

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good name-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

BUFF Orpington eggs, \$1 per 15, \$4 per 100. E. Brown, Haysville, Ont., breeder and importer.

BUFF Orpingtons—Pure Willow Brook Farm strain. Bred true to type, to produce winter eggs. Eggs, \$2 per 15. W. O. Burgess, box 48, Queensston, Ont.

BUFF Orpington eggs—Exhibition stock \$2 per 15; utility stock, \$1 per 15; extra heavy layers; nine chicks guaranteed. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

EGGS for hatching from choice pen Black Minorcas. \$1.50 per setting. Also Fox Terrier Pups. F. Attwood, Vanneck.

FOR SALE—My entire breeding stock, as I want room for young stock. Barred Rocks, Silver and White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons and Rosecomb Black Minorcas, \$1 each. F. W. Krouse, Guelph, Ont.

LARGE Snow-White Wyandottes, Baldwin strain, great winter layers, strongly-fertilized eggs, \$1.00 per 15. Incubator lots special. Chas. A. Goulding, Vinemount, Ont.

PURE BRED Barred Rocks—Eggs, \$1 setting; 50, \$2.50; per 100 \$4. Safe delivery guaranteed. Miss Emily Spilsbury, Colborne, Ont.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, rose comb, bred six years, from carefully selected, heavy winter layers; large brown eggs. Setting \$1.50. Jno. Luscombe, Merton, Ont.

SNEELGROVE Poultry Yard. Barred Rocks exclusively. Canada's Business Hens. Eggs for hatching \$1.00 per setting; 3 settings \$2.00. W. J. Campbell, Sneelgrove, Ont.

WANTED—Young man desiring to learn book-keeping as a business. Terms: Careful instruction, board and \$10 per month for faithful work and clean habits. Write, stating age and weight, to Morley Pettit, Villa Nova P. O., Norfolk Co., Ont.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertisements.

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE—200,000 acres, including both wild and improved farm lands, in the celebrated Moose Mountain district. Prices ranging from \$3 to \$5 per acre. D. C. McFee, Carlyle, Assa.

GINSENG—Canadian roots best. Write E. Beattie, Elkhart.

LAND for sale—Improved or unimproved, in the famous Moose Mountain District. Six to fifteen dollars per acre; easy payments. Geo. Kellett, Carlyle, Assa.

OKANAGAN B. C. 960 acres of choice land, only \$7,000. For particulars apply H. E. Wallis, Kelowna, B. C.

NOTICE

Mr. Henry Dudding will hold at Riby Grove, Great Grimby, Lincolnshire, on

THURSDAY, JULY 6TH, NEXT

The week after the Royal Show in London, an

AUCTION SALE. A grand lot of

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORN CATTLE

and Lincoln Long-wool Yearling Rams and Ewes, and many prizewinners. The choicest strains of blood will be represented in the animals included in the sale. Catalogues from the owner in due course, and JNO. THORNTON & CO., Princess St., London.

A certain individual was recently presented with an account which he had good reason to think had already been paid.

"Haven't I paid this account?" he asked of the boy who brought it to the door.

"I don't know, sir," was the reply.

"Does your master know?"

"No, sir."

"Indeed, how do you know that?"

"I heard him say so!"

"And, after that, he had the impudence to send you to see if I knew—"

"Well, you see, sir, it's like this: The boss don't know, I don't know, and you don't know. As the boss says, if you pays it again we shall all know!"

CIDER MAKING

Can be made profitable if the right kind of machinery is used.

WE MAKE THE RIGHT KIND.

Send for catalogue.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.,

368 West Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

HOLSTEINS IN CANADA.

Can you state in what year Holsteins were first introduced into Canada?

J. E. G.

Ans.—As near as we can learn, the first Holsteins were brought to Canada in 1882, when Mr. J. W. Lee, of Simcoe, Norfolk Co., Ont., imported two head from the herd of Mr. Wm. Westover, Bay City, Michigan. In January, 1883, Mr. M. Cook, of Aultsville, Stormont Co., imported six head from the herd of Mr. B. B. Lord, of Sinclairville, N. Y., from which, in the same year, Mr. H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont., brought the first Holsteins to Oxford County. In the same year, 1883, Mr. J. S. Hallman, of New Dundee, Waterloo Co., father of Mr. A. C. Hallman, now of Breslau, and Mr. C. Wagler, of the same county, imported five head from the herd of Mr. G. E. Brown, Aurora, Ill., three females, two of which came from Holland, and an imported bull, the other female and bull having been bred in the U. S. Another importation, or rather a selection of seven head, was made by the Waterloo County breeders from a large consignment that came direct from Holland in 1884, from which Mr. A. C. Hallman says he helped to make the selection, and from that day to the present he has been actively engaged in breeding Holsteins, his early impressions of the good qualities and merits of the breed having never left him.

