g. Breeding and Rearing Chickens

Breeding and Rearing Chickens
An illustrated lecture on 'Breeding
and Rearing Chickens' was given by
Prof. W. R. Graham, of the U. A. C.,
at the Provincial Winter Fair,
Guelph, last week. The photographs
were largely secured by the speaker
himself in Ontario and the United
Staces. They illustrated how not to,
as well as how to breed and raise
them. He reiterated the statement
that teeders are born, not made, and
illustrated his point with a photoing that well-known feeder, who has
helped to make the O. A. C. chickens
so famous.

so famous.

One set of slides showed the method of rearing chickens afield. At the O. A. C. chickens are reared in the orchard and fields. The cornfield where the cultivator is kept going as the best place to see the control of the co orchard the best place to rear. The colony houses are placed on the headlands and the chickens roam over the fields. Hoppers filled once every week or two weeks with wheat provide food. Water

weeks with wheat provide food. Water is also kept near by. This is all the food supplied these fowls. It was asked whether the chickens did not eat the tomatoes and other vegetables and fruits of the garden through which they roamed. Profes-sor Graham said, and Professor Crow corrob-rated his statement, that not by the hens. The abundance of wheat and water seem to prevent the forma-tion of this appetite.

SOME OF THE VIEWS

"How Not to Raise Chickens," was well illustrated by slides of plants in United States, where some moneyed man or company was trying to "see how meny he could raise to the square inch." Some slides showed with colony houses set side by The chickens have not enough range to grow up healthy. Chickens must have range. A slide of a successful Connecticut plant showed this where the colony houses were set as far as 500 yards apart.

500 yards apart.

A slide of the Curtis Bros', duck
plant thrown on the screen showed
thousands ot ducks on a small area.
They can be so confined and do well.
Give ducks all the water they can
drink, but not swim in, and all the
food they can eat and kill at eight to
the the deal of the water his advision.

food they can eat and kill at eight to ten weeks of age, was his advice. Colony house at Oka Monastery and Macdonald College, Que., with cur-tain ventilation were shown. In these

tain ventilation were shown. In these the thermometer dropped last winter as low as 18 degrees below zero, and yet Macdonal College reported a 40 per cent. egg production.

In the short course at the O. A. C. for poultrymen, the students build colony houses, hoppers and do the work required on the poultry plant. Slides were shown illustrating this. Because most of the houses used at the O. A. C. were thus build it was hard to estimate the cost of producing chickens, but Professor Graham said that chickens raised in the orchard or

POULTRY YARD feld could be produced for one half the cost in grain that chickens grown in the usual way were produced.

Thorough ventilation in colo rhorough ventilation in colony houses is necessary. In summer the houses must not get too warm. Leave one side open and put wire netting over it. At night close the drop-door at the base to exclude skunks and

When the lecturer concluded his unique address a hearty vote of thanks in the form of three cheers was given him. It was remarked by the mover that Professor Graham was nearly kidnapped by some American friends last summer, but preferred to stay in Ontario with a much smaller salary. It would be a great misfortune to On-tario farmers to love so valuable a

Fattening and Trussing Chickens

Miss Mary Yates, formerly of England, but now on Professer Graham's staff for institute work in poultry, spoke on fattening chickens and gave a demonstration in trussing in the lecture room of the Winter Fair last week. Her remarks were particularly well received by the audience which week. Her remarks were particularly well received by the audience which completely filled the large lecture room. "England is pleased with Cana-dian eggs," she said, "but not so well pleased with Canadian freesed chick-ens. The kind of poultry the Eng-lishman is used to is like himself—that and stout, but, unlike himself, has soft flabby flesh. Canadian poultry is hardly of this class. The fault is the feeders to a large extent.

"Good feeders are hard to secure. They are born, not made.' A woman who does not know how to please her hus and and family in the matter of loss ought not to attempt to feed chickens. A plant in France where 400 birds are kept fattening at once wholly managed by women.

THE PRICE OF BROILERS

THE PRICE OF BROILERS

"Why are there not more broilers
on the Toronto market?" continued
the speaker. "Broilers sold first of
May when the Horse Show is on,
bring \$1.00. They should be marketed
at 2½ to 3 ibs., and not as heavy as
3½ fibs. or more."

The best method use sour milk and
French.

The best method use sour milk and
executed in equal parts with meal, and let
stand 24 hours. If feeding for show
add vegetable food as cabbage or lettuee.

The food is of little importance in the loos is the conditions under which it is given are incorrect. The point to remember is, 'keep the birds in a sleepy, somnoient condition.' Only rouse them twice a day when Only rouse them twice a day when you feed and do all work at that time as removing ripened birds, putting in new birds, and crates, etc. Keep dogs away. Also keep all strangers away. A teaspoonful of food too much will often ruin a bird for a high-class show. Birds' appetites must be kept up for two months if the best show form is to be reached. Chickens should be fasted 24 to 38 hours before beginning to fatten. beginning to fatten

BIRDS NOT FASTED LONG ENOUGH

One grave difficulty over Canadian poultry sent to England is that the birds are not fasted 24 or 36 hours before killing. The whole digestive tract is thus filled and gases are given off into the flesh which makes it unfit for human food. This is the chief

for luman food. This is the chief cause of difficulty, in transporting to a distant market, not the cold storage facilities. Canadians lose by not being careful in this regard.

