

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand
Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville.
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HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

For Sale: A lot of very choice young things of various ages. We prepay express charges and guarantee satisfaction. Enquiries promptly answered.
JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.
Vine Sta., G. T. R., near Barrie.

SOUTHDOWNS

For sale: Babraham Pattern, two years old, the best ram lamb in the second-prize pen at the Royal, and first London Fair.

COLLIES

At stud, imported Wishaw Hero, \$10. Puppies out of dam of first and sweepstakes New York. o
ROBERT McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramaden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,
North Toronto, Ontario.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs of the low-down, blocky type. Also Yorkshire boar and sows five months old, of improved bacon type. A number of nice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels at reasonable prices. Correspondence promptly answered.

R. E. Stations: **W. H. ARKELL,**
Mildmay, G. T. R. o Teeswater, Ont.
Teeswater, C.P.R.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES

From the Best Breeders. Home-bred Rams and Ewes, both Shropshire and Cotswold, of the best breeding. Great sappy strong fellows that will breed well, and at prices that cannot be anything but satisfactory. Write me.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE

A good bunch of lambs of both sexes. A few shearing ewes. The right type. Prices moderate. Come and see.

WM. D. DYER, Columbus, Ont.
Brooklin Sta., G.T.R. Myrtle Sta., C.P.R.

100 Shropshires & Cotswolds 100

One hundred head for sale. Ten shearing rams, fifty ram lambs, and sixty shearing ewes. Rams are good enough to head any flock. The ewes are a choice lot and will be bred to imp. ram.

John Miller, Brougham, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep

Choice rams and ewes, any age, for sale. Reasonable. For particulars, apply to **PETER ARKELL & SONS,** Summer Hill Stock Farm, o Teeswater, Ont.

Leicester Sheep | Berkshire Swine

Young stock, either breed or sex, of choice breeding, for sale. Prices low. Apply to **JOHN S. COWAN, Fairview Farm,** Atwood Stn. or Tel. o Donagall P.O.

We are Importing Shropshires

If you want any sheep brought out, write us. **Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.**

SHROPSHIRE

Try me for Shropshires this season. Highest honors awarded at Winter Fair, Guelph, 1904, on live and dressed sheep.

ABRAM RUDELL, Hespeler P.O., Ont.

DORSETS and YORKSHIRES

Can supply stock of various ages of both sexes, at reasonable prices, quality considered. o
E. DYMENT, Copetown, Ont.
Gilead's Spring Farm, Wentworth Co.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF

Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle
Still have a lot of beauties to offer in Tamworths of both sexes, from 2 months to 2 years old; a half-dozen March sows that will be bred in October and November. All for sale at moderate prices. Also four young Shorthorn bulls ready for service, and a half-dozen beautiful heifers.

COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS

Two boars sired by Colwill's Chester, sows bred and ready to breed, and a choice lot of Tamworth Pairs not akin. Also cows and calves of the best milking strains. All at moderate prices. Write or call on **BERTRAM HODGSON,** Grafton Sta., G.T.R. o The

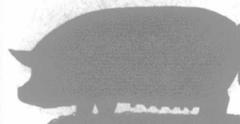
TAMWORTH

3 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes, from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable. o
Glenairm Farm, Jas. Dickson, Orange, Ont.

POLAND-CHINAS

Two litters for sale, bred and ready to breed. 19th; ready to breed. 19th. Price, \$10, registered, crated and delivered. Order early, as supply is limited. o
F. S. WETHERALL, Rushton Farm, Cookshill, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most improved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

For Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition, London Fat-stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 840B. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dame, Polegate Dawn—winners in England, Canada and United States—were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to:

Compton Estate Office, Eastbourne, or to F. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

Largo English Yorkshires and Berkshires

Of most approved type, imported and home-bred. A very choice lot of Yorkshire and Berkshire sows five months old, also a few good Yorkshire boars now fit for service. Our stock is giving the utmost satisfaction. We prepay express, furnish registered pedigree and guarantee satisfaction. Our motto: Quality and square dealing. Prices reasonable. o

S. D. Crandall & Sons, Cherry Valley, Ont.

Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

winners of gold medal three years in succession, offers for sale until New Year's a number of fine young sows and boars, from 3 to 4 months old, at \$12 each.

