NAVY

CUT PRUG

SMOKING TOBACCO

WORK IN POULTRY YARD DURING AUTUMN MONTHS

Flock of Cockerels Should Be Reduced in September .- The Pullets Should Also Be Culled Over in Preparation For Winter.

the poultry yard. This menth finds the young stock maturing and showing the stuff of which they are made. The singing of the pullets, their irregular visits to the flests and laying quarters, and the developing and reddening of the combs are all indications of early laying. This is the poultryman's delight. We are all The first egg is a forerunner of a full egg basket the coming

g of our winter flock of profit pro-cers. We cannot house and feed all them at the earliest opportunity. By disposing of them at once the feed bill be cut down, the profits increased that are doing their share of keeping ney in the pockets of the owner.

Selection of the Birds. It is most generally the case that when young stock is of good appearance as a ber really is, I believe, a better time whole, the owner dislikes to sacrifice any to hatch and rear chicks than June and f the birds, althought he knows certain individuals are lacking in size and vigor and are not fit to enter the breeding pens; or that there is here and there a pullet that will not lay a suffi-clent number of eggs to make the time and trouble taking care of her worth while. Nevertheless, it always pays, and pays big, in time, money and satis-faction, to dispose of all undesirables

usually more than this, is composed of cockerels and often a greater number is held over than can be properly disposed of grow up for sale purposes than one should really permit to mature and ofter for sale. In other words, a too great percentage of inferior specimens are permitted to mature in the average breed-r's yard. Thus the yard. Thus the poultry business quarters.
neral and the individual breeders Spring

down—to improve the quality in every way instead of causing stagnation or retrogression by supplying weak or interfore grade out his poorer males, retaining only the best, and offering for sale such birds as he knows, beyond a sutumn crop of green sprouts. Worms and bugs will again increase. Lacking the advantages of a range, it is even more important to push your chicks with rich mash feed. Cut the long grass in pens to avoid fall colds from wet weeds, but do not close coops to shut out fresh air on cool nights.

Butter Fat Production.

[Specially Contributed.]

fire, dairy cattle of all breeds were turned out into the open during a cold winter, and according to Prof. Archi-

bald's statement, the Jerseys came through quite as well if not better than

prove the call animals of inferior quant all animals of inferior quant sacrificed to butchers. Introduction Abroad.

Don't Hide Them With a Veli; Remove them With Othine—Double Strength.

freckles is usually so successful in re-moving freckles and giving a clear, beautiful complexion, that it is sold under guarantee to refund the money

Don't hide you freckles under a weil; get an ounce of Othine and re-move them. Even the first few appli-

Be sure to ask the druggist for the

reparation for the removal

SOME INTERESTING FACTS

This Animal Has Been Bred To Perfection in Canada-The Records Indicate That It Stands in the Front Rank For

The native home of the Jersey is butter.

In 1850 the Jersey was first intro-Jersey Island, one of the group of duced into America in Connecticut Channel islands situated about fourteen States. In 1868 it was first introduced into America in Connecticut Channel islands situated about fourteen states.

Channel islands situated about fourteen miles from the coast of France. It is a British possession, and is eleven miles long and six miles wide, containing 39,580 acres. The principal crops are potatoes, fruits, flowers and Jersey cattle. The climate is balmy and so healthful are conditions that tuberculosis among the cattle is almost tuberculosis among the cattle is almost tuberculosis. The color is usually described as fawlike, but varies in its shade, being yellowish, greyish, brownish, reddish, or silvery fawn. Some are termed mulphrown. There are about 12,000 cat-

unknown. There are about 12,000 cat-ble kept on the island. Although the occur, but white marks are common. Jersey is accustomed to such a mild The hair around the eyes and muzzle

require any more care or attention than any other dairy breed. Some years ago, when the stables at the Ontario ago, when the stables at the Ontario switch, white or black. It is necessary Experimental Farm were destroyed by to register these facts.

