POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEFKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 16, 1899. THE EGG TYPE HEN.

FIGUIS 76106.

The Great Hood Farm Prize Winner-Took Five Prizes, One the Third at the Torento Industrial.

Mr. Archibald Smith of Beachville, