

AGRICULTURAL

PROFIT IN POULTRY.

Some time ago, in conversation with a lady who had been spending her summer holidays among the mountains, some fifty miles north-west of Montreal, she made the remark: "I can't understand how the people there can manage to make a living among those hills and mountains." Although I never resided in these mountainous regions I have considerable knowledge of the various means by which these mountaineers manage, not only to "keep the pot boiling," but by honest industry together with the practice of economy, they succeed in living happier and better lives than many others who reside in less rugged surroundings.

These hilly districts are ideal places for raising chickens and growing raspberries, and yet the people do not seem to have discovered this fact. It is true that at each household there may be found a dozen or two of hens which supply the family with new laid eggs, and a few more to send to market. Of course these hens receive little care or attention with the result that "bickly" neglects to work at the season of the year when her labors would be most appreciated during the autumn and winter months.

I lately met a young lady friend who set up housekeeping with the man of her choice some three years ago. Their farm consists of fifty acres of heavy clay soil, which is not the best for a poultry ranch, yet both she and her husband had a fancy for working with poultry, and the first year set several hens, which brought out their broods and raised them successfully. She then bought an incubator, and although it was their first experience with artificial chicken-raising, she had fairly good success, and raised over one hundred chickens. Their hen-house is of very simple construction, being part of a shed at the end of the barn, and the hens have full liberty to come out and scratch at all seasons of the year, consequently they are much more healthy, and their eggs are much more fertile than where the hens are confined in close quarters throughout the winter. Last spring she set her incubator before the snow was gone from the fields, yet more than three-fourths of the eggs produced strong, healthy chickens, which she placed in a brooder, and put two hundred other eggs to hatch. These also did remarkably well, so that out of four hundred eggs set she raised three hundred and fifty chickens, excepting a few that the hawks carried off. The roosters in the first hatch were sold at a fancy price for broilers, while the pullets were ready to begin their laying early in November, and the pullets of the second hatch will get to business by the beginning of December, when eggs bring a fancy price. These chickens got careful attention, but none of the ordinary duties of the farm and household were in any manner neglected on their account. Attending to the hens and chickens, instead of being a weariness, was a source of constant amusement to husband and wife, and effectually prevented the lonely feeling which young folks are apt to feel when beginning housekeeping, where the neighbors are few and far between. The net cash return, over and above the cost of the food and the sending of the eggs to market, will exceed two hundred dollars, which in itself is larger than the cash receipts in a good many of the farmers' homes in this Canada of ours.

GETTING PROFIT FROM HENS.

No one need fear the "fancy" being overdone. The "short-term" fancier and the demand for good birds by those starting in the business will keep up an active call for high class stock for many years to come. The small per cent. of really high class exhibition birds from the average mating will also help to keep the market alive. From five to ten per cent. of the best matings produce top birds.

Fifty per cent. of any variety or breed should be sold for table use or kept for market eggs. Line breeding, a closer following of pedigrees and severe selection will improve these averages in any breeder's yards. The fancy presents as much of an opening today as the breeding of any class of pure-bred stock.

Poultry raising can be entered cheaply, and for the man of real ability as a student of breeding, the returns will come sooner than in any other field. Hard work with the hands and good head work will put the breeder to the fore early.

There are many men who are putting the best they have into the business of poultry breeding, and they are making names for honesty and success. Stand up for the fancy and the business in general. There is room at the top, and applied manhood can get there. The fancy is a recognized calling and many glory in it.

Some hens are not worth their keep. Others produce enough to cover the cost of their handling. The hens that pay are those that more than meet the expense of money and time necessary to make them worth while. The last is the one we all desire, and the one we can have if willing to pay the cost.

What is necessary to own birds that pay, but it is another thing to have

them pay you after you own them. Not only must you have the right kind of hen, but you must use time and thought in caring for them to make her of the "paying kind."

The paying hen is usually hatched from a paying strain. The paying hen that comes out of a flock of good-for-nothing birds is seldom met and is not worth hunting for. It takes time, it takes money and it takes born hen sense to produce a flock of paying hens. It takes a very little neglect to send this flock back to the class of non-paying birds.

