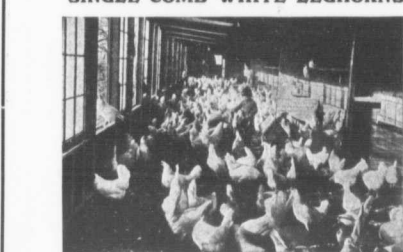


ROSEHEATH POULTRY FARM

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS



Part of Main Laying House

Are you aiming for eggs in winter? If so, we have the goods. NOW is the time to order your Baby Chicks or Eggs from our Heavy Winter Layers. Ask for our Winter Egg Records.

F. R. OLIVER, Prop., RICHMOND, HILL, Ont.

SHOEMAKER'S BOOK ON

POULTRY DUCKS



and almost for 1884 has 128 pages with most colored plates of fowls from to life. It tells all about ducks, their prices, their care, diseases and remedies. All about incubators, their prices and their operation. All about poultry houses and how to build them. It is an encyclopedia of information. You need it. Only 10c. G. C. SHOEMAKER, Box 1102, Winnipeg, MB.

Paterson's True Indian Runners are the best in America. Great winter layers of large white eggs. Eggs for hatching, \$2.85, \$5 per setting. Infertiles replaced once free.

R. M. Paterson, Agincourt, Ont.



PRATTS Poultry Remedies

Pratts Pulley Regulator, 25c. per box.
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Raise The Little Chicks

Don't lose sight of the fact that the youngsters of to-day are the producers of to-morrow. Raising them is a simple matter if correct methods are followed. The unnecessarily heavy death rate in baby chicks is largely due to improper feeding.

Pratts Baby Chick Food

is a scientific ration for the successful raising of young chicks. Fed for the first three weeks, it lays the foundation for vigorous health, furnishing the same elements of nutrition, in the same proportions, as supplied by the mother hen. Pratts Baby Chick Food is not a cure-all, but it does prevent disease by building bone and muscle and imparting the stamina necessary to resist intestinal disorders and other ailments common to the newly hatched. Order a package TODAY.

"Your Money Back if It Fails."

At your dealer's, 14-lb. bag, \$1.00; 6 1/2-lb. pkg., 50c.; 3-lb. pkg., 25c.

PRATT FOOD CO. of Canada, Limited TORONTO

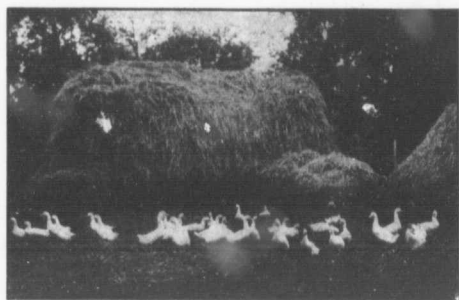
Fill in and mail this coupon together with 10c. in stamps to cover postage, wrapping, etc., and we will mail you a copy of "The Poultryman's Handbook," 160 pages, profusely illustrated.

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Send me your 160-page Poultry Book. Enclosed find 10c. in stamps.

Name

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Aylesbury Ducks in the Corner of an English Farmyard

Ducks as a Side Line

Don't put all of your eggs in one basket. This applies in poultry keeping as in every other business. Make more of them duck eggs.

The Pekin is one of the most desirable varieties of ducks and very widely kept.

Ducks are clutters, and if fed with chickens will always get more than their share. Pen them away from the other poultry.

Ducks need bulky food. They will subsist almost entirely on green stuff if they can get most scrap to supplement. In the laying season it is well to feed grain also.

Green onions, peas and rape make cheap feed for ducks. The trouble of feeding it to them may be avoided by allowing them to roam over the growing plots.

In providing drinking vessels have them deep enough that the ducks may rub their bills, thus keeping the nostrils clean.

Ducks eat ravenously and need water handy to wash down every mouthful. In feeding grain put it in a trough of water so they will have to fish for it and eat more slowly.

These fowls can be housed very inexpensively in a dry goods box, with the open end protected with a curtain of burlap.

Clean straw should be provided for litter each night and dampness avoided in any case.

Do not waste time trying to set ducks. They are good layers, but poor mothers. Let hens or incubators do the work.

Care of Goslings

If one has a good grass range, geese are profitable. If range is limited, do not undertake to raise geese on a large scale.

It costs more to produce a pound of goose than a pound of pork, but the price is always to the advantage of the goose, especially when such large varieties as the Embden and Toulouse are selected.

Goslings are very tender when first hatched. After three or four weeks, there is no more hardy bird.

Tender grass is the only feed given by some breeders for the first few days. Others feed a mixture of one-third corn meal and two-thirds shorts mixed quite dry with tender grass as a relish.

House the goslings in a dry, warm place for 24 hours after being hatched without feeding them anything. Until a week or 10 days old keep them in a small enclosure, such as a pen, made of boards a foot deep set on edge, and move every day to fresh ground. After this give them a large run, feeding a little until they are a

month old. They are then ready for a wider range and for pasture.

If the grass is in good condition it is not necessary to feed them more than twice a day at first and later once a day, unless they are to be sold as green geese, in which case they should be kept plump from the start. They will progress on grass alone, the feed being necessary to keep them familiar with the owner and tame enough to come at call.

When grass becomes short corn and oats may be fed to maintain constant growth. As the selling season approaches, feed all they will eat of a mixture of corn and oats at first and corn later. It is hardly possible to make them too fat.

The Handling of Geese

Wm. Smith, Lambton Co., Ont.

Geese raising is becoming a more extensive business every year. The farmer finds them quick growers on grass and rough land, devouring much grass that would otherwise be wasted. They cannot be sold at any time like ducks and have in most instances to be kept till fall. Like ducks they make rapid gains, and are not troubled with indigestion. They may be fed on the same feed in the same manner as ducks.

They should be killed in the same manner as ducks, and may be plucked dry or scalded. Nearly all geese are scalded in this section and the feathers dried in open sacks of muslin or on a rack above the stove. Feathers may be dried in this manner in a short time and sell as well as when dry plucked. We have practiced rubbing the birds with flour to remove the greasy appearance resulting from scalding with good effect. They should always be thoroughly cooled before packing to avoid the clammy appearance. When cooled we pack each goose in a separate paper and clean their feet well with a rag or a brush. The long wing feathers are often left on and neatly tied with the head tucked in or tied with white cotton.

De Dark ob de Moon

Parson Jones (calling on member of his flock the day before Thanksgiving)—"Brudder Jackson, I hopes you has much to be thankful fo' dis blessed season."

Jackson—"Nuffin as yet. But to night, if conditions is favorable—"

Parson Jones—"Brudder Jackson!"

There is no better germ slayer than an excess of carbolic acid added to a pail of whitewash. Give the walls and ceiling of the hen house a good coating, working it in rather thick in all cracks and crevices.

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