

ering of straw in the loft, thus providing a more perfect system of ventilation.

The roof is of elm-roofing, shingled with pine shingles, and the floor is double-boarded with rough mixed lumber.

Inside the building is divided into three pens, partly with wire netting, while the part between the roosts is done with sheathing. The object of having boarding between the roosts is to prevent drafts when the hens are on them at night.

The dropping boards are two and a half feet off the floor, and are four feet wide. The roosts are made of 2 x 2 scantling, rounded at the top, and by means of cross-pieces are hinged to the wall. These can be raised and held out of the way by means of a wooden hook when the dropping boards are being cleaned. In the north wall two openings, 1 in. x 2 1/2 in., are made on a level with the dropping boards. These are provided with closely-fitting slides inside and out, and very much facilitate the cleaning out of the building. A few minutes with the hoe each morning is all that is required to clean off the boards, and when the litter requires changing it is a much easier matter to throw it on the dropping boards and shove it out the holes, than to have to fork it all to one end and take it out the door, and besides it can be done with much less annoyance to the fowl.

The nests in pen one are placed in one row along the whole length of the end, and with an alighting board in front for the hens to fly onto in going to the nest. In pen two, they are made three deep between the roosts and the partition, and in pen three a double row is built dropping boards and shove it out the holes, than to have to fork it all to one end and take roosting on them.

Between each partition a movable feed hopper is placed. This is three feet high in front, to four and a half at the back; is fourteen inches wide, sloping two inches in the trough. They are divided into two small parts and one large one. In the two smaller ones are kept grit and oyster shells, and in the larger one the dry mash. The cover slopes from the back to prevent fowl roosting on them, and the bottom of the trough is ten inches wide allowing a three-inch space on either side. In a long building these hoppers help stop drafts when the door is opened. Screen-covered doors allow easy access from one pen to the other. If hung right, these will close themselves after one when passing through, or a light spring may be used to make sure of their closing. In each pen a place is made for the water pail and a good large dust box is placed where the sun will strike it.

Provision is made for cotton screens to be dropped in front of the fowl at night, but those who have had experience say that these should only be used in very extreme weather. J. S.

Improve your poultry stock. Keep one of the general-purpose breeds, such as the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Orpington or Rhode Island Red. Provide one clean, dry vermin-free nest for every four or five hens. Conclude all hatching by May 15th, and sell or confine male birds during the remainder of the summer. Gather eggs once daily during ordinary times, and twice daily during hot or rainy weather. In summer place eggs, as soon as gathered, in a cool, dry room. Use all small and dirty eggs at home. Market eggs frequently—twice a week, if possible—during the summer. In taking eggs to market protect them from the sun's rays. In selling, insist that the transaction be on a loss-off basis, for if care has been given the egg, this system will yield more money to the producer.

This is some good advice to the poultrymen from the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Business College Examinations.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Mr. Stapleton having replied to my criticisms of a Business Educators' Examination paper, you will perhaps allow me to say that I am immensely gratified that he has taken the trouble, for the too common way of meeting criticism is to shrug the shoulders and say "What's the odds so long as you are happy?"

With regard to true and bank discount we are agreed that the distinction is chiefly academic. That a student should understand the principle I admit, but it would be far better to set problems, such as Mr. Stapleton now cites, (e. g., the present value of debentures), which exhibit the principle in a useful way. Then as to problems which I have described as loosey and badly worded or ambiguous: Mr. Stapleton, at great length, demonstrates that they are all right when you know what they mean, which indicates that there is room for some little difference of opinion—which was practically my whole point!

As to the commission problems: "An agent received \$96.00 to invest in onions. After deducting his commission of 5% etc." The plain

grammatical inference is that the first step is to deduct 5%, which I have no hesitation in describing as pernicious. That a student accustomed to working similar problems in a set way might still take the right meaning is true, but that does not excuse the examiner's loose construction. Then as to the shed: It may be that carpentry is taught in Business Colleges, so that "the average boy" would be able to seize on the real problem, but I doubt it. It would have been more interesting had Mr. Stapleton explained officially whether it was intended for a bill-of-stuff problem or one in strict mensuration, the wording vacillating between the two.

I have merely to add that if the Business Educators' Association consider their Examination paper practical and modern, then they are serious-

Advertising the East in Britain.

According to the "Daily Ontario," of Belleville, Ont., a rational effort is being put forth to place before the prospective British settlers the advantages of that favored region which, in common with other parts of Eastern Canada, "offers advantages. . . . that would suit many of them far better than the raw conditions of the West." We learn through the "Ontario" that a local bank manager, John Elliott, President of the Belleville Board of Trade, has succeeded in focussing attention of prospective immigrants upon the Belleville section by placing photographic reproductions of local scenes in various offices of London, England, and is now planning to have a booklet printed by the united action of contiguous municipalities.

Quoting from "The Farmer's Advocate" a recent editorial paragraph urging that the East should advertise its successes as is customary in the West. The Ontario says: "That is exactly what the Belleville district should do. We have the goods, but the British public knows nothing about them. As our Ameliasburg correspondent states, the fine farms of Prince Edward are actually going back, owing to the dearth of labor. These settlers from the British Isles, with their hunger to get back to the land, are just the class of people we need to build up our depopulated rural sections."