CHICKS FAILED TO HATCH.

Being a subscriber to the "Farmer's Advocate," would like to ask a few questions regarding an incubator. Having invested in an incubator in March, have already had two hatches, each time putting in 100 eggs, out of which I would get about 50 living chickens; the rest, with the exception of a very few infertile eggs, all contained fully developed chickens. What would be the reason of them being unable to hatch? Would there be an error during the period of incubation, or just at the period of hatching?

G. F. H.

Oxford Co., Ont.

Ans.—It is difficult to be certain as to the cause, since there is no positive evidence what is wrong. In the book, "Profits in Poultry," P. H. Jacobs recites an incubator experience in which out of two lots of fifty eggs each, with practically the same proportion fertile in each case, he hatched thirty chicks from the first lot, while of the second batch every chick perished in the shell. Upon investigation he found that the fowls from which the eggs of the first lot had been procured were in full health and had plenty of exercise, a cockerel of about one year of age being mated with the two-year-old hens. The eggs of the second lot were from hens that were mated with a brother, and the flock had been bred in for years. Consequently, while there was life in the egg, there was not sufficient vitality in each egg to enable it to break out. We consider it likely, however, that your lack of success was due to an error in incubation. Failure to turn the eggs during the later stages up to the nineteenth day would account for the embryo not attaining a natural position, hence not being excluded. More likely, though, your chicks expired during the hatching period for want of attention. Chicks which pip below the air cell very often choke at once, if not turned up. Prompt turning up will save most of them. Then, when they begin to come out, keep an eye on them, and all that can turn around and break through both shell and membrane will get out best if let alone, but those which turn and do not break through every time they are liable to smother; all such need help by pulling off the top part of the shell to give them air and let them come out. This must never be done until the chick is struggling to get out, neither must the trays be pulled out. Open the door, reach in and work as quickly as possible. Many operators, says Campbell, make mistakes in removing chicks from the egg chamber. If the day is close and hot, the chicks will suffer very much after they become dry if too many are out at once. If they are all removed on a cold day, the heat will drop suddenly for what are to come out. My rule is to remove them as soon as dry, if they pant; but if it is cold, I only remove a few at a time, as they become too much crowded for comfort.

HOW TO DESTROY HONEY-LOCUST HEDGE.

I have a piece of honey-locust hedge, 160 rods long. It has been planted about eight years. Some of it is probably three inches in diameter. Is there a proper month to cut it, and will it die if cut then? Some people say that if I cut off close to the ground and bore a hole in each stump and insert a little saltpetre and then cork up tight the saltpetre will go all through the roots and kill it?

J. B.

Ans.—We have never had occasion to destroy honey-locust hedge, but have been informed by a subscriber that he had been successful in burning it out in the fall. Coal oil was poured about the base of the trunk in dry weather and fire kindled at the end of the hedge. We would, however, be inclined to try the following plan, a modification of which we have used successfully in uprooting hawthorns, rose briars and apple trees: Plow on each side as close to the hedge as possible, a couple deep furrows. Then wrap a logging chain around the shrub as high up as possible so as to give plenty of purchase. If the first pull does not fetch it, swing the team around to the other side. A spade and ax may be necessary in a few cases. If cut down, the stumps would be left to contend with. Saltpetre would not phizz on them.

POULTRY MITES.

What is good to kill poultry mites? My fowl are covered with them.

T. H. P.

Ans.—A poultryman writing in the "Farmer's Advocate," February 4th, 1904, said he had found the best remedy to be kerosene emulsion made and applied as follows: Dissolve one-half pound hard soap in a gallon of soft water, put on fire and bring to a boil. Remove the solution from fire, and stir into it while hot two gallons of kerosene. This makes a thick, creamy emulsion, which is made ready for use by diluting with ten times as much soft water (about 30 gallons), stirring briskly and well. This may be used with good effect by a spray pump, directing the spray with special care into all crevices, joints or other hiding places of the mites. The first spraying will kill within five minutes all the mites and eggs the spray touches, but as many mites will be left where it has not reached, the operation should be repeated as soon as the first is completed. Three sprayings should be done in rapid succession the first day and a constant watch kept, the spraying being repeated upon each subsequent appearance of the vermin. Dust baths of earth or ashes should be provided for the fowls, and insect powder may be dusted into the feathers, especially under the wings and about the heads. This last treatment would appear to be imperative in the case of your birds. Kerosene straight may be used to excellent advantage on roosts, etc., as recommended in Poultry Notes in this issue, and it is not expensive.

BAD SEED.