24 hours of their landing.

In 1832 the Royal Jersey Agricultural
Society was organized, and a show
was held on Jersey Island in 1834. Some
Outside Jersey Island itself the
Outside Jersey Island itself the

was held on Jersey Island in 1834. Some of the Judges declared that the cattle were poor of shape, had bad udders, some females had short, bull necks, and were heavy on the shoulder. At once the society set to, work to improve the cattle by careful selection.

All animals of inferior quality were as in British Columbia and Quebec.

A great deal has been accomplished by the Jersey Association. By hun-

In 1811 the Jersey was introduced into discussing the various phases of the

England, and in 1821 Philip Dauncey industry, much information has been of Buckingham imported his first Jergained, and by official tests it has been sey, and later became England's most proved that the Jersey is not only a noted breeder. His herd consisted of

His herd consisted of thing of beauty, but a commercial milk

ment, some of the lighter freckles service too early for the good of the

September is an important month in shadow of doubt, will improve-or least maintain-the present quality of of those breeders to whom each male bird is later sold.

Now, in earnestly endeavoring to prove one's flock, and the flocks of other breeders who depend upon us to furnish the birds that will truly be flock improvers, we must not be too lax in the culling process as regards our male eager and on the lookout for the first birds. The flock should be gone over held bright age. The first egg is a forerunating frequent intervals and all those cock-old. erels that are lagging behind, caused by inherent weakness or other conditions, or that are of inferior quality-inferior breeding ability-should be removed from the flock, fattened and then dispullets and hens, the good and bad posed of on the market at butcher alike, with justice to the flock and the maximum profit to ourselves. In every lock there are more or less undesirables wasters that bring in no profit; that more ready sale and will bring better a constant loss to the owner, and prices. They will also do more to create that pull down the good showing made by the better birds. It is our duty to find these specimens and get rid of lapidly than he may fully realize. Possibilities of Late Chicks.

Some breeders hatch quite a number of chicks during the month of Septemand more room provided for the birds ber. It does not always prove a profitable undertaking, but when one is short of the number of chicks desired, it is of the sometimes a good plan to increase the size of the flock at this time. Septem-

July, as conditions are more favorable.

If hatching operations were discontinued early in June and the male birds removed and not replaced until August, the breeding stock will be in prime condition to produce fertile eggs and vigorous chicks. September hatched chicks, if rushed along, will grow well before winter sets in, and will make good layers the following spring and summer.

One drawback attached to September done before the stock is put in winr quarters.

We must confine ourselves in the
lecting process not only to the female

In general and the individual breeders spring and early summer hatched in particular are done much harm unintentionally.

Spring and early summer hatched summer hatched for the summer hatched in particular are done much harm unintentionally. It should be our aim to put the poultry | Cooler weather will make them more acflocks throughout the country on a tive, while rains will bring forth an higher plane—to build up and not tear autumn crop of green sprouts. Worms

| nual profit of \$100 each from sales of

by the Jersey Association. By hun-dreds of breeders meeting together and

and butter producer as well. The value of Jersey milk for producing superior

butter was recognized in England over

a century ago.

For cheese-making Jersey milk ranks

it has been made clear that milk rich in butter-fat make more valuable and

better cheese than milk poor in butter-

fat. If milk were paid for on a butter-fat basis the result would be a great

Good markets for Jersey butter can be developed if there is a constant supply. The Eastern Townships of

more marked than with any other breed of cattle. Both males and females de-velop rapidly, and are frequently in

herd or breed.

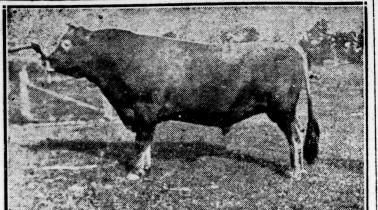
Cases have been known where the owner has bred the helfers to come

om for the Jerseys.

Quebec demand a ton a week. Early Maturity.