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

Young boars fit for service. Sows bred or ready to breed from choice imported stock. Also young pigs for sale—reasonable. o

For particulars apply to **GLENHODSON CO., Myrtle Station, Ont.** C. P. R. and G. T. R. **LORNE FOSTER, Mgr.**

Woodstock Herd of BERKSHIRES

Having purchased the herd of Wm. Wilson, Brampton, we offer boars fit for service, winners Toronto and Ottawa; sows in pig or ready to breed; a number of younger ones by imp. boars (both sexes), pairs not akin. o

DOUGLAS THOMSON, Woodstock, Ont.

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin. o

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

YORKSHIRES

For Sale, all ages, from imported prizewinning stock, of both sexes. Pairs not akin. o

GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville P.O., Ontario.

Rosebank Herd of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 5 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown 8th. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid. **JOHN BOYES, Jr., Churchhill, Ont.**

YORKSHIRES AND LEICESTERS

For Sale: Boars and sows, 6 weeks to 5 months old, ram and ewe lambs, of good quality; also young pigs. Write **J. CARRUTHERS, Cobourg, Ont.**

Improved Chester Whites

21st improved strain, oldest established registered in Canada; young sows in farrow; also young pigs, six weeks to six months old; also young boars, express charges prepaid; pedigree guaranteed. Delivery guaranteed. Address: **D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Miscellaneous.

HEN WITH SWELLED HEAD.

What is the matter with a hen that has a swollen head and big eyes? Eats well, and is in good condition. I feed Pratt's poultry food, and find it pays to feed it, also International poultry food, which is very good. I don't think there is much difference, but I think I couldn't get the amount of eggs if I didn't feed these. C. S.

Ans.—A hen usually gets a swollen head when it has taken cold; sometimes this develops into roup. There are also individual hens that, when they reach the age of three or more years, develop swollen head. In the latter instance, there is practically no treatment. In the former, if you bathe the hen's head in a solution made by using one of Seeler's tablets dissolved in a glass of water, or if this cannot be procured, use good hot water with a little potassium permanganate, or if that cannot be procured, use a little bit of coal oil—about a desertspoonful to a pint of warm water. Immerse the bird's head in the liquid, the idea being to hold the bird's head under water as long as possible, and to force the bird to draw the liquid up its nose and mouth. This should be done two or three times a day. Under ordinary circumstances, the chickens are not worth treatment. If the hen is three or four years old, probably in most instances one would be better off, financially, if she died, rather than improve with treatment.

BROILERS—OTHER POULTRY QUERIES.

I would be glad to obtain the following information:

1. At what age and weight is a chicken considered a good marketable "broiler"?
2. What is the best way to keep skunks and other pests out of poultry-houses having earth floors?
3. What is the best way to pluck a fowl?
4. What is the best way to preserve the feathers, and what is their market value?
5. Some recommend lawn clippings for green feed in winter. What is the best way to save and steam them?

H. R. D.

Ans.—1. There are, in many cities, two kinds of broilers for sale—the squab broilers, which weigh from 1/2 pound to 1 1/4 pounds each, and the ordinary broiler, weighing from 1 1/2 to 2 pounds each. Early in the season, the smaller chicken will sell to advantage, but later in the season, say during June and July, buyers are looking for two-pound broilers.

2. If wire netting were buried some six inches under the floor, and well fastened to the walls, it is probably the best-known way to keep skunks, etc., out of the poultry-houses.