Paying birds are a delight to the eye. You show them to your friends, and linger in your description of what they are and what they have done for you. You gladly take care of them; you are willing to properly mate and feed them, and you look for fresh blood to improve them.

Paying birds never make up a large part of your flock when you sell the cream of the chosen chicks every year. Money making flocks are made up of the best you raise always letting the second quality go to market.

Paying birds live in houses free from vermin and supplied with pure air and water. They get food that is needed to bring the profit to the proper point. Cheap food, because it is cheap, never helped to produce the paying hen and kept her running to the nest.

Hens that pay splendid profits are what the world is asking for, is looking for and is demanding. Are you going to be among the breeders who will fill the orders for this kind of birds?

PLOUGHING WET OR DRY.

Sandy soils are usually not injured by ploughing when wet, but the case is different with clay soils, says W. J. Spillman in 'Renovation of Worn-Out Soils.' A fair quality of brick can be made from any heavy clay soil by working it thoroughly when wet and then drying it in the sun. The effect produced by working clay soils wet is known as puddling.

Irrigation ditches in the west are ploughed by first flooding them to make them muddy and then driving bands of sheep along in this mud. This makes the bottom impervious to water, and prevents loss from leakage. If a clay soil is ploughed, or even harrowed when too wet, it is more or less puddled. In this condition it becomes cloddy and impervious to air and water. Old roadways that have been thoroughly puddled from traffic in all kinds of weather may be distinguished in fields many years after they have been ploughed up and put into cultivation.

The proper time to plough land is when it is just moist enough to break up a mellow, neither wet enough to leave a slick surface where rubbed by the moldboard nor dry enough to break up in large clods; or, as the southern farmer puts it, when the soil has a good season in it.

If continued rain follows wet ploughing, little harm follows; but hot, dry winds would soon leave only a mass of unmanageable clods. In spring and mid-summer ploughing, particularly, it is of the utmost importance to run the harrow immediately after the plough. This prevents the formation of clods. In late fall ploughing the clods are no disadvantage, for they will be broken up by freezing and thawing.

MAKING SAGE CHEESE.

Sage cheese, with its yellow surface mottled and flecked with small, dark, greyish-green spots, is an old-time favorite. Sage is a very old seasoning herb, and sage cheese is very probably of old English origin. The manufacture of sage cheese is now carried on in a limited way only in the United States, and is restricted to certain localities, yet a great many people are exceedingly fond of it, and will pay from one to two cents per pound more for it than for ordinary cheese.

The Michigan Experiment Station has studied the subject of sage cheese making, and states that this cheese is prepared in exactly the same way as cheddar, i. e., common American factory cheese, differing from it only in possessing a sage flavor, which is imparted to it by adding sage extract or sage tea to the milk before the curd is precipitated, by adding the extract to the curd before salting, or by adding sage leaves to the curd before salting.

The addition of sage tea or extract to the milk is objectionable, requiring a large amount of sage, ten to twelve ounces for a thousand pounds of milk. The addition of extract to the curd gave entirely satisfactory results in tests at the station when the extract was not too dilute, and when it was added very cautiously to prevent waste. The amount of sage required was six or seven ounces for the curd from a thousand pounds of milk.

The most satisfactory method, however, was found to be the old-fashioned way of adding the sage leaves to the curd. This required the least amount of sage, three ounces being sufficient for the curd from a thousand pounds of milk. In following this method the sage should be weighed, the stems all picked out, and the leaves finely powdered, and added to the curd just before salting.

One of the important Swiss cheeses

PURITY FLOUR



You can
Eat Bread
Without Butter

If it is made from

PURITY
FLOUR

Produced entirely from specially selected Western Canada Hard Wheat by the best improved methods, in the most modern milling plant in the world.

That's why Purity Flour is Rich in
Nutriment, Sweet and Wholesome



Sold everywhere in the Great
Dominion.