The early maturity of the Jersey

also. At the World's Exposition



Rowers Morny Cannon, a pure-bred Jersey bul Hyde Park. This fine animal and prize-taker e, London, for \$1.500.

the breeders advocate having the figures, it often means hundreds heifers come fresh about 30 months dollars to him in a sale.

Many Jersey cows are at their greatest usefulness at ten or twelve years year have made some excellent records. of age and many males have been in Two British Columbia Jerseys have a active service at twenty years of age.

D. O. Bull, a Jersey breeder of Brampton, Ont., contends that one of the milk. Average butter fat 6.28 per cent. greatest detriments the breed has suf- Owned by Mrs. A. H. Street, Sardis, B. fered in the past is the excessive fat- C. tening of growing calves in the herds of wealthy farmers. Many men, who of wealthy farmers. Many men, who farm merely as a hobby and who keep Jerseys, keep the calves sleek and fat when they should be kept only in a when they should be kept only in a

"Another similar detriment," he states, follows: is the excessive fitting required by many American shows. Fitting cattle lbs. milk. Average butter fat, 5.27 per for such shows, particularly young cent. stocks, hinders the proper development of the animals for milk production purposes and for general constitution and Accredited Herd Plan.

Mr. Bull favors the principle of the accredited herd plan to eliminate tuber-culosis from the dairy herds of Canada, age butter fat 5 per cent. accredited herd plan to eliminate tuberand is of the opinion that by the close of the present year ninety per cent of ter fat 5.26 per cent. the Jersey herds of Canada will be entered in their test. He also advocates better ventilation in dairy stables than is found in several parts of the country, and his opinion is that tuberculosis can- from Jersey Island. His first prize 4such. In any event, the culling out of hatching, however, is having the chicks not be combatted successfully in solid year-old cow has a record of 9.152 lbs.

the drones among the older hens should too small and insufficiently feathered too small and insufficiently feathered too. or wood walls keep the atmosphere drier.

4.92 per cent.

Geo. Watson of Hyde Park is also the

The Jerseys that were on test las

Jarley of Galiano, 3-year-old, 10,644

Bagg of Edgeley, Ont., have ranked as Fanny of Edgeley, 2-year-old, 12,886

Primrose of Edgeley, 12,225 lbs. milk Average butter fat, 4.82 per cent. Edgeley's Fairy Lass, 3-year-old, 10, 960 lbs. milk. Average butter fat 5,53

per cent. The record of some of the herd owner by R. H. Bull, Brampton, are:

Dot B., 9,230 lbs. milk. Average but-Aleonora, 8,000 lbs. milk. Average but-John Pringle of London has a fine

Jersey herd on his farm, located near Hyde Park. Here we find Jerseys direct

J. A. St. Marie, the Dominion live-stock promoter for Quebec, in address-cured first prize at the Western Fair in

REGARDING THE JERSEY

werrous Condition of Affairs Involving Depletion of Live Stock—Radical Changes Must Be Made In Wilster Peeding.

The Speciments From Rath of Speciments of Live Stock—Radical Changes Must Be Made In Wilster Peeding.

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The Speciments From Rath of Specimens From Rath of Specimen through quite as well if not better than did the others. There is no inherent weakness of constitution in the Jersey or disease would be more prevalent on Jersey Island.

Laws were passed in Jersey Island in 1759, making it a severe crime to bring any cattle in, except for immediate claughter. This must take place within 24 hours of their landing.

splendid records.

The color is usually described as fawnlike, but varies in its shade, being strong the common. The hair around the eyes and must a percentage of numbers to the curry but white marks are common. The hair around the eyes and must be proposed to save the curry but white marks are common. The hair around the eyes and must be proposed to save the curry but white or black, and the switch, white or black, it is necessal to switch, white or black, and the switch white switch, white or black, and

of Wonderful Value

& Quality

ROYAL NAVY

CUT PLUG

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/11 b. packet 5 cents

saving crop for the dualy later and dear. As high as \$30 a ton has been paid for some hay brought into that county. In some hay brought into that county. In some hay brought into that county. In some hay brought on building cells for additional storage. Of course, there are a lot of drones season, as hay is scarce and dear. As Eastern Ontario, however, hay has been selling in some places for \$20 a ton.

