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Look For Our Exhibits

At the Fall Fairs which are given below. Make our booth a place to meet your friends. Certainly there will be no other exhibits that will be of such real interest to you. We are exhibiting the 20 different

Harab Fertilizers

known by everyone, and used by farmers throughout the country, who have proved their worth by using them.

Then there is our exhibit of

HARAB Digestive Tankage

to interest the hog raiser. This hog food is used and highly recommended by the leading breeders and the Government Experimental farms.

Every poultryman who visits these fairs owes it to himself to see our exhibit of

HARAB Poultry Foods

It comprises a really complete line of all the poultry need under many varied circumstances.

A CORDIAL INVITATION is given to all to meet and consult with our experts who will be in attendance at these fairs. If you cannot attend we will be glad to mail you booklets and folders on any of the above Harab lines.

The Harris Abattoir Co., Limited

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POULTRY YARD

Types of General Purpose Fowls

M. A. Jull, Macdonald College, Que.

As with the various classes of live stock, so with poultry, are there different breeds possessing varying types.

The 1,600 pound Clydesdale does not possess the "roadster type" as found in the Thoroughbred. Cattle breeders are concerned with three types in the ideal "wedge-shaped" dairy type, the blocky beef type, and the general purpose type as evidenced in the dairy Shorthorn.

One type of sheep is being used in the production of mutton; another type is serving in the production of wool almost exclusively, while possibly a third intermediate type is being evolved for the combined production of mutton and high-grade wool.

The extensive bacon industry has been developed through the medium of the bacon hog, the type of which is vastly different from the type of lamb, hog or extensively bred in the United States.

In poultry there are three distinct and well-developed commercial types,—the egg type, the meat type and the general purpose type.

TYPE OF COMMERCIAL VALUE

As far as type is concerned, in qualities of production, cattle and poultry are classified the same, and it would seem that type, which designates a fixed combination of qualities especially adapted to definite results, is closely related to the various phases of the live stock industry. In other words type has a commercial value; the hard hog is not adapted for the production of ideal Wiltshire sides. In poultry, the Cornish and Brahma, which are two of the best examples of the meat type, are not prolific layers, and, on the other hand, examples of the egg type, such as Leghorns, Anconas, and Minorcas, are not well suited for meat production.

The meat, egg and general purpose types are types of fowls to which nearly all commercial breeds may be referred. And the basis of breed type is "form." Poultrymen say, "Shape makes the breed." Characters which determine breed type are size, shape of body and general symmetry. The Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte and Rhode Island Reds, known to fanciers as the American class, are the principal breeds of the general purpose type in this country. The English Orpington is of the same general type, and economically belongs to the same class as the three American breeds mentioned.

A COMPARISON OF FORMS

There is considerable difference in the shape of the three breeds in the illustration, the Wyandotte being the deepest of the three, the Rhode Island Red having the least depth. The Wyandotte is short and deep, so much so that if the head, tail and legs were removed the body of the bird would be almost spherical. The body of the Red, on the other hand, would almost fit into an oblong, while the Rock shape is intermediate between the two former. There are other minor differences in form, but the type difference is essentially distinct.

Differences in breed type are not so important from a commercial standpoint as differences in class type, but the same time results obtained from adopting certain methods of breeding may be injurious to the established type. The preservation of the type and improvement in production are the problems of the breeder rather than the incessant changing of the type to suit the fanciers' whims and risking the destruction of a commercial breed.

Things To Be Remembered

Do not waste the poultry man's time in a highly valuable fertilizer. Do not allow the males to run over the layers except in the breeding season.

All surplus cockerels found and half grown old and over should not be marketed. The table cockerel is only truly profitable when marketed before the second lot of feathers commences to develop.

A pinch of sulphur in the manure is beneficial when the fowls are molting.

Do not adopt every new idea. Let it before applying it in general practice.

Overcrowding is one of the most and most frequent mistakes made by poultrymen.

Good management, of which economy is an essential detail, is imperative to the best results.

Roups may be almost invariably traced to dampness or undue exposure to wet and cold weather, live in want of cleanliness being contributing causes.