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., Limited
Mills at Winnipeg, Cochrane and Brandon

resembles sage cheese in that the powdered leaves of a plant are added in its manufacture. This "schabziger," green, or "Krauter" cheese, is made from sour skim-milk and butter, the dried powdered leaves of rook clover (*Medicago coarctata*) being thoroughly mixed with the ground curd. The small greyish green cone-shaped cheeses are exported in large numbers and are a familiar sight in large markets.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one drugged disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Castoria. Hall's Castoria Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The cure is so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

There are now thirty-one negro banks in the United States, with a combined capital of \$250,000. Their deposits amount to \$1,192,000. Twelve are in Mississippi, four in Georgia, six in Virginia, two in Tennessee, two in Arkansas and one each in North Carolina, Alabama and Florida. There are also two in Muskogee, I. T.

How to Cure a Cold.

The question of how to cure a cold without unnecessary loss of time is one in which we are all more or less interested, for the quicker a cold is gotten rid of the less the danger of pneumonia and other serious diseases. Mr. B. W. L. Hall, of Waverly, Va., has used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for years and says: "I have been Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be absolutely the best preparation on the market for colds, I have recommended it to my friends and they all agree with me." For sale by W. H. Warren, Plim. D.

They Make You Feel Good.

The pleasant purgative effect experienced by all who use Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, and the healthy condition of the body and mind which they create make one feel joyful. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at W. H. Warren, Plim. D., drug stores.



"Buy 'Maple Leaf' Rubbers if you want a neat, smart, accurate fit."—Wireless from the old woman who lived in a shoe.

Light and pliable, because no wear-destroying adulterants are mixed with the finest Paris gum.

Conform to the shape of the shoe—give a glove-like, accurate, stylish fit. Stay in shape. Wear long.

TOO MANY BANKS.

Leading to Speculative Fever in the West, Says Mr. Clouston.

The opinion recently expressed by Senator Forget that branch banks are being multiplied too rapidly in Western Canada is concurred in by E. S. Clouston, vice-president and general manager of the Bank of Montreal, who has just returned from a trip through the western provinces.

"The great multiplicity of banks in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan," he said, "has brought little profit to the institutions, and I believe that the districts in which the banks are located derive little or no benefit on account of this undue competition, as it creates an over-borrowing tendency among the people."

"I was sorry to note that a little more than a legitimate speculative fever has seized upon a good many western people. This is one of the features in the growing West that did not impress me favorably. I do not want it understood that I consider the present land values excessive. This is not my meaning, for they are probably worth the present figures; but it is the growing fever for speculation that I did not relish in Western Canada. I am afraid that a remedy will only be obtained in some seven or eight years, if not sooner, by the closing of so many branch banks in the West."

Mr. Clouston found, however, that commercial and financial conditions are at the present time sound throughout the West, and that the most hopeful feeling prevails throughout the towns and cities. Then the heavily-loaded passenger and freight trains met with all along the Canadian Pacific testify to the presence of great business communities and a thriving and progressive people. All branches of trade complain however that labor is scarce, and he said that no doubt a good deal of railway work and other enterprises will be considerably delayed on this account.

General prosperity prevails likewise in British Columbia and especially in the mining centers. Rossland's mining enterprises, Mr. Clouston said, were now being carried on on a more solid basis than ever before. The days of "wildcat" enterprises are, in fact, over. He had also heard that the scope of mining activity was about to be enlarged in the Canadian Yukon, and that there also the mines are being worked on business lines.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

To Havana by Rail.

Yamke Brains Will Accomplish
Great Engineering Feat.

From New York City to Havana by rail is the latest promise of the railroad magnates, and at this end work is now progressing on the extension of the Florida East Coast railway. This road at present runs from Jacksonville to Homestead, 28 miles south of Miami, and its extension to Key West, its terminal on the American coast, will be made at an estimated cost of \$12,000,000. There is little chance of its being in operation in less than two years.

Ninety miles of open sea separates the terminal at Key West from Havana, but, when the railroad line is completed a service of giant ferries will be placed in operation. On these entire trains will be run, and travelers will cross the open sea from Key West to Havana without having to stir from the parlor or sleeping cars that brought them from New York.

This completed ferry-service will be the largest undertaking of its kind that railroad men have ever attempted. In addition to this the railroad line from Homestead to Key West will be one of the remarkable feats of modern engineering. This line will pass over and connect no fewer than 30 islands that reach far out into the ocean and leave the mainland sunk miles below the horizon. The road will be 120 miles long, but of this it is possible to build only about 65 miles on natural foundations.

