

reducing their flocks to a few of the choicest specimens. This may be a good thing for the standard poultry business after all, as it will induce close culling and the disposal in the market of a large class of fowls that are not really fit for breeders, but which are often kept for the purpose. It may mean an advance in the quality of the stock next year. Whether it will have a strengthening or weakening effect on prices is hard to tell. Medium grade birds will sell low, in fact, so low that there will be little choice between selling them for breeders or market stock. Buyers will be more critical regarding the birds they buy. At the present prices of feed it would hardly pay a man to purchase, pay express on, and feed a bird all winter that was valued at less than five dol-lars. There will be fewer cheap males wintered, the same policy holding good. Few will attempt to winter males that will sell for less than five dollars. In my opinion the condition of the feed market will have a tendency to increase the demand for birds of high quality and decrease the demand for good to medium stock.

The commercial poultry keeper has problem before him. Can he make is birds return a profit this winter, and if they do not, will the spring production pay for the winter feeding? How many males will it be profitable to keep over, and what will these birds be worth in the spring? If he wants males he had better keep some over, unless he is prepared to pay a long price for them in the spring, as few low priced birds will be carried over this year. At the least calculation his ra-tion will cost him an average of \$1.50 per hundred pounds, if he feeds the isual poultry feeds and meats. He may be able to economize on grain by using more green stuff, roots, meat, etc., but this we will consider later. Even with high priced feed, if the hens lay well his priced feed, if the ness lay very they will pay a profit pay a pro

out feeding much of his valu-n. There are the screenings from the threshing machines and fan-ning mill that will do for scratching grain, the small potatoes and other during the small potatoes and other during my travels last winter through roots, waste or imperfect beans, where

form the bulk of a mash if gluten, beef scraps and wheat feed are used with them. The two former substances supply the protein and fat, and the latter when forced in this manner. It is observed to the substance of the substance

THE POULTRYMAN

THE FED PROBLEM

The real and fine an admitted entire of the manifold states are assumed to the control of the

AROUND THE FARM smooth; but when the muscles are atrophied, it is quite visible as a ridge running from above downwards, with a more or less well marked hollow on each side. The skin appears to the touch to be quite close to the bone.

food, will give results in egg produc-tion. But how much to feed is some thing that stumps the author And yet the answer to the question very simple. Nature has furnished a infallible indicator and if a man study this indicator he will not much on the one hand or too little on the other.

The crop is nature's indicator. In her wild states, when food is abundant the hen starts out in the morning with her crop empty and returns at night with it filled. The amount of foo she seeks is what her crop will hold plus what passes from the crop into the gizzard during the day.

The ideal way to feed a hen in confinement would seem to be to give her a mixed ration, and as much as she cared to dig out of a deep litter during the day. But practically, this is not possible. The poultryman must mpromise. There is a rule, hor which he may adopt with good re-

During the short days of winter feed but twice, once soon after the fowls get down from the roost in the morning. In the afternoon let them dig out of deep litter enough grain to their crops comfortably not enough to fill them to bursting.

After your hens have gone to roost go through their pens and feel of their crops. If the crop is distended (feels crops. If the crop is distended tasks as if the fowls had swallowed a baseball), you are feeding too much; if the crop is nearly empty, too little the crop ought to fi The grain in the crop ought to fill it comfortably full, yet the skin ought not to be as tight as a drum, but loose and yielding. By experimenting a little you will soon learn just how much to feed.

Give no more in winter than in sum

dusting or pepper-box. Reasonable care should always be had to obviate disinfectants getting into the eyes of animals. They never feel good animals are always do some harm. The best lice destroyer and disinfectant combin (as should be) consists of:

Slacked lime, 2 pounds. Powdered tobacco dust, 1-2 pound. Insect powder (pyrethrum) 1-4

Sieved wood ashes, 2 pounds. Crude carbolic acid, 1-2 pound Lime slacked with warm water.

ufficient to precipitate a loose, culent powder without fushion This is best done on a board or of the by careful agitation with a the tobacco dust, wood ashes and sect powder thoroughly and on gradually pour the carbolic acid ontinued stirring. apply as above, or a powder puff formula can be "put up" by an exercising care, and there

