

lays a brown egg. Don't believe it if you are told the Houdan is only a fancy fowl. I have never yet seen a flock of birds with this blood in them that were not good layers; they may not be quite so hardy as Plymouth Rocks, for instance, but when crossed with others the chicks are as hardy as any others.

#### GRAIDING UP THE STRAIN

Those who do not care to go to the expense of a pen of pure birds, may yet breed some good laying pullets by picking out the best of the hens they have and purchasing a pure cock bird. I have often seen it stated that if good layers and table birds are wanted you must go in for a pure breed and that from a cross breeds are the only result, but this is not so. First or second crosses are not mongrels, and one of the results attained is hardy, vigorous birds that will stand any amount of knocking about as you can be sure you are not inbreeding. The late Mr. Cook, the originator of the Orpingtons, used always to advise Leghorn-Minorca and Houdan-Leghorn as the best layers and as these breeds are very much alike in both their good and bad points, viz., being good summer layers of white eggs, but as a rule not good winter layers, it could have only been the vigor and hardness obtained from their being in no way related, however distant, that made him like ever distant, that made him like ever distant. So many pure breeds have to be so in-bred anyway at first to establish their points, that they have to receive special care to make them grow into the fine big birds we see, and a good Orpington of the breed, brought out that are taken up as wonderful utility birds at first, gradually die away and are heard of no more. They will not stand the necessary amount of in-breeding, so have to go.

#### UTILITY FOWL

I am a great believer in pure breeds and I do not forget that we must have them before we can get a cross, but I do not see that this is any reason why I should not advise those who want fowls just for utility purposes to try crossing, as I know for a fact, having tried it for a good many years, that a flock of first or second crossed pullets will give far more eggs than the average pure-bred birds. I say average, as I know there are a few exceptions and we are very lucky if a few of these exceptions come our way. I used to breed a lot of Black Orpingtons and think they are a grand breed, in fact if it were not for the black plumage birds not dressing so nicely for table, I should prefer them to the Buff, but I very often had to give the young cockerels cod liver oil, they grew so fast and had to support such big frames that they would have outgrown their strength. Well, this is all right, and perhaps we can give the time to a few we want for breeding from, but I could not go over perhaps 1,000 cockerels I was rearing for the table, and those them with cod liver oil.

What is more, the result of a cross need not be a lot of nondescript looking birds, all colors. I can show a flock now of 100 pullets reared from a first cross last spring, that are all the same color and shape and as fine as a looking lot as one would wish to see. We have had 50 degrees below out here and yet I have the doors of the houses open for some hours most days. We have to have something hardy out here if they are going to keep up to the mark during the winter.

#### HOUSING

As regards housing the birds for laying, they have got to be kept dry,

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General William Frost Nutall Survived  
Many a Bloody Field, but Falls an  
Easy Victim to Kidney Disease.



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"Kidney Disease is the real cause of India, and every year its victims number thousands. The more responsibility is forced upon one, the more strenuous life he must lead, the more certain are his kidneys to be affected.

Many years ago when I met my old friend Gen. Nutall, in India, he was a broken-down wreck from kidney trouble. I brought him to try Warner's Safe Cure, and he took my advice. He was quickly and completely cured, and was a hale and hearty man when I saw him last, and must have been nearly eighty years of age. He has assured me again and again that his enormous battles with Warner's Safe Cure saved his life, and he was always recommending it to new friends.

I myself have used your Safe Cure with the greatest benefit. I was refused by the Equitable Insurance Co. some years ago for indications of Bright's Disease, but after taking Warner's Cure for some time I was able to obtain insurance. This speaks for itself, and my rising career. I have been greatly benefited by using Warner's Safe Cure, not only in the torrid climates of Egypt and India, but also in the Arctic regions of Alaska. Your cure has served me well.

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Any well posted doctor will tell you so. The kidneys are the great regulators of health.