The remainder of the railroad must be constructed either on rock embankments piled up firm and high above swamps and across shallow bays between close neighboring islands, or else carried along on viaducts over channels that, in some instances, are more than 10,000 feet wide.

In many places the solid line of embankments will join a half dozen or more islands into one, setting up a massive sea wall for the tide to beat against, where before they flowed free among countless inlets and creeks. Bridges will span the wider and more exposed sections, their foundations sunk deep into the floor of the sea. Where these viaducts would block an important passageway for ships, they will be fitted with draws, for the line will be carried along at the comparatively low level of 30 feet above mean low water.

GREAT THINGS FOR CUBA.
In addition to passenger traffic, the new line is expected to do a great deal

of express and fast freight hauling, as at the present time, these things must be taken by boat to Jacksonville, the nearest harbor of any size and depth. The mere fact that such a speedy means of communication is open will encourage many industries in Cuba, that at present, are handicapped by the distance at which they are placed from the market and the difficulties experienced in getting there.

Knight's Key has been bought from the railroad company, and nearly 1,000 men in all will be gathered in the camps from which it will be carried on. The engineer's figures estimate that nearly 300,000 barrels of hydraulic cement—more than 200,000 cubic yards of sand, nearly as many cubic yards of stone and 4,800 tons of steel will be used.

THE JOKERS' CORNER.

Thespian: Sorry I can't pay you, old man, but the ghost didn't walk yesterday.

Friend: I'm surprised at that.

Thespian: Are you? Why?

Friend: Why, from the way in which you fellows have been murdering the play all the week, there ought to be ghosts enough to go round and to spare.

"I say, Pat, what are you writing there in such a large hand?"

"Shure now, honey, an' isn't it to my poor mother, who is stone deaf, that I am writing a loud letter."

Mistress (to servant): "Why, Mary, I can't think how you could be so extravagant. I declare this week you have worn three white skirts and Miss Lucy never wears more than one."

Mary: "Well, you see, ma'am, Miss Lucy walks out with a solicitor, and I go out with a sweep."

Mrs. Grumbleton: I do pity those poor policemen who have to be about in all weathers. It's a wonder they don't catch their death of colds.

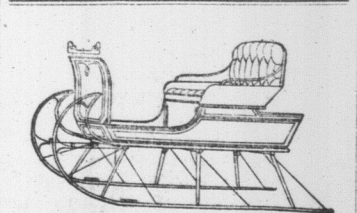
Mr. Grumbleton: They never catch anything. Don't move fast enough.

A PEER'S CALAMITY.

Lord Amherst of Hackney is certainly assured of the sympathy of every subject of the King because of the financial calamity that has befallen him. Stricken in old age by the dishonesty of a defaulting lawyer, he has suddenly found himself poorer by more than £100,000. Facing the inevitable like the courageous soul he is he has decided to save the situation, if possible, by parting with his books. What a pang this has been to his lordship only the true bibliophile will ever faintly realize. For fifty years Lord Amherst has toiled at accumulating a library which is practically the history of the world's printing and binding up to 1700. The library is especially rich in Caxtons to the number of 17, of which 11 are absolutely perfect, and are of fabulous value. There are also numerous Royal Bibles and manuscripts. Mr. Bernard Quaritch estimates the total value at £170,000.

Lord Amherst is an ardent Free Mason, and held the position of Provincial Grand Master of the Free Masons of Kent for forty-five years. Since 1898 he has been Provincial Grand Master of the Free Masons of England. He is beloved for his unselfish and beautiful disposition by all the residents in the neighborhood of Dillingham Hall. Every man who worked on Lord Amherst's estate is called a workman as long as it is possible to crawl. Lord Amherst is the third Earl and fourth Baron Amherst. The first baron was the famous soldier, Field Marshal Sir Jeffrey Amherst, who was Commander-in-Chief in North America from 1758 to 1764. In 1776 he was created Baron Amherst of Holmesdale, in Kent, and in 1778 became Commander-in-Chief in England. Twelve years later he was created Baron Amherst of Montreal—in Kent, not Canada. The present Earl has been twice married, but, as he is without male issue, his heir is his brother, the Rev. Percy Arthur Amherst. His six daughters are renowned for their fidelity to their respective holders, which include horticulture, bookbinding, poultry breeding, and embroidery.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES
Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. See.