3. If chickens are to be shipped long distances, there is only one satisfactory way, and that is to pluck them dry. If you want chickens for immediate use, probably the quickest way to pluck them is to scald them in water at a temperature of about 210 degrees. Chickens that are scalded are usually unsightly in appearance, and will not keep well and, as a general thing, are not wanted by most buyers. Perhaps Buffalo market would be an exception to this. In removing dry feathers, or plucking the chicken dry, do not pull the feathers in the direction they lie, nor the opposite direction, but at the angle; i. e., holding the thumb and finger close to the skin, and taking the feathers off what might be termed sideways. Whether the chicken tears or not depends largely upon the quickness in plucking after the chicken is killed, and also upon holding the fingers fairly close to the skin. Jerking at the end of the feathers usually has a tendency towards tearing the skin.

4. Market value of feathers depends a great deal where one is situated. I presume in the ordinary way, about three to four cents per pound, although we have difficulty here in getting that price. Some places you can get practically ten cents. The feathers should be dried.

5. Lawn clippings are good feed for poultry. In the winter, they should be dried indoors, being spread thinly over a

floor or such arrangement. Our experience in drying them out of doors has been, that unless the weather is extremely calm, by the time the clippers get dry they are blown away, and for this reason we dry them indoors. To use in winter, pour boiling water over them six hours before feeding.

W. R. GRAHAM,
O. A. C., Guelph.

PLAN OF ROUND BARN WANTED.

Kindly send back numbers of "Farmer's Advocate" in which there are models or plans of round barns. F. S.

Ans.—Not having any copies, except the bound volumes of the numbers in which such plans appeared, we reproduce in another column, for F. S.'s benefit, a plan of circular barn, also the following description, prepared by Mr. D. P. L. Campbell, of Prescott Co., Ont., and published in the "Farmer's Advocate" some eight years ago:

The rectangular form of silo is rapidly giving way to the round, the latter being better and cheaper. In barn building, however, the round form does not find the favor it is entitled to, for not only is it cheaper to build, but much less liable to be damaged by storms. Two reasons may be given why so few round barns are to be seen in passing through the country: First, the supposed difficulty of building circular walls; second, the waste of room. With regard to the first, it will be found that a circular wall can be constructed without any real difficulty, as the sills and plates are easily secured by sawing slightly crooked logs into two-inch thicknesses, and by laying a pattern on these and marking them, they can be cut with a narrow band-saw. Then place two thicknesses on foundation wall so as to break joints and spike together. Next comes studding, 2 1/2 x 5 inches and 8 feet long, toe-nailed, plumbed and stayed. On top of these place two more thicknesses of planks and spike as before. The ends of beams over basements are laid on them. If the siding is to be laid on horizontally, it can be nailed to the studs; but as it will resist the influences of the weather better by being perpendicular, it can be done by nailing scantling, 1 1/2 x 2 inches, horizontally on outside of studding every four feet. To these nail the siding. Next, for a wall, 24 feet high, take 2 x 4 scantlings 16 feet long; toe-nail on top of first stage, plumb and stay, and proceed with siding as before. Spike on plates, and the wall is ready for the roof. Now, make a circle half the diameter of the barn by bending and nailing together four thicknesses of 1 x 4-inch lumber. Support this on posts half the pitch of the roof to serve as a purline plate. The sarking consists of strips of one inch square, and placed at a distance apart equal to the length of single exposed to the weather, which will be about five inches from center to center. By examining the accompanying plan, it will be seen that there will not necessarily be any more waste space than in any other form, as the irregular space is devoted to feed room. At the same time, the plan affords considerable elasticity, which can be modified to suit circumstances and requirements. For instance, if more cattle stalls are required, they can be arranged to replace box stall and extend across the building, cutting off part of root cellar, leaving a passage opposite sheep alley. The advantages of two silos are recognized, and the root cellar can be filled from floor above. The dotted line from water tank represents water pipe with taps (X) convenient to water animals or dampen feed. The tank is placed so as to avoid freezing.

Now, as to the cost, it will be found much cheaper than the rectangular form. Let us compare the two:

	Length of wall.	Feet of siding.	Area of roof.
Circle	235 5-7	7,543	5,178
Rectangle	270	9,410	5,890

Amount of material less required, 1,867 feet of siding; sarking, 4,900; shingles, 712. While for the frame of a circular barn a few logs would provide scantlings enough, the frame timber of a rectangular barn would make a raft.