HOG SCRATCHING POST

A FALL DIANTING TABLE OF FLOWED DOOTS

NAME	Date of Blooming	Color	Height	REMARKS
Asters (Michaelmas Daisies) Baby's Breath (Gypsophila) Bleeding Heart (Dielytra spectabilis) Bell Flower (Campanulus) Colinese Bell Flower (Platycodon) Columbine (Aquilegia) Cone Flowers (Rudbeckias) Day, or Plantain Lily (Funkia) Crested Dwarf Iris (Iris cristata)	Aug., Sept. July, Aug. May May, July July, Aug. June July, Aug. June May	Shades of blue White Pink Blue and white Blue and white Many colors White and red White and blue Blue	2-4 feet 2-3 feet 2-3 feet 3-4 feet 2 feet 1-4 feet 1½-2 feet 6-8 inches	Plant in fall in good soil, sunny location. Divide plants to increase stock. Plant roots in fall in any good soil. Needs an extra sunny spot. Plant roots late in the fall in sunny, well enriched soil. Divide roots and plant in fall. All succeed best in full sun and require good soil. Needs good soil in sunny locations. Divide the roots in the fall. Plant roots in fall, sunny ground preferable. Give light winter mulch. Plant in good soil in fall. Division of roots is best. Succeed best in sun, but will do well in partial shade. Plant in fall. Will grow in sun or shade. Prefers sun and moist soil. Plant in the fall.
Dwarf Flag (Iris pumila) Easter Bell (Stellaria Holostea)	May June	Purple White	6-8 inches 12 inches	Plant in the fall. Prefers sun and moist soil. Prefers the sun and light soil, and may be used as a substitute for grass where the
Gas Plant (Dictamnus) German Irls (Irls Germanica) Goat's Beard (Spirea) Hepatica, or Liverleaf Hardy Sunflowers (Helianthus) Hardy Larkspur (Delphinnium) Jacob's Ladder (Polemonium reptans) Japanese Irls (Irls Kaempferi)	June May June June, Aug. March, April Aug., Sept. June, Aug. June July	White and red Many colors White, pink, rose White, blue and purple Yellow Blue mostly Blue Many colors	2 3 feet 2 feet 175 feet 6 inches 3 6 feet 4 6 feet 6-8 inches 3 4 feet	latter does not grow well. Plant in the fall. Propagated by division of roots. Plant in fall in rich ground. Plant in fall, in rich ground. Prefers open sunny spots. Full sun, rich soil plant in the fall. Grows in slight shade and requires fairly rich soil. May be planted in fall or spring. Divide roots and plant in fall in full sun and rich soil. Rich soil in full sun. Plant roots in fall. Prefers sun and rich soil. A dwarf plant to be set out in the fall. Prefers rich, moist but well-drained ground, in sun or shade. Succeeds well on borders of ponds or streams.
Jerusalem Cross (Lychnis)	June, Aug. June	White, pink, red White and blue	1-3 feet 2-5 feet	Propagated by seed or division of roots. Plant roots in fall. Plant in fall in rich, well-drained land. Propagated mostly by root-division. Needs full sun.
Oriental Poppy (Papaver orientale)	May June	Scarlet crimson	3 feet	Prefers full sun. Propagated either from seeds or division of the root, rich soil. Plant roots in the fall.
Peonies	June	Various colors	2-3 feet	Prefers sun and rich soil. Plant divided-roots in fall, October and Nevember being the best months.
Perennial Phlox (Phlox paniculata) Plain Day Lily (Hemerocallis) Speedwell (Veronica) Spring Adonis (Adonis vernalis)	June, Oct. June, Aug. June, Aug. April	Many colors Yellow, orange Blue Yellow	2-5 feet 2-3½ feet 2-2½ feet 6-9 inches	Prefers sun and rich soil. Plant in fall, Propagated by cuttings or root-divisions. Divide the roots and plant in the fall, in sun or partial shade. Divide roots and plant in fall in borders of rich soil. Prefers a sunny location and deep soil. Seed or root-division. Fine for springbedding and for the rock-garden. Plant in fall or spring.
Trailing Phlox (Phlox procumbens)	June	Pink	6 inches	Prefers sun and light soil. A good plant for rock-gardens and borders. Plant in the fall.
Wood Lily (Trillium)	May, June	White mostly	12-15 inches	Plant roots in fall, three inches deep in shade.

that they will commence, is building up an account for loss, as the hear will up an econditions are such that they are good pay when conditions are such that they are kept that they are positive and they are positive and they are no sense of honesty. They will cheat you out of it. Trust not the hen. If she fails to pay be as Shylock and demand your pounds of flesh.

Poultry keepers need not look for higher prices for eggs than have been seggs self or all people will pay. The price is only limited by the willingness of the buyer to give up his coin, if he will not pay the price and refuses to eat eggs they rice drops to a point that will not pay the price and refuses to eat eggs they rice drops to a point that will not pay the price sor escens to be about the limit new recommend the application of strong interest. The satisfactive, and so it is they are poultry, with the cost of strile is required to grind fool in the past. In the winter fresh eggs self or all people will pay. The price is one of them do. Egg production of a be made profitable even will not pay the price and refuses to eat eggs she price drops to a point that will not pay the price and refuses to eat eggs the price drops to a point that will not pay the price and refuses to eat eggs self price drops to a point that will not pay the price and refuses to eat eggs step price drops to a point that will not pay the price and refuses to eat even will not pay the price and refuses to eat eggs self price drops to a point that will not pay the price and refuses to eat even will not pay the price and refuses to eat even will not pay the price and refuses to eat eat eat the present time currally have a positive will not be a point the might be prices for eggs than have a positive will not be a first as they can have a positive will be the way the price of feed bill and they are positive will not be a point that will be a possible will be a poss

Considerable of my time is spent or grain, the small potatoes and other proofs, waste or imperfect beans, where of states I made inquires of the proof states I made inquires of the proof of the pro

POULTY NOTES

Variety of food is better for poul-

on the land and the other in the furrow, and this uneven treading tends to sprain the muscles mentioned, and the blister again applied, as at first.

After this he should be blistered every four or five weeks, and between the blisterings it is a good practice to use these muscles have wasted away to a considerable extent, show the slipping action noted.

When he should be tied up again, and the blister again applied, as at first.

After this he should be blistered every four or five weeks, and between the blisterings it is a good practice to use friction by hand rubbing or the occastional application of a strong liniment.

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