

anxiety, would reduce a tremendous amount of loss and would be a great blessing to the farmer generally.

There are materials which are practically fire-proof and which can be used to the best advantage in roofing the buildings of the farmsteads throughout the country. If men who are building or remodeling would pay more attention to these matters, there is no question that a great loss would be saved.

The good old fashioned shingle is undoubtedly here to stay. It will be in use as long as the lumber mills can find material from which to make it, but the men who hesitate to use the more improved forms of roofing which offer not only the same protection against the weather but a much greater protection against loss through fire, are standing in their own light. Lumber is necessary in many ways. It is almost impossible to supplant its use but at the same time why not take advantage of the newer systems, the better systems that offer this double security rather than depend entirely upon the shingle because it was the roof that our fathers and our grandfathers used.

There is another advantage in connection with the fireproof roof and that is its beauty. In many cases it is the most thoroughly attractive roof that can be found. There is no reason why it should not be much more popular.

Dairying that Pays

A few farmers make a handsome income from their dairy—many achieve a moderate success—some do not begin to make as much money out of their cows as they should.

There is a good profit in milk. The farmer must know, first of all, what this profit is—and second, how to get the profit out of the milk. The man who wants to have his cows pay a good profit,

and pay this profit all the year round, cannot study the problem too carefully.

One of the most helpful books we have ever seen on the subject of profitable dairying, has just been received from the Vermont Farm Machine Company, of Bellows Falls, Vermont, U. S. A. In condensed form, it gives facts and figures that will prove wonderfully interesting to those who are ambitious to find the right way of running a dairy farm. In sending us this book, the Vermont Farm Machine Company mentioned the fact that they would send free copies to those of our readers who were interested in the subject.

In order to insure prompt receipt, those who write the Vermont Farm Machine Company might mention this paper.

Incubation Items

Eggs should be selected, as well as breeders.

Discard all poorly-shelled or unevenly-shaped eggs.

The normal egg weighs about two ounces.

It's shape should be even, slightly larger at one end than at the other.

An extra large egg, or a small one should be rejected.

Large eggs are seldom fertile.

Small eggs mean small chicks.

From every flock you will get a percentage of eggs that have never been fertilized.

Beware of "buttermilk" eggs; they are seldom fertile.

You will know them by the spotted or mottled appearance of the shell when candled.

When setting hens see that proper surroundings are provided.

Poor accommodation means poor hatch-
es.

The nest should be large and roomy, and not too far from the floor.

Moist earth is the best bottom.

It approaches the nearest to nature and helps to retard evaporation in the eggs. See that the slope is towards the centre, or the eggs will roll out and be chilled.

Fine cut straw, hay or excelsior are needed to prevent the moist earth chilling the eggs.

Remember that the hen wants exercise sometimes; give her room to get it. Yearling or older hens are more reliable than pullets.

Medium-sized birds are best; they do not crush the eggs.

The dust-box should be at least eight inches deep.

A few handfuls of powdered sulphur mixed with the dust will help the hen to rid herself of vermin.

Place a pan of whole corn, or corn and wheat near the nest, also some clam or oyster shell, and about every other day, provide green food.

Change the drinking water frequently.

See that the eggs do not get soiled.

Hens as Big as Turkeys

Eugenics in hens has been carried to a high degree of perfection by an American doctor. Last year he evolved a new breed called the "Noflaw," remarkable for its size. For his New Year's dinner he served a pair of roosters that weighed thirty-one pounds, and resembled turkeys in size, says the "American." He has a number that weigh fifteen pounds, and a good many that weigh eleven pounds and over. The pullets weigh from eight to ten pounds. The "Noflaw" chickens are reddish, chunky, and notable for egg-laying and breeding. Dr. Lowright declines to tell how he produces such mammoth chickens.

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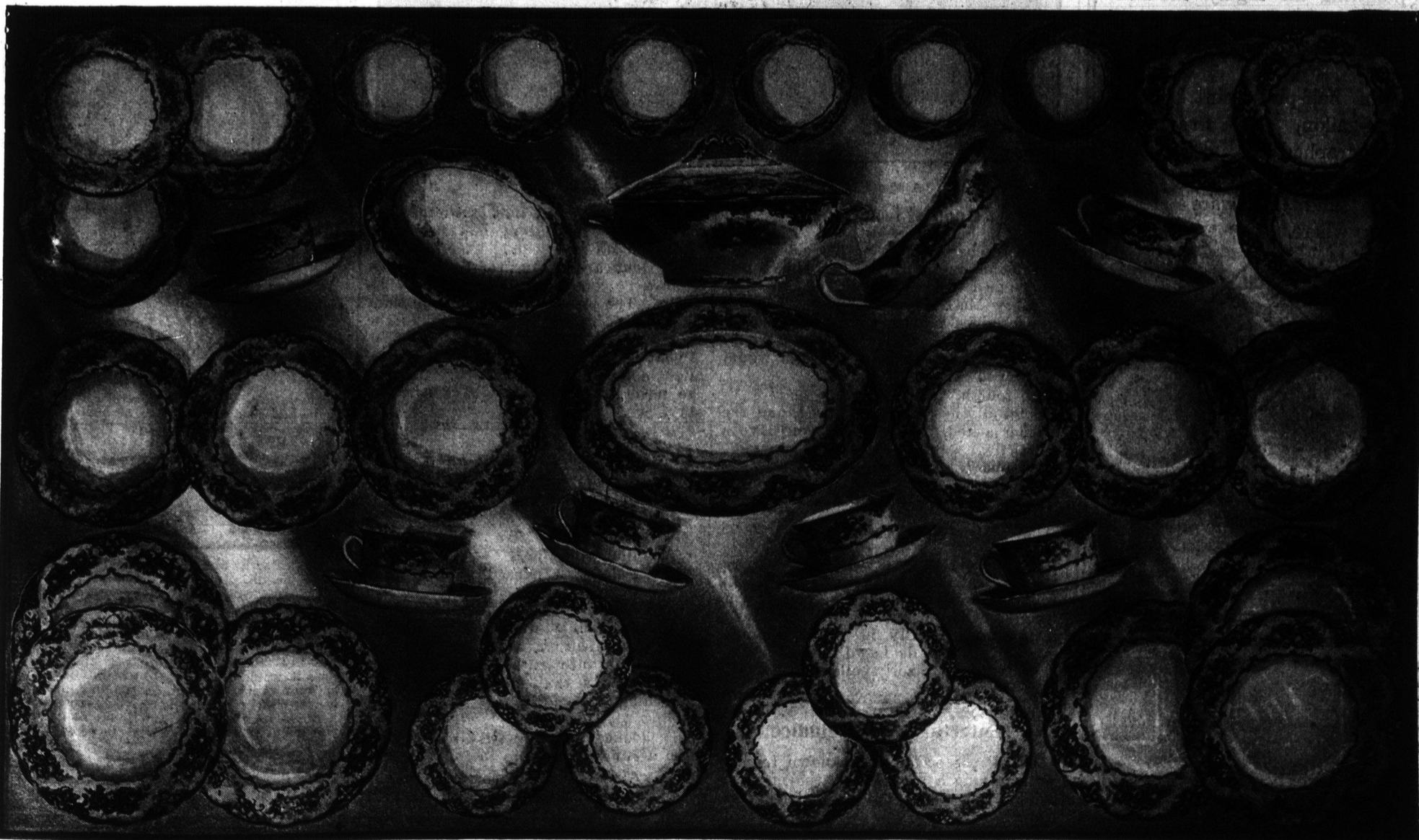
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