The French method of killing is by bleeding in the roof of the mouth. They use a curved blade to do this and thus are able to pierce a part of the brain which causes instantaneous control of the control

Miss Yates kills hens by breaking the neck just behind the head with a sharp downward and backward twist. The blood flows down to that point and forms a clot.

The demonstration in dressing was then proceeded with. "Pluck up to then proceeded with. "Pluck up to the head. Singe with a methylated spirit lamp, and not with paper, which smokes." Miss Yates greatly ed the many ladies present by her skilful manipulations in removing

her skillul manipulations in removing inteatines, tying, etc.—the more so, when the audience learned that she had been taught by the King's own poulterer, and had dressed chickens for the Royal table.

The speaker had an exceedingly pleasant presence and was quite at meaning the speaker had an exceedingly pleasant presence and was quite at many larger and the speaker had been suppleasant to the speaker had been suppleasant to the speaker that the speaker is a speaker is a speaker that the speaker is a speaker is a speaker in the speaker in the speaker is a speaker in the speaker in the speaker is a speaker in the speaker in the speaker is a speaker in the speaker in tention infromenous and gave the pour-trymen and poultrywomen present an excellent impression of the excellence of the education offered by Professor Graham's staff.

Winter Fair Dairy Tests

A feature at the Winter Fair of special interest to farmers is the dairy special interest to farmers is the dairy test. This year the test occupied three days instead of two as formerly. The results obtained amply justify the change. Twenty-eight entries were on exhibition in the test. Holsteins predominated, though Ayrshires were well represented, while Aeraeys came along with but a solitary entry. A Holstein led in quantity of milk, though in the quantity of butter-fat, the lone Aeraey stood well. Detailed results of the test follow:

Shorthorn cow. 48 months and over.

results of the test follow:
Shorthorn cow, 48 months and over.
—Ist, Kentucky Queen, 33948, Jas.
Brown, Norval, 141.57 ibs. milis, 33 per cent. fat; 2nd, White Rose, 34931, Jas. Brown, Norval, 122.71 ibs. milk,
3.36 per cent fat.
Shorthorn cow. 36 months and

Shorthorn cow, 36 months and under 48.—1st, Lady Gueiph, 76721, Jas. Brown, Norval, 100.19 lbs. mirk, per cent fat.

4 per cent fat.

Shorthorn heifer, under 36 months.

—lst, Butterfly Rose, 81642, Jas.
Brown, Norval, 88.44 bls. milk, 4.15
per cent. fat; 2nd, Kibbean Beauty
204, 75493, Jas. Brown, Norval, 84.44
bls. milk, 3.76 per cent. fat; 3rd Gracie Guynes 3rd, 85218, Jno. Keitz,
Shakespeure, 71.25 bls. milk, 4.53 per

cent. fat.
Ayrshire cow, 48 months and over—
lst. Rosalie of Hickery Hill, N. Dyment, Clappison, 147.36 lbs. milk. 4
per cent. fat; 2nd, Sarah's 2nd, 13192,
H. & J. McKee, Norwich, 165.01 lb.,
milk, 3-46 per cent. fat; 3rd, Victoria,
13788, H. & J. McKee, Norwich,
151.48 lbs. milk, 3.7 per cent. fat; 4th,
Floos Morton, N. Dyment, Clappison,
91.38 lbs. milk, 4.56 per cent. fat.
Avrahire cov. 36 months and more

Ayrshire cow, 36 months and under 48.—1st, Star's Nancy, 20138, H. & J. McKee, Norwich, 122.09 lbs. milk, 3.93 per cent. fat.

3.33 per cent. 1at.
Ayrshire heifer, under 36 months.—
lat, Queen Jessie of Spring Hill, 21166,
H. & J. McKee, Norwich, 10.33 lbs.
milk, 4.1 per cent. fat; 2nd, -81ar's
Sarah, 21541, H. & J. McKee, Norwich, 105.62 lbs. milk, 4 per cent. fat;
3rd, Beauty of Hickory Hill, N. Dyment, Clappison, 93.46 lbs. milk, 3.5 per cent. fat.

Holstein cow, 48 months and over— 1st, Lady Aggie DeKol, 4127, M. L.
Haley, Springford, 293,38 'bs. milk,
3.7 per cent. fat; 2nd, Evergreen
March, 3896, G. W. Clemons, St.
Gerge, 187,88 lbs. milk, 3.76 per cent.
fat 3rd, Idaline Pauline DeKol.
57187, Geo. Riee, Tillsonburg, 199,26
lbs. milk, 3.3 per_cent. fat; 4th,
Netherland PeKol Glenier, 68355, Geo.
Riee, Tillsonburg, 193,13 lbs. milk, 2.9
per cent. fat; 5th, Lady Bess Boon,
65782, Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, 181,35
lbs. milk, 2.86 per cent. fat;
Holstein cow, 36 months and under Holstein cow, 48 m

48.—1st, Iantha Jewel Posch, 4596, Jas. Rettie, Norwich, 211.18 lbs. milk, 2.9 per cent. fat; 2nd, Pontiac Atlas (Continued on page 19)

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