A good deal of summer plowing is bepossible step to hold over his stock, and who sacrifices his assets, will make an unqualified mistake. True it were distinctly better to dispose of, practically give away, a judiciously culled few, and winter the balance fairly well, than to stint all. Such a loss though immediate, may prove a blessing in disguise after all the problem resolves itself into one of distribution and control of supply, a question which may have to be handled by the provinces most affected. In Ontario, with not more than ten per cent of last year's crop held over in the form of low-grade hay and with a 60 to 65 per cent normal crop this year, there is no "bullish" movement to the hay market as yet. dispose of, practically A good deal of summer plowing is bedispose of, practically A good deal of summer plowing is bedispose of, practically in the western half colonies, but these differ from the bee of the province. A number of Welland farmers are disking oat stubble and are farmers are disking out stubble and are preparing it as a seed bed for fall wheat.

This firm has 600 colonies Waterloo says: "Considerable after-hervest cultivation is being done at resent. Ragweed has been very bad this year, and for that reason many are skimming their fields." Five carloads of cattle were recently Five carloads of cattle were recently per queen. The queen shipped to Great Britain by dealers in and head of the colony. he county of Perth.

Leeds is of opinion that more live stock than usual is being marketed in that county. Some heifers and young bulls are being sold at from 3 to 5 cents a pound, according to quality. Brant reports that the marketing of heep is dull, but that lambs are selling

Hogs are relatively scarce all over

Following is a summary of reports CRISP COMMENTS FROM KINCARDINE

Bee Business Booming and

who live upon the labor of the workers

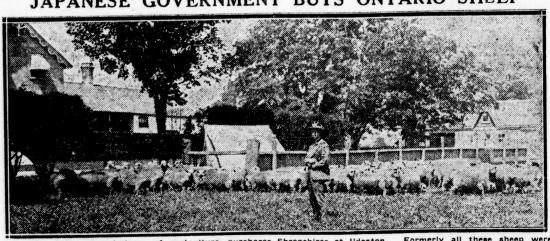
city the drone bees are killed off

through the country. lected late in the fall to store awa in the bee-house. They are purchasing sufficient Italian queens to replenish all the hives, at a cost of nearly \$1.50 The queen bee is mothe

Make Shaving a Pleasure With Cuticura Talcum

Sony 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. St throughout the Dominion. Canadian Dep Lyanas, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W.,

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT BUYS ONTARIO SHEEP



Mr. -Saito, commissioner of agriculture, purchases Shropshires at Ilderton. bought in the United States, but pros pects are bright for trade with Canada.

The above picture represents 150 head | He expressed his interest in the Lincoln | Japanese Government, bought of Shropshire yearling ewes bought for the Japanese Government through J. Patrick & Son, Iderton, Ont. The sheep were selected by N. Saito, commissioner of agriculture, of Hypogo, Japan, who is in charge of the government after in the tourn the predict of the sheep impressed him spection of the special agents for the Japanese Government to buy their stock as special agents for the Japanese Government.

This latest bunch of Shropshires from the C. P. R., en route to Japan.

The figure in the foreground of our photo is that of Mr. Saito.

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The

ONTARIO HIT BY LOW PRICES OF LIVE STOCK Heifers and Young Bulls Sold the province, and are selling more slow-ly than usual at from \$15 to \$15.75 a at 3 to 5 Cents Per Pound.

hay market as yet.

made by the agricultural representatives to the Ontario department of agri-

The dry spell in Eastern Ontario, Dundas says that drough had lasted practically three months, was broken on Thursday night by a steady rainfall