

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

ANOTHER INDUSTRY.

FOR THE TILLERS OF THE SOIL.

FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, Nov. 27.—Business has been slack in the city today, owing to the lighting of the season, which brought many people from the country to the city for the Thanksgiving holiday.

Miss Clara J. Brewster, of St. John, is to sing at St. Mary's church fair on Thanksgiving night.

Garlander Briggs, young son of George Briggs, of Lakeville Corner, had his leg badly crushed yesterday, while getting down from a horse, a short distance from the house.

Three timber berths were sold at the crown lands office today, as follows: Bonny River, Charlotte county, four miles, to John E. Moore, at \$8.25; Hallowville Settlement, Gloucester county, two miles, to T. B. Winslow, at \$6; North Fork, Canaan River, four miles, to E. Byron Winslow, at \$8.

At the home of Joseph Marshall, Marysville, last evening, his youngest daughter, Hannah, was united in marriage to Henry Heaton Stowell, of Cumberland, Rhode Island, by Rev. Geo. S. Sykes. The happy couple left today for their future home in Cumberland.

Fredericton, Nov. 26.—(Special)—Fred Ireland, of Washington, who returned yesterday from a successful hunting trip on the Southwest Miramichi, reports his trip as very plentiful in that locality. In a day he saw moose and on another occasion came to a herd of about 100 caribou. Mr. Ireland believes there are thousands of caribou in central New Brunswick.

J. M. Palmer, principal of Sackville Academy, and Mrs. Palmer are mourning the loss of their first born child, an infant, last evening. The funeral took place this afternoon.

Agricultural Society No. 34, at a meeting here last evening appointed President Campbell and Clarence W. Goodspeed delegates to the maritime fair stock show, to be held at Annapolis. The society decided to make an importation of pure bred swine early next spring.

Members of the Pat Coner Trap Club held their annual day picnic shoot at Springhill today. Harry Chestnut made the highest score, breaking 79 blue rocks out of a total of 100. Harry A. Thurston broke 69 and E. T. Mack 58. The attendance was small.

The five months old child of R. Hober, C. P. brakeman, died very suddenly here last evening. The remains were taken to Upper Gagetown for interment.

John Murray, son of Coun. J. C. Murray, of Kingsclere, has gone to California for the benefit of his health. His sister, Miss Mabel Murray, accompanied him.

W. K. Allen, ex-M. P., who has been suffering for some time from a severe attack of the throat, went to Boston this morning to consult a specialist. He was accompanied by his brother, Carleton Allen.

The sergeants and staff sergeants on the royal regiment entertained a number of their friends at an at home in the mess room at the barracks this evening. The function passed off very pleasantly.

RIVERSIDE.

Riverside, Albert county, Nov. 26.—W. J. McAdam, granite worker, of Hillsboro, is moving his family to Albert, where he has opened up a branch business.

J. W. Patterson, surveyor of Salisbury, was at Albert on Wednesday, making survey of lands.

Henry Parlee, of Harvey, is moving to Albert.

Mrs. J. H. Carnwath, who was visiting friends at Waterville, returned home Sunday.

The King on the information of Stephen Bushin, of Irving, New Brunswick, was on Monday last before Justice Leahy, at Albert. The clerk of the peace prosecuted and E. E. Peck appeared for the defendant. The accused was fined \$4 and costs.

The King on the information of Hugh Patterson vs. George Riley, for assault, was before Justice Leahy, at Albert, on Wednesday last. The clerk of the peace for the prosecution and W. Alder Truman for defendant. Not wishing to deal harshly with Riley, who is only a lad, and it being his first offence, the case was settled, Riley paying a fine and the costs of the court.

Mr. and Mrs. Hilgard Peck are moving to Moncton to plant a new business. It is intended to put in an up-to-date mill having a capacity of about 50 barrels per day. There is already a good roller mill in the village owned by Mr. and Mrs. Peck, but it is thought that, owing to the large amount of wheat grown in this section, that there would be plenty of work for another mill.

WOLFVILLE.

Wolfville, N. S., Nov. 24.—A few days ago W. C. Roscoe, inspector of schools of this town, received a telegram announcing the death of his son Ralph. He was employed in Boston, Mass., and there contracted smallpox, to which he succumbed in less than a week. Much sympathy is felt for the family in their sorrow.

The smallpox of Kentville seems to be dying out. No new cases have been reported this month, and all the patients are doing well. The board of health is taking every precaution to stamp it out as quickly as possible.