In laying out a plant the principal thing to consider is economy of labor. Locate the buildings in such a way that the birds can be attended and the buildings cleaned with as little loss of time as possible.

Spade up Feeding Places

By N. E. Chapman

On most farms feed for the fowls scattered about on the ground, as the chickens are continually fed in small spaces. The surface of the ground soon becomes foul with droppings of the flock. True, the shine acts as a germicide, and if the space is at all sloping the washing of the rain helps to generally clean it, but the ground is never so level and often muddy. The ground quickly becomes contaminated, with the continued tramping of the flock, and if the space for the whole flock may soon become infected. This is especially true with small chicks and young turkeys. The first advice given in cases of general loss is "change your feed place." It is often impossible to find another location so convenient and so satisfactory.

INSTEAD OF MOVING

The spading up of the feed place once or twice per week will bring good results. It will tend to keep the ground clean and purify the ground. It will induce exercise on the part of the fowls which is always desirable. Especially is this true when the flock is confined in yards and green feed, as green feed is difficult to obtain. If the ground is scattered, as one spade up of ground, much will be buried so deep that the birds will not scratch it out. It will be thrown up to the surface, and with green succulent blades it is greatly relished by the flock. Be sure to try this method of disposing of the feed place in avoiding infectious diseases and improving the general health of the flock by inducing exercise and furnishing palatable feed.

Coming Events

Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 21 to Sept. 8, 1913.
Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que., Aug. 30 to Sept. 6, 1913.
Canada Central Exhibition, Ottawa, Sept. 5 to 13, 1913.
Western Fair, London, Ont., Sept. 5 to 13, 1913.
Vancouver Exhibition, Vancouver, B.C., August 30 to Sept. 6, 1913.
Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition, Halifax, N.S., Sept. 11 to 19, 1913.
Frederickton Exhibition, Fredericton, N.B., Sept. 15 to 20, 1913.
Ogdensburg Fair, Ogdensburg, N.Y., Sept. 22 to 26, 1913.

WHICH—

WEIGHING the milk of a cow at night and some impracticable daily to determine approximate amount of milk a cow gives a year. By weighing daily in a month, about 100 lbs., a very close estimate of the total milk of the year.

But the greatest value of a record does not lie in the production of milk at the end of the year. Daily record, a man is things that would occur if he weighed the milk times a month.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION

Through weighing a cow will soon be observed many things which a milk-farmer. When a milk-pail or two in her milk to be observed, and the look for the cause and the cure.

For example, a man weighing the milk daily if the cows are left out at there is a hard frost, or springing they will down in their milk the milk probably for a number will know that if, in the cows are left out, the length of time during the will give less milk than in barn. He quickly checks the results of a change of for good or bad, if weight

Our Veterinary

WARTS ON TEATS.—We have seen a case where the teats were so sore that the cows could not milk without injuring the teats. The cause was the use of a bad teat. The cure was to use a good teat and to use a teat which was clean and to the first ones apply antiseptic once daily until they disappear. Use to defer treatment until dry.

ENLARGED GLANDS.—We had a lump around the teat which was so large that it was difficult to breathe through. The lump was an enlargement of the gland. It was probably tubercular, and nothing can be done. The diagnosis is the tubercular gland. The gland can be removed by rubbing it with an instrument made of two of iodine and iodide of mixed with two ounces of water.

UMBILICAL HERNIA.—We had a foal which had a hernia of the umbilical gland. The hernia was so large that it was difficult to breathe through. The hernia was an enlargement of the gland. It was probably tubercular, and nothing can be done. The diagnosis is the tubercular gland. The gland can be removed by rubbing it with an instrument made of two of iodine and iodide of mixed with two ounces of water.

There is a rupture or hernia of the bowel has passed through the umbilical hernia. It is a spontaneous cure in a few months. The rupture is a rupture of the bowel of the size of a baseball. It is so arranged that this does not process the intestine into the open air or into the body and keeps it there. Keep three or four weeks will effect a cure. The truss or must be in position by straps attached to it and running