming in with a flat. They will eat every scrap.

Hatch Early

The successful poultry woman will breed only from the early hatched birds, which will be well developed when full grown.

In order to get well grown pullets for winter laying it is necessary to hatch early.

The young cockerels can be milk fed and sold at a good price as broilers when they weigh $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 lbs. per pair.

The up-to-date poultry woman would not be without an incubator. The idea is that as a general proposition the best breeding stock and egg producers come from early hatched birds.

We cannot have them very early if we have to depend upon Biddy. For my part I prefer the incubator and my foot warmer to raise chickens. I raised 400 last year, and it was a sight to make any woman feel proud of. They were all one breed and well grown. I could not meet the demand for broilers fast enough, and I had so many pullets that I could cull very close.

Besides this the early hatched birds have a start before the very warm weather comes. We all know that hot weather retards the growth of chicks, and the early chicks are not so liable to be troubled with lice.

Such heavy birds as Barred Rocks need about six months in which to mature and begin laying before cold weather has a chance to put them back. While the egg prices are good the early birds mean larger profits.

The incubators should be thoroughly disinfected before setting again. The trays should be well brushed or scrubbed, and everything spotlessly clean.

Do not set dirty or soiled eggs for best results. While collecting enough eggs for the incubator see that they are gathered often, for they chill easily on cold days. Turn the eggs once each day until ready to set.

Keep the temperature at 102-103. I

have had the temperature go as high as 108, and still have a good hatch. But I would not advise anyone to let it get that high very often.

Of course, the temperature will go higher than 103 when the eggs start to chip, but should not go any higher than 104 or 105. If this should happen, more moisture may be added inside the zinc trays. Watch very carefully. Turn the eggs twice a day.

any questions by mail providing return postage is included with inquiry.

Cream Sauce

1 pint boiling milk, 3 tablespoonfuls oil, 2 tablespoonfuls flour, 1 teaspoonful salt. And oil and salt to the flour, pour the boiling milk over the mixture and stir until smooth. Cook for five minutes over a slow fire.



A Sturdy Family of Chickens and some visitors

See that there is plenty of moisture to allow for evaporation of the eggs.

Test the eggs on the seventh and fourteenth days for dead germs and clear eggs.

These can be used for the chicks later on. The chicks should not be removed from the incubator until all the hatch is over.

If they seem too warm the door may be opened just a wee bit to give them fresh air. But if the lamp is turned down very low they will not take any harm.

Mrs. Dumbrell will be happy to answer

Orange and Grapefruit Marmalade

1 large grapefruit, 1 large orange, 1 large lemon, 12 cupfuls of granulated sugar, 10 cupfuls of cold water. Cut the fruit into quarters, and remove the fiber and seeds from the centres; then cut up the pulp and rinds into very small pieces. There should be 4 cupfuls of fruit. Put into a bowl, and add 10 cupfuls of cold water. Stand away for 24 hours, then add the 12 cupfuls of sugar. Boil slowly for three hours, or until the consistency of jelly. Pour into jelly glasses, or small jars, and cover with paraffin. Keep in a cool place.