On Friday evening Rev. Dr. Keirstead gave a very interesting lecture in College Hall on his recent trip through Europe. The doctor has spent the summer in travel in the British Isles and on the continent. He reached home on the 15th inst. The lecture was held in the hall and a large audience for two hours in rapid attention. The doctor spoke of things as he saw them and of the impressions they made upon him. It was filled with the personality of the lecturer from first to last.

The Intercollegiate Y. M. C. A. convention for the maritime provinces will be held at Acadia the last of this week. A full attendance is expected.

APPOQUAH.

Appliquah, Nov. 23.—An American writing to a resident of this place asks as to opportunities for starting an overall factory. He asked in particular about the wool supply. This question was very easily answered.

Mrs. Fred Gross, of Penobscot, is visiting friends here.

Miss Margaret Johnson left yesterday to visit Nova Scotia.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Cassidy, of Lawrence, Mass., a pretty wedding took place, when Miss Carrie Simons was united in marriage to Mr. Herbert Gunn, of Brunswick, Vt. The bride was tastefully dressed in monochrome and carried a beautiful bouquet. Her bridesmaids were Miss Simons' former friends, and her maid of honor was a young lady from the same place. For many years Miss Gunn has been a resident of the Children's Home in Lawrence. Her many friends wish her a long continued happiness.

George B. Jones, who has been ill for some few days, is around again.

BRISTOL.

Bristol, N. B., Nov. 26.—About six inches of snow fell here yesterday, making very good sleighing; the river is full of floating ice.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Gregg left Tuesday for Colorado, where they intend to make their home.

Neil McLean, of Cape Breton, who later returned from the Klondike, has been spending a few days with his brother, A. J. McLean, of this village. He returned home yesterday.

A movement is being made to organize a joint stock company to build and equip another roller-mill in this village. Mr. J. W. Bell, who has a saw and grist mill at the mouth of the Big Shickett brook stream, is the promoter of the company. It is intended to put in an up-to-date mill having a capacity of about 50 barrels per day. There is already a good roller mill in the village owned by Mr. and Mrs. Peck, but it is thought that, owing to the large amount of wheat grown in this section, that there would be plenty of work for another mill.

WHITE'S COVE.

White's Cove, Queen's county, Nov. 25.—The recent cold weather has about stopped the farmers ploughing and they will now begin lumber operations. Messrs. Knight and McFee will haul into the Oranmore.

F. S. Taylor, intending to get the lumber off the land recently purchased from George Palmer. A number of others will get cordwood for the St. John market.

A good many people are laid up from the effects of vaccination.

Rev. Mr. Gordon (Baptist), and Rev. Mr. Watson (Methodist), are holding special services at Lower Fenseng.

Mr. Martin (Evangelist), has held meetings at the Narrows for the past week or two, and a number have been baptized. He will continue the meetings all through this week, afternoons and evenings.

SUSSEX.

Sussex, Nov. 28.—Fenwick and Herbert Arnold are in Sussex today visiting their old home. Harry Arnold, of the Bank of Nova Scotia staff of Pictou, Ont., is at the Kent visiting his parents.

Geo. T. Kirk is in the village today spending the holiday.

Capt. W. W. Frink is the guest of Major T. E. Arnold for Thanksgiving.

School Inspector Stevens has just returned from a visit to Boston and other American cities.

HOPEWELL HILL.

Hopewell Hill, Nov. 27.—The tides have been very high recently, and large portions of marsh are flooded. The Salisbury and Harvey train is unable to reach the terminus at Albert on account of the tides.

The train was off the track today above Hillsboro and was three hours late. W. H. West, principal of the school at Dawson Settlement, came to his home here today to spend the holidays.

Mrs. Hilgard Peck, of Riverside, went to Moncton today. Mr. Peck has received employment in the government works, and they will reside at Moncton.

The pupils of the Superior School here will hold a concert on the evening of the last day of the school term.

TALKED ABOUT THE MOON.

Sir Robert Ball, Before the Lowell Institute Varies His Programme in an Interesting Manner.

Sir Robert Ball's fourth lecture in his Lowell Institute course last evening departed somewhat from the strict letter of the title given in the programme. Instead of considering the nebulae, the audience gave its attention to a strong and logical setting forth of the relations of the moon to the earth and some of the relations of the other members of the solar system one to another.

