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## FARM AND DAIRY

20116

horns

ducers.

The Mediterranean Breeds

By Michael K. Boyer.

horns are composed of eight varie-ties-Single-Comb Brown, Rose-Comb Brown, Single-Comb White, Rose-

Comb White, Single-Comb Buff, Rose-Comb Buff, Single-Comb Black, Rose-

Comb Black, and Single-Comb Whites.

There is only one variety of Spanish, Blue Andalusians and Anconas.

The Loghorns, as a breed, origin-ated in Italy. The testimonial given the breed by the American Standard of Perfection is worth quoting: "It

comprises a group characterized by rather small sizes, yellow legs, white

ear-lobes and great activity and sprightliness. All varieties of Leg-horns are hardy and prolific. The

males are very alert and strikingly

erect in carriage. The formales are non-sitters, few of them showing a tendency to broadiness, being espe-cially valuable, therefore, as egg pro-

Various opinions are advanced as to

it is only of a later period that it is accepted that the Leghorns originally came from Italy. The first importa-tion on record was made from Europe

to America about 1834. The ship-ment came over direct from the City

of Leghorn, in Italy. As the fowls

bore no name, they were called Leg-herns simply on account of the fact

that they came from the town of that

name. Ever since the breed is known

by that title all over the world. It is

bred in different parts of Europe that

were knewn as "Italians." The Ancona is, as its name implies,

a native of Ancona, and has been known in England for about half a century. Their exhibition dates from

1851. They did not make much head-way until 1898, when they were re-

vived by new importations and they

longs to the Spanish family, and were formerly known as the Red Faced

Black Spanish, or the Portugal fowl

It is believed by some that the White

land of Minorca, situated in the Medi-terranean Sea. Others are inclined

to contend that they are a variety of

the Spanish. They were first intro-duced into the United States by the late Francis A. Mortimer, of Pennsyl-

The Andalusian breed, or rather the

rerunner of the breed, was imported into England from Andalusia, in the

years 1846 and 1847. They were of all sorts and colors. Three years lat-

er another importation was made with about equal results. In 1853 John Taylor exhibited the result of his

breed at the Baker Street Show in

the early part of 1800, and as early as 1850 they were popular in Pennsyl-

vania and neighboring States. Martin

Doyle some years back claimed that the fowl called Spanish is not an ab-

solute original of Spain, but was im-ported into that country from some

portion of the East, through the Mediterranean, or from the West Indies by

Spanish merchants, and propagated and waturalized in Spain. Lewis Wright claims they came from the

The entire Mediterranean class are

layers of white colored eggs. The Spanish and the Minorcas having the

credit for producing the largest sized. The American Standard does not give

weight qualifications for the Leghorn breed, but for Minorcas it allows

Spanish Peninsula

The Black Spanish were first known

rca originally came from the Is-

The Minorca, strictly speaking, be-

came in for a boom.

vania, in 1885.

Lendon

said that birds of the same type we

the origin of the Leghorn family

and

HE Mediterranean class is com posed of five breeds, divided up into twelve varieties. The Leg-

pounds for cock; 7½ pounds for cockerel; 7½ pounds for hen, and 6½ pounds for pullet.

The Late Victor Fortier

Y the sudden death of Mr. Victor B B Fortier, which happened recent-ly, the Experimental Farma Branch has been deprived of the services of an officer who filled the im-portant position of Assistant De-minion Poultry Husbandman. At the time of his demise Mr. Fortier was de-livering a series of lectures on poultry. topics in Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Born in the county of Soulanges 51 years ago, after serving some time as collector of Inland Revenue at St. Therese and St. Jerome, he joined the staff in 1963 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, where his know ledge, obtained by practical experience as poultry keeper, fancier and exhibitor, led to his appointment to the position which he occupied at the time of his death. He was particu-larly closely in touch with the poultry situation in Eastern Canada and made frequent tours as judge and lecturer in that section of the country. He was the author of several publications on poultry raising and was a frequent contributor to the agricultural press on the same topic.

#### When Disease Occurs

A<sup>T</sup> least 50 per cent of the chickens, young ducks and tur-keys, and 10 per cent of the adult birds, die each year from diseases, many of which are preventable. This This is an annual national loss of probably millions of dollars that should be avoided to a large extent.

When anything unusual is noted in a fowl, it is advisable to place the affected individual in separate quar-ters. If within a short time recovery does not take place, it is unwise to destroy the fowl without first ascer taining the cause of the disorder. Forward to the Biological Laboratory, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., a live but sick fowl, or in the ab-

sence of such, a dead bird. Disinfect the poultry houses by spraying the interior with a lime-wash solution (50 lbs. stone lime slaked in a barrel of water plus one gallon of a good commercial disinfec-Fill cracks and crevices to detan'). atroy mites, lice, etc. If a smaller amount is required it may be pre-pared by adding two and a half pounds of lime to a pail of water plus half a tescupful of disinfectant.

Keep a crop growing in some part of the yards and alternate poultry and crops. If the runs are small, cover with a coating of alr-slaked line and dig up. If the runs are too large to dig. plow and cultivate before sowing. Rape is a good crop for this purpose. Rear all chicks on fresh soil.

Although these precautions may appear unnecessary it is the only way combatting many disease conditions affecting poultry, which if left to themselves will undoustedly prove decidedly costly in the long run.

It is not an easy matter to overfatten the laying hen, as her first ob ject is to utilize the food for the makeggs, after having consumed sufficient to repair the wear and tear on her strength in the production of ion her strength in the production of eggs. Laying fowls are great ealers and drinkers. In the book "Ponitry Beersta," published by Parm Journal, of Philadolphia, is shown a trap neet whereby the ben after laying passes into another peon, and at the night food all the hens in this pen are given an extra allowance. This pins will as the usual allowance. This pins will as once appeal to the ponitarer, as it will be the mease of adding artificient food for material for those which need it most, and at the same time prevent-ing the non-layers from becoming over, fail. over-fat.





August 22, 1

#### Europe's Lab By Hone

HE growin T much mo food for e put upon it, th or corn. When els to the acre that one hour ne and two-th At prevailing yi labor on petate bushel of that c hour of man-lab and one-quarter viously a matter grow wheat.

By giving pro ful wheat growin can be produce established, time afficient wheat The average ma that Europe had ance of cheap la self accounts fo wheat per acre harvests, as com 20 hushels per ac ed in Canada. counterpart in farm machinery to the team and h wider harrows, d is possible to redu quired in raising per cent. This European ab labor.

### Fertilizer

THE crop fertil all the plant a soil always a observing farmer | the spots of larger grains or grasses a hill-fertilized cro

Fertility tests Ohio Experiment this point. For in year rotation on ooster one plot i the wheat crop, a given a 20-year av the treatment of acre. The clover f has been increase the timothy follow 210 pounds, the c timothy by 7.44 bu following the corn other words, 60 per of the total increas in the crop receiv and 40 per cent which ate at the se and fifth tables.

A Farmer Tries !

E world went to was deprived seed supply, seed native industry has advocated. Mr. Mos the Ontario Agricult lives at Norwich, in t taken this propaga that this year he is wholesale quantities acres in radish, thr acre in Giant Whi acre of Detroit Red Golden Bantam corn, peas, seven acres we a lot of onions, carr "This is the fifth

started in seed prod Moore to an editor of who stopped for a this radish field. had only crop enous stock and see what Since then the acres



Don't ride without Hasslers simply because someone discourages you from trying them. Accept this offer and see for yourself.





ed circular and opinions of users.



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