

thirty million dollars for their products, a very large sum, indeed, for such a small number of farmers. This bountiful return, in proportion to the labor, points most sharply to the desirability of immigration. Farming is paying better than it did some years ago, and men are again getting the land hunger which seemed to have been dying out. During 1898 about 28,000 immigrants came into the Northwest, but in the five months of 1899 about 21,000 have already arrived. It is true we are discussing the desirability of many of these as settlers in Canada, but if they will work at the outdoor labor of farming with only reasonable industry, we need not be afraid of the result. Until we are a great manufacturing country with crowded cities we cannot afford and do not need to discuss too closely the people who come to Canada, provided they will but work.

In this part of Canada, where our farming, as a rule, is of a higher order, we have had another good season for our dairy products. The quantity of cheese exported was 183,288,624 pounds, valued at \$15,916,507, a falling off of 14,961,024 pounds, valued at \$1,983,103; but this is partly due to the great increase in our recently developed creameries, the export of butter reaching 18,974,572 pounds, valued at \$3,492,000. From many places we hear of cheese factories being converted into creameries, although, as a rule, the one industry is growing up alongside of the other. In any event we are putting our dairy business on a firmer basis by manufacturing for export the two articles.

A large and profitable business has been done by the farmer in cattle and hogs, although the buyer has not always been so fortunate as the seller. The sale, in recent years, of lean cattle to the United States has had the effect of lowering seriously the quantity of cattle in Ontario, and both in numbers and in quality we should witness an improvement during the next few years. As to the outlook for the ensuing season, the fall wheat is clearly in a bad way, but the spring crops, about which we were troubled at one time, are now promising a good harvest. The farmers, dissatisfied with the price, are holding back a good deal of wheat in many counties; the pasturage, from which most of our wealth comes, is abundant, and there seems to be no reason to think that the majority of farmers will not have as large receipts this year as usual."

A point worthy of special attention by our farmers is that referring to the selling of lean cattle to go to the United States. To such an extent has this been carried on that over one-third of the cattle sent out of the Northwest last year were lean cattle, which went to the United States, there to be fattened for the market. The same thing is true in regard to Ontario, though not to so large an extent; yet a sufficient number of stockers and lean cattle was shipped from this province last year as to make them a very scarce commodity.

This is hardly a healthy condition of affairs for a country like Canada, where abundance of good fodder and fattening material can be produced at a very low cost. By fattening and finishing his cattle for the butcher or the export trade the farmer is creating a market for a large share of the rough grains grown on his farm at his own door. Then, as to the question of profit, we fail to see why it would not pay our farmers as well to finish off the cattle they raise as to sell them when half-grown or when half-finished to someone else who puts the finishing touches on and gets the top of the market.

Summer Care of Chicks

By Cora A. Richards, in *Reliable Poultry Journal*

Why do the early hatched chickens as a rule do better than those hatched in July? This question was asked me by a woman who visited my yards yesterday. Usually the breeding stock is supposed to be in better condition early in the season and the lice are not so bad then as they are when the weather gets warm. Early in the season the chicks do not want so much to drink. A chick that wants to drink in preference to eating seldom proves worth much.

This is one thing we have noticed during the past years and it is one reason why we think the later broods sometimes prove a failure. If overheated they do nothing but drink and soon they have indigestion. The healthy chick is the hardy little worker that is running under the shade of trees, where there is plenty of grass and a cool breeze.

We hatched chicks in July last season that did fine. The breeding stock was in good condition, having large yards in an alfalfa patch, with good shade provided, and if anything they were in better condition than earlier in the season. Had these chicks not been so comfortably situated the chances are they would not have laid as well nor looked as fine. Our young broods that were hatched late had access to an alfalfa patch on one side and a sunflower grove on the other. Their coops being placed under large trees, they did not mind the heat, but grew right along. They were kept in colonies as near the same age as possible, with the mother hen, under a large coop, so that the chicks would not go too far away. These coops are made large, so as to be comfortable, and in a rain storm are snug and dry, although our early broods are housed.

Our coops are thoroughly cleaned in the spring before the chicks are put in them. We put a boiler of water on the stove and when it boils take a pailful and add enough liquid lice killer to have it smell very strong. We then scrub the coop inside and outside with this, also sprinkle it about on the ground, having the earth spaded up later, so it is like a new place for the little fellows, with no chance of old lice coming about. The mother hen when sitting is provided with a nice box that has been painted with a liquid lice killer, with dirt filled in the bottom in order to make the nest high enough so that the hen does not have to jump down on the eggs, but can step in. The nest is rounded out so that the eggs lay nicely and do not pile up or spread over the box. Fine straw is put on the dirt, and then a good supply of insect powder. The hen also has this powder well sifted into her feathers and fluff, with grease under her neck and on top of her head, for it is about the head that nits are often left to hatch; and it must be remembered that the insect powder will destroy only the lice, not the nits, and these same nits are hatching while the hen is sitting, so that they in turn will lay more eggs.

In order to destroy all lice it takes several applications of insect powder each week during incubation. It is not half the work to apply this to the hen often and rid her entirely of lice that it is to bother with the young broods. The extra work in the beginning is a saving in the end, as the lice do not come again for several weeks after the chicks are hatched. It seems as natural for chicks to grow lice as a canary bird that has been hatched free from them, as we have learned they will grow on the bird and on the little chicks in time. We watch closely and do not spare the insect powder, nor consider it a saving not to use it. Last season we used over one hundred pounds and our birds never did better.

When setting a hen we write on the box the date of sitting. We then know just when the chicks are due, and in due time clean out the straw, put in new, and wash the eggs in water, first having the chill taken from it, and wet the nest. This gives moisture to the eggs, as in this climate, or any other for that matter, when the weather is dry we believe in moisture, and usually have better results from using it. In fact we seldom have a poor hatch in the way we manage, as we try a hen on china eggs, and can get a pretty good idea in a few days as to whether or not she will make a good sitter.

For winter layers the Leghorn will lay better if hatched in May or June, as those hatched earlier moult and do not lay as well in winter, although they are more fully matured for breeding stock for the next season. Where one wants them for breeding or for an early fry they can hatch them in March, but it must be remembered that the Leghorns mature at five months, and when hatched in May they are then prime winter layers, and those hatched in June and July will lay in winter if kept growing, but the conditions have to be good as stated before. So many write me, as