The heat that still remains in the interior of the earth, to which he referred, has little or no effect on the moon, and in fact only a survival, and is in truth only a relic of the past. The moon is a matter of history. Taking for his illustration the rudimentary wings of the apteryx, Professor Ball noted that they are of no use to the animal and are merely a reminder of the time when the ancestors of this bird sought their food in the air.

The family found itself in New Zealand in an enormous which freed it from enemies or furnished it with an abundant food supply which it could get without its wings, and it was not long before the wings were of no use and the bird became incapable of motion and are in process of passing away. Another interesting example of survival is in the case of the human teeth, this salient feature being a survival of the day when man's ancestors swam in the sea and needed a transparent buid to protect the eye.

The internal heat of the earth is a survival of the time when it was a glowing ball and was turning on its axis with a velocity four times as great as at present. It was slowed down principally by the action of the tides, internal and external, which has been one of the results of the moon's attraction. Action and reaction are equal, so we must look to find a reaction on the moon equal to the speed of the earth. It has been estimated that the force which we know to have been used in the process of resolution into two components, one of which is the earth and the other one of right angles to the first has a tendency to drive the moon into a larger orbit. It is true, then, that the action of the earth on the moon is continually increasing. This is one of the small influences, mentioned in a previous lecture, which are always acting on the moon, and which while negligible for ordinary earthly purposes, accumulated work through ages is a large quantity. The earth was the mother globe when it was first formed, and it has been six hours long. This rate of speed was a dangerous one for a plastic sphere and a result was indeed the loss of a part of the earth, which, as we have seen, became the moon. Since that day the moon has very gradually receded from the earth and has cooled down.

The rotation of the moon in such a way that it shows to us always the same face was shown to be the consequence of the tides in the earth. The earth has not surrendered itself to the tides caused by the moon because they are relatively so feeble. It will, however, without doubt, ultimately present always the same face to the moon.

For his concluding topic Sir Robert called attention to the "concordance" of Kant and Laplace. These are briefly the extraordinary fact that all the planets so far as have been determined have their motions of rotation on their axes in the same direction, and that all of the orbits lie in very nearly the same plane. There is no dynamic reason why any planet may not have its daily motion of rotation in any given direction, and it is hardly to be supposed that by any accident a series of coincidences of the close coincidences of the planes of the orbits of the planets, and taking from the uniformity of the nebular theory, which considers the nebula, and taking from the same theory accounts also for the close coincidences of the planes of the orbits of the planets, a coincidence not likely to occur often more than once in 10,000,000 times if the arrangement of seven planets be fortuitous.

The lantern illustrations of the evening were first a representation of the plastic earth at the time when the moon was as yet a part of the earth, and then a drawing of the moon and of lunar landings by Naumy, a number of photographs of the moon's surface from Lick Observatory, and elsewhere, and a comparison of the topography of the moon to that of the volcanic region about Naples.

The next lecture in the course will be given on Wednesday evening of next week.—Boston Transcript.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Broom-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Submarine divers have not yet succeeded in reaching 200 feet below the surface with all the advances of armor, air, and weights to sink them. The e has been made to reach a wreck 15 feet of water. The accounts state that the diver began to experience serious trouble. At 200 feet, after suffering terribly, he lost consciousness and was hauled up. Divers cannot go below 100 feet.

A bronze statue of a woman, a paragon of beauty, is being erected by the late Empress of Austria in a small national park, in which the late emperress of Austria is being erected.

John E. Moore Proposes New Saw Mill.

ON THE BARNHILL SITE.

Plans a \$25,000 Mill With Weekly Pay Roll of \$800—Depends on City Giving Water Supply—If This is Done Work Will Go On at Once and Will be Ready in June.

John E. Moore has plans made for a new sawmill which he proposes building on the site of the Barnhill mill, Pleasant Point, destroyed by fire more than a year ago. The question of water supply is the only thing now which operates against the project.

"If the city will agree to put a three-inch main to the site, I will at once call for tenders for building the mill," was Mr. Moore's statement.

Mr. Moore made application for such service, to the water and sewerage board Wednesday, and Station Officer & Co. also asked water for their mill, which is close by. Mr. Moore says a three-inch pipe would serve both mills amply. He wants the water for better purposes only. The old Barnhill mill had its supply from a pond on the property, but this is practically dried up now.