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The greatest doctors and scientists of England and the United States, for nearly forty years have recommended and used Warner's Safe Cure as the only safe and certain cure for Kidney, Bladder and Liver diseases.

When there is anything wrong with the kidneys it is anything but the urine.

**TEST YOUR URINE.** Let it stand undisturbed in a glass or bottle 24 hours. If a reddish brown sediment forms, if it's cloudy, or particles float about in it, if your kidneys have been affected for months, and it's dangerous to neglect them for even a single day. Warner's Safe Cure is sold at drug stores; price \$1.00 a large bottle. You will feel better after the first dose. Kidney disease never gets well without medicine. Everyone ought to make this simple private test once a month.

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To every reader of FARMING WORLD who suspects Kidney, Bladder or Liver trouble. Just send your address to the Canadian office, Warner's Safe Cure Co., 14 Lombard St., Toronto, and the trial bottle with valuable medical booklet, and letters from those who have been cured by this wonderful medicine, will be sent you by mail, free and postpaid.

Be very cautious to send you this trial bottle free, and that accepting it does not bind you to pay for anything—it's positively free. Remember, if you are a Canadian. Don't be discouraged; no matter how bad you are, Warner's Safe Cure has cured thousands in the last stages, after doctors and other so-called "cures" had failed. Write today while you have this generous free offer before you.

Warner's Safe Pills move the bowels gently and aid a speedy cure.

free from draught, and as warm as you can with good ventilation (rather a hard combination to arrive at), so that it will be seen a good lot depends on climate and what kind of houses are used. I don't think I should care to try canvas-fronted houses here with 50 or 60 below, but one never knows till they try, and I believe the birds could be bred up to it. A manure board below the perch and the perches all around the sides of the houses is a great help for keeping off draught, especially if the birds are made to roost with their backs to the sides of the houses so that no draught will blow up under their feathers. I do not find it necessary to provide a covered shed, but the roosting house, as all my houses are placed in a sheltered position and I always haul out plenty of manure from the horse stables and place near the houses in the winter for the birds to scratch about in and keep them out of the snow, but of course I would not object to have all the covered runs I could get.

One thing to remember is, don't keep more than say 50 in the winter, in one house. You will get as many eggs from them as from 60 if in the same house.

PHILIP SULLIVAN,  
MINIOTA, MAN.

## An Egg Laying Record

In your issue of November 1st last I noticed a good egg record. Encouraged by that record I have been induced to send mine for the past three years.

In 1902 I had only 50 laying hens as an average during the year, and they laid 7,500 eggs. The first six months they laid 40 eggs, or an average of 110 eggs per hen. The following six months they laid 2,000 eggs, or an average of 40 eggs per hen. The following year I kept 70 hens. They laid 11,500 eggs during that year. For the first six months they averaged 112 eggs each and the second half year a little over 52 eggs per hen.

This year (1904) I kept 90 hens and I received from them 14,850 up to the present day (Dec. 11th), and the average will be 166 eggs per hen. Many people interested in poultry will no doubt look at these figures in a rather sceptical way, but I am giving figures and facts, for I am keeping an exact record of the eggs gathered every evening, having a book for every yard, and I know perfectly well what I am doing. My hens certainly do well, but I had a thorough knowledge of the business. And success only comes to those who work hard and always try to do their best.

I am keeping only pure-bred chickens now and I am glad to see that among the best layers are the finest birds. The Brown Leghorn is the queen of all the layers. Next comes the White Leghorn, and then the Black Minorca. I also have some very good layers among the Barred Rocks, but in proportion to the feed they consume, they do not lay enough eggs, neither do they lay as large an egg as the White Leghorn, as least many do not. The Minorca I have had some every time. Still, the Rocks are the best hens for the farmer, as they make good setters and good mothers, and the chicks are hardy and mature quickly, and when well cared for will lay at the age of 18 months. I had some laying very little over four months old. When hens have to be sold, the Rocks nearly always bring a good price.

HANS VOGLSANG,  
Clayton, B.C.