No. 2 Coring Cutter

No broken dashes in these, on account of being separated from the runners.

The Body is high enough on the gear to keep the snow from falling in every time you happen to scrape the bank in turning, or getting off the road.

Best of Cloth, or Plush trimmed Spring Backs and Cushions.

No one else gives as much for the same money.

We couldn't for more, unless we got you into the regular kingdom of sleighs.

Catalogues for the asking.

THE NOVA SCOTIA CARRIAGE CO. LIMITED
KENTVILLE, N.S.

N. E. CHUTE, Agent.

Sore Nipples and Chapped Hands
Are quickly cured by applying Chamberlain's Salve. Try it; it is a success. Price 25 cents.

Best Kidney Remedy Known To Science

For pain in the back—scanty urine—highly colored urine—irritated bladder—irregular bowels—bad stomach—there is nothing that will bring such quick relief and so certain a cure as FRUIT-A-TIVES.

These marvelous tablets are a nature's natural remedy for irritated or weakened kidneys. They act directly on the kidneys, soothe the irritated membrane—clean, heal and strengthen the organs—and help them to new vigor with their work.

Often kidney trouble is not due to any organic defect in the kidneys. If the bowels are constipated—the acids do not throw off the tissue waste of the body—then these impurities are carried to the kidneys. In a vain endeavor to rid the system of impurities, the kidneys are overworked—the blood vessels are dilated—the nerves inflamed. That causes a host of kidney troubles.

Fruit-a-tives

OR "FRUIT LIVER TABLETS"—not only heal and strengthen the kidneys but they also increase the action of the skin, and act directly on the liver, thus curing the constipation.

FRUIT-A-TIVES are the natural and logical cure for all kidney troubles. They are made of fruit and constitute pleasant to take—and a guaranteed cure when faithfully used. Get a box of 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED OTTAWA.

300 thousand

We have landed and have now in stock 300 thousand Cedar Shingles, 160 thousand of these at \$1.60 per thousand. The best value we have ever offered. Lending next week 200 bags Coarse Salt.

J. H. Longmire & Son.

The Carleton House

CORNER ANGLE
AND PRINCE STS.

HALIFAX, N. S.

TERMS \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day.

Special Rates by the week. Control, convenient, pleasant. To reach from railway station take carriage direct, or take rail at station railway to St. Paul's Church, then one square to right.

No luggage sold.

F. W. BOWES, Proprietor

The Grand Central HOTEL

Wm. P. COADE, Proprietor

RATES: \$1.50 per day.

Free Bus to and from trains.

We set the best table in the valley. Prompt attention given to tenants. Stable room for sale.

ST JOHN HOTEL

Corner Prince William and St. James Streets
Directly opposite Eastern and P. A. R. S. S.

Co's landing

ST. JOHN N. S.

This old established hotel, centrally situated at the great view of the harbor and surrounding country, has been renovated and furnished throughout. Carriage door every five minutes. Excellent cuisine.

113m. LOUIS NELSON, Proprietor

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Begins Tuesday Sept. 4.

but as the college is now in session you may enrol at any time.

No tuition in advance. One month's trial FREE. It will pay you to send for our Catalogue.

EMPIRE BUSINESS COLLEGE

TRURO, N. S.

O. L. HORNE, Principal

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A LARGE QUANTITY OF

HIDES, PELTS, CALF SKINS

and TALLOW.

CASH PAID AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

MacKenzie, Crowe & Co., Ltd.

Bridgetown, Jan'y 17th, 1905.

Bircham-Bloomington

On the Shores of the Beautiful North West Arm, Halifax

About Fifteen Minutes by Electric from Centre of City.

TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, DRIVING.

TERMS—\$2.50 and \$5.00 a day.

Special Rates by the week

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