Speaking of his plans, Mr. Moore said he bought the Barnhill property a couple of months ago. There are standing on it, two small sawmills, the waste water of the two mills, the mill site has been cleared, and the boiler, etc., sold for junk by the former owner. Mr. Moore has had the St. John Iron Works Company prepare plans for his proposed mill, and this local firm will supply the machinery if he decides to go on. The proposition is to build a mill of 150,000 feet. The plant will include either stock gang, a band saw, edge, lathe mill, planer, two steam engines, and two belt makers, for working saws, and a most welcome addition to the industry in circulation in the Pleasant Point vicinity. To erect and equip the mill would cost \$25,000. He would cut for the English deal market entirely. Asked as to his source of log supply, he said he had bought some lumbering ground on the Green River and Baker Brook, at the head of the St. John. He had also bought several lots of logs which were being cut out at various points and he also has a few logs of his own, under James Hill, of this city, cutting on the Oranmore. All these logs, some 6,000,000, will be used next spring, and would be down for treatment by the city, cutting on the Oranmore.

Again, referring to the water supply needed, Mr. Moore said he was willing to pay the city for it, according to the rate of water in the city. He said that if the city would give him a surface pipe of three inches he would be able to get the water for a quarter of a mile. If the city would give him a surface pipe of three inches he would be able to get the water for a quarter of a mile. If the city would give him a surface pipe of three inches he would be able to get the water for a quarter of a mile.

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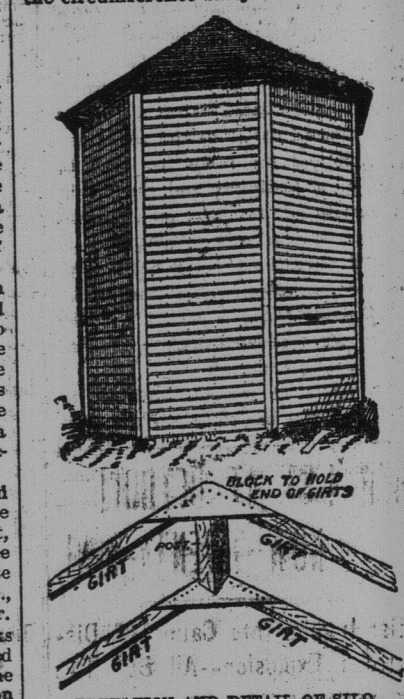
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A GOOD ENSILAGE KEEPER.

Plan For One Hundred and Twenty-five Ton Silo to Cost \$215.

W. H. Jenkins of New York in a communication to Hoard's Dairyman describes a silo which is of low price and has given good satisfaction for many years. He says:

The silo may be cheaply built and may be the best one to build where economy in expenditure is the main consideration, but there are some who will wish to invest more and get a better silo. The one shown in the illustration is one of the best I have seen. In building the silo a good concrete foundation was first made of stone and cement and is eight feet square, and each square or angle is eight feet, making the circumference sixty-four feet. It is



Twenty-four feet high, and the capacity is about 125 tons of ensilage, and the cost, as it was built of the best lumber,

The frame is made of girts, as shown in the illustration. It is boarded up and down inside of the girts with matched planks, then it is sheathed on outside, on which is a layer of building paper, then boarded on the outside over the paper with matched planks. This makes the silo about frostproof, because the outside keeps the cold out. This silo has given its owner the very best satisfaction, and one can hardly make a mistake in building one after this plan.

The Profitable Dairy Cow.

The selection of the herd is all important. There are those who maintain that the ordinary cow, under proper conditions, is the most profitable for the beginner, but this theory is not borne out by experience, says the Portland Oregonian. It costs just as much to feed a poor cow as a good one, and there is no getting away from the fact that a good cow brings in more money than a poor one. The main idea is to make a good beginning, and this cannot be done with scrub stock. The careful farmer will stock up with cows which he knows the right weighing and Babcock tests will show to be profitable. The object of the dairyman should be to build up the herd with cattle that are considered good breeders, and, having once selected a breed, to adhere to it. Scrub cows are not given consideration in communities where dairying is a business.

Make the Cow Comfortable.

A cow is a great deal like a person. She enjoys a good and comfortable place to eat and sleep as well as any man. Do you think that you would enjoy standing out on the south side of a barbed wire fence to eat your meal when the wind is blowing at the rate of forty or fifty miles an hour from the northwest in the winter? No, I guess not. Can you expect a cow to do this? Then, summing up all of this, the cow must be at perfect ease and comfortably situated and have kind treatment in order to give good results.