"Mr. Elliott has also a very practical plan under way for bringing farm laborers direct to this section. He is having cheese-factory presidents and others to fill out forms giving particulars as to the class of labor that individual farmers may require in any specified neighborhood. These forms require the applicant for laborers to state whether he desires experienced or inexperienced help, and to give further details as to the character of work, wages offered and so on. The forms used are those sent out by the Ontario Department of Agriculture."

Canadians at Chicago.

At the Students' Judging Competition in connection with the International Live Stock Exposition, now on at Chicago, Canadian teams scored sixth and ninth places. The standing as indicated in a special despatch to "The Farmer's Advocate" is as follows: Iowa, 3,885; Kansas, 3,682; Missouri, 3,590; Ohio, 3,560; Nebraska, 3,415; Ontario, 3,396; Texas, 3,343; Kentucky, 3,253; Manitoba, 3,281; Arkansas, 3,171; Nevada, 3,146; Pennsylvania, 3,122. The Manitoba team was third in horse judging, and P. M. Abel of that team was seventh in the aggregate score. In the exhibits Canada is represented by strong entries. J. D. McGregor, of Manitoba, was first on two-year-old grade steers; Jas. Leask's two-year-old steer won third.



Winnie Calamity Ormsby 11262.

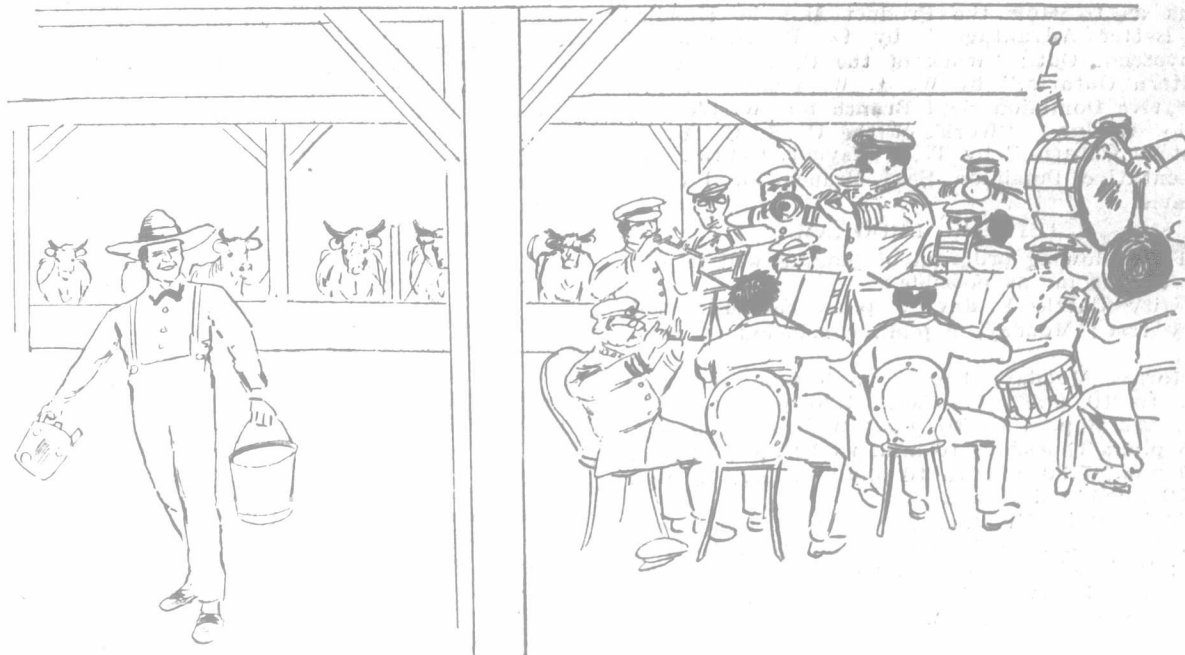
One of the thirteen choice, fresh-milk heifers to be sold at W. A. Bryant's dispersion sale, Cairngorm, Ont., December 18th. Dam made 21.12 lbs. of butter in seven days, and 14,324 lbs. of milk and 589 lbs. butter in one year.

ly mistaken. And the joke, which is not clear to Mr. Stapleton, is that two years after these loosely-worded problems have been set, and have presumably been analyzed by teachers and students, their defects have so far escaped the attention of the profession that they are printed as advertisements, and models of current business practice!

In business propositions it is always better to say exactly what you mean, and not depend on what the other man is supposed to know. Lambton Co., Ont. WILLIAM Q. PHILLIPS.

New York Milk Prices.

A recent newspaper item stated that after the first of this month farmers supplying milk to New York would get the highest price ever paid by dealers for milk in that city since the Civil war. This was announced by members of the Milk Exchange, who stated that after that date they would offer farmers \$1.80 per 40-quart can, an advance of 10c a can over the previous price. The increase in population and a shortage of cows were given as reasons for the advance. The retail prices, however, would, it was stated, remain the same as before, at 9 cents a quart.



Milk and Music.

Dairy specialists tell us that music has a soothing effect upon cows, and increases milk production. Will the scene on the right side be a common one in our dairy stables of the future?