I ordered a bushel of oats for seed from a seed company through their agent, which was to be shipped to me not later than April 15th of this year. The oats did not reach me until May 6th. I had my ground all seeded when the oats arrived. Further, there is a lot of wild seeds in the oats, rendering them unfit for sowing. Have written the company about it, and offer to settle fair, but they claim full price, \$2.50.

1. Can they collect it?
2. What is the Act which was before Parliament re the selling of seed, or is there any law governing it?

ONTARIO.

Ans.—1. We think that a suit for it might be successfully resisted.

2. The bill in question has already been several times published in this paper, and may be found in the issue of March 16th. It has passed the House of Commons, but may be strangled in the Senate.

WORM FENCES.

Is a worm fence lawful for a line fence, and, if so, how many feet are allowed for worm?

Norfolk Co., Ont.

Ans.—No; that is to say it is not unless agreed upon by the parties.

CHOSES ON HOLIDAYS.

Is a hired man supposed to help to do chores on Sundays and holidays, in the mornings of these days?

B.

Ontario.

Ans.—Yes.

VARIETIES OF HENS.

How can the pure-bred Plymouth Rock hen be told? What are their points, and also the points of the Black Spanish and Brown Leghorn?

J. G.

Ans.—There are a good many different varieties of Plymouth Rocks, but, we presume, our querist refers to the most common one, viz., the Barred Plymouth Rock. Pending the completion of the new American Standard of Perfection, the following description from Poultry Craft will answer the purpose; a general description of the Rocks is first given: "Hardy; general-purpose; brown-egg breed; sitters; medium to large in size. Standard weights, cock, 9½ lbs.; hen, 7½ lbs. The typical Plymouth Rock is a compactly built, strong, but not coarse-boned fowl. . . . In all varieties the comb is single and serrated, in size medium to small; ear lobes red, tail of medium length and abundant; beak, shanks and toes, yellow; skin yellow. The ground color of plumage in the Barred Rocks varies from grayish white to pale ashen blue. In the best colored specimens, the parallel bars crossing each feather run from leaden blue in light-colored to blue-black in dark specimens. Clear yellow legs and beaks are common in the males, but not in females, which oftener have a dark shading on the upper beak, and greenish shading on front of leg."

Black Spanish.—Delicate as chicks, but fairly hardy after few months; large white-egg breed; non-sitters. General characteristics: Color of plumage, rich, glossy black; tail large, carried rather upright; eyes full, bright, red; beak rather long, stout and dark in color; comb single, large, in male perfectly straight and upright, in female drooping to one side; legs dark blue in color; peculiar characteristic of the white-faced, or most popular kind, the abnormal development of the skin of the face, which should be smooth and pure white in color. Weight, cock, 8 lbs.; hen, 6½ lbs.

Brown Leghorns.—Hardy; white-egg breed; non-sitters; small to small-medium in size; white or creamy ear lobes; smooth, yellow legs; long and full tails; color of plumage reddish brown shading to golden brown with black markings; eyes, full, bright, red; comb, single or rose, bright red in color. Leghorns are greatly valued as egg-producers.

SEEDING WITH BUCKWHEAT.

I have ten acres of land I wish to seed down, but as it is a little low, it was too wet to seed with oats early in the season. Can I seed successfully with buckwheat? If so, what variety of buckwheat? How much should be sown to the acre, and when should it be sown? Would clover, or a mixture of timothy and clover be best?

L. O. L.

Ans.—Buckwheat is a poor crop to seed down with, as it shades the ground too much, and the late date at which it is sown is also very much against the chance of a good catch of clover or grass. With a favorable season, however, and on a rich, moist soil, you might be successful, though with seed at present prices we would not care to risk enough to sow ten acres. If you sow any at all, try a mixture of 5 lbs. red clover and 4 lbs. alsike per acre, and sow as soon as the land can be gotten into good condition.

INFERIOR PURE-BREDS OR GOOD CROSS-BREDS?

1. I have a pair of registered heavy Clydesdale mares. Can breed to an inferior Clydesdale or a No. 1 Shire stallion, both registered. Which would you advise me to breed them to?

2. Could the offspring of them and the Shire be registered?

O. T. B.

Ans.—1. Breed to the Shire, and you will likely get first-class draft colts, better than the produce of a poor Clydesdale stallion. Of course, there would be a slight chance of the Clyde stallion getting something better than himself, something which being pure-breds would be at a premium for breeding purposes, but the chances are decidedly against it. There are too many scrub pure-breds already, and when one cannot breed to top-notchers, it is better to produce good cross-bred geldings or mares for the market.

2. Shires and Clydesdales are two distinct breeds, and a cross of the two is, therefore, ineligible to registration in the studbook of either breed.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.