Rudimentary Tests.

We consider that a well bred and well shaped udder in the cow is largely due to the way the rudimentary tests are placed on the side. If they are crowded together, the result is likely to be narrow, pointed udders. If they are well apart, of good size and they forward of scrotum, the effect will be to influence largely the production of well shaped udders in resulting heifers, and counteract the tendency to ill shaped udders inherited from dams deficient in this respect.—American Guernsey Cattle Club.

Mold in Butter Tubs.

To prevent mold it is better not to steam the tubs at all, but soak them in a weak brine solution for at least twelve hours before using, says Creamery Journal. Parchment paper should also be soaked at least twelve hours in a strong brine solution with each cow one dram iodine of potassium at a dose twice a day in bran mash, and continue it for three weeks if necessary.

Bloody Milk.

This trouble is caused by a congestive condition of one or more glands of the udder. Bathe the udder ten minutes after each milking, and give each cow one dram iodine of potassium at a dose twice a day in bran mash, and continue it for three weeks if necessary.

Not So Easy as It Seems.

Some people think that any one can successfully run a dairy farm, but such is not the fact, as some dairymen have discovered.

THE BROILER BUSINESS.

Views of the Editor of a Few Hens, Who Knows From Experience.

Broiler raising is an exclusive business is practically a failure. The amount of risk in buying eggs for hatching, the variety of stock hatched and the varied condition of such stock hatched has given too much risk to broiler raising as an exclusive affair. But combine the broiler business with that of raising eggs for market, and you have a combination that means a year round income, and the risk of loss is partly lessened. Selling eggs when prices are high and turning them into broilers when prices are on the decline is a good rule to work by.

Prices for broilers have held out very well during the past few years, as high as 60 cents a pound being reached. When I first became interested in this branch—it was in the infancy of the industry—the prices kept hovering very close to 50 cents a pound. Yet at that time in those days there was less profit than in 60 cents a pound today. Why? We have breeds better adapted to the work; we have better incubators and brooding systems; we have better knowledge of how to feed and care for the chicks. These improvements lessen the loss, and with less risk we can make more profit.

During the past few years a new branch has sprung up—the sale of "squab broilers." These are chicks at a weight of from one-half to three-fourths pound each. This demand was created owing to the annual scarcity of wild birds and especially squabs, as high as 80 cents a pair has been paid for this class of goods. There is a possibility of this branch being overdone, which would naturally lower the price. It is a question in the minds of broiler raisers whether it pays better to sell squab broilers or raise them to regular size. The argument is advanced that the greatest loss is experienced during the early life of the chick, and as it is easier to add weight after a chick has reached three-fourths pound there is more profit in the regular broiler (one and one-half pounds).

The Cost of Milk.

Professor Haecker of the Minnesota experiment station has for nine years been settling this question by actual demonstration and recently gave a summary of his work. In brief it is: The first year 100 pounds of milk cost 60 cents, while the price of feedstuffs was about the same as now, and the yield of the herd averaged very fairly—namely, 6,000 pounds of milk, or 180 pounds of butter fat. The second year the cost of milk was the same, 61 cents per 100 pounds of milk, but in the third year it was reduced 38 cents per 100 pounds, with the same cows and prices and feedstuffs the same. The only difference was the percentage of protein and selected feedstuffs where this was sold the cheapest. He said he did not care for carbohydrates, fats, etc., as protein is the only essential part to look after. The cows require on an average two pounds of protein per day.



We commence to fill silo as soon as the most forward ears begin to pit or, if flint corn is grown, as soon as it begins to glaze, says a New Jersey farmer in New England Homestead.

The bulk of the crop will be in the dough state. If a large crop is to be siloed, we would commence earlier or the last of the crop before the job is finished. We cut in half inch pieces, using a six-horsepower engine. I would, however, recommend an eight-horsepower. It is necessary to run with about 100 pounds of steam, while the small engine, while the same work will be done with the larger engine with eighty pounds or less.

One man is kept in the pit to keep it level and well tramped, especially around the outside and corners. It requires three teams and eight men to keep things going to the best advantage, one team and man, with the corn harvester to do the cutting; two to load in the field, two men and two teams, with three wagons to haul, and two men at the cutter. With this force we filled our pits in less than seven days last year. We have two pits 14 by 23 feet deep, two 14 by 18 by 20 feet deep, holding about 250 tons of silage.

We have never found it necessary to use any water on the corn while filling. After the pits are full we let them settle about two days and then cover with any old trash on hand, such as chaff or cut straw. We have found the best covering to be grass. We usually have the second crop of grass about the time the pits are filled and cover them with this about one foot deep, being careful to tramp well around the edges and corners. If chaff or cut straw is used, it is best to use enough water to thoroughly dampen it. The water, with the steam from the silage, will help to form a coat of mold over the top in a few days, which keeps out the air.

Clover and Cowpea Ensilage.

Corn is the king of the silo. It makes good feed under many and varied conditions, but not so with clover, soy beans or cowpeas, says D. Stratton of Ohio in New England Homestead. Their hollow stems carry a stock of air with them that is disastrous unless thoroughly weighted and packed. This may be done by mixing them with corn in filling silo, not having them tear the top. I worked in several loads of second crop clover in this way. It made very good feed, better than either would have been without the other. Sheep were willing to leave grain or alfalfa to get at it, while cows and horses were very fond of it.

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Prices for broilers have held out very well during the past few years, as high as 60 cents a pound being reached. When I first became interested in this branch—it was in the infancy of the industry—the prices kept hovering very close to 50 cents a pound. Yet at that time in those days there was less profit than in 60 cents a pound today. Why? We have breeds better adapted to the work; we have better incubators and brooding systems; we have better knowledge of how to feed and care for the chicks. These improvements lessen the loss, and with less risk we can make more profit.

During the past few years a new branch has sprung up—the sale of "squab broilers." These are chicks at a weight of from one-half to three-fourths pound each. This demand was created owing to the annual scarcity of wild birds and especially squabs, as high as 80 cents a pair has been paid for this class of goods. There is a possibility of this branch being overdone, which would naturally lower the price. It is a question in the minds of broiler raisers whether it pays better to sell squab broilers or raise them to regular size. The argument is advanced that the greatest loss is experienced during the early life of the chick, and as it is easier to add weight after a chick has reached three-fourths pound there is more profit in the regular broiler (one and one-half pounds).

There are fewer broiler plants in this country today than ever before, but the quality of broilers, the successful measures, etc., make it a branch which makes bigger profits than anything else. That is a fact, however, only a few years ago the methods employed where eggs are raised, and the full inspection of the methods employed, the success, etc., of the prosperous growers has evinced the fact that the secret of success lies in the selection of a breed of fowls that will grow and plumage in the shortest time after leaving the eggs. Such stock kept at home and fed and cared for so as to assure strong fertility gives the broiler man material from which he can produce the ideal article.

I give these facts briefly, as the impression has gone forth that the industry is dead and that it died from the effect of low prices and big cost. There could be no more correct statement. It died—but it is not dead—it died by careless handling from incompetent men. The prices are not low and never have been so low that they did not afford a profit for the coming man. The cost of production depends upon the price of eggs, labor, methods, etc. The practical man regulates these. So it will be seen that, with experience and work and common sense method, and when made an adjunct to other branches, broiler raising instead of being dead is a live, healthy and profitable business.—Michael C. Boyer in Poultry Monthly.

High Prices For Feed.

Those of us who have been poultry feeders of buying poultry feed or grain recently have been painfully conscious of an unprecedented rise in prices. The tendency of prices has been upward for a long time. Part of this advance is attributable to partial failure of or reported damage to some of the grain crops, and part to speculation on the part of the grain speculators, who exaggerate the actual conditions. Poultrymen and others who are obliged to buy have been robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars within the past few weeks. But we seem to be helpless in the matter. A time for studying the possibilities of cheaper substitutes for standard feeding stuffs. It is also a time for getting rid of the drones and the unproductive stock.—Poultry Monthly.

A Winning Minorea Hen.

Favorite is a 95% point White Minorea hen, bred and owned by C. W. Jerome & Co., Fabius, N. Y. Favorite has a record of first pullet at New York and

Hatching Ostrich Eggs. For several years attempts have been made at Omaha and Los Angeles to hatch the egg of the ostrich artificially, but so far these attempts have been unsuccessful. The difficulty being the application of moisture. Now, however, an ostrich farm in Florida can boast of the first incubator hatched ostrich in the United States. The incubator required forty-one days of careful watching. The thermometer was kept at 110 degrees, and the moisture was applied at intervals.

Toronto. A year later at Akron, O., she was given the same score and won first hen in a class of forty-five White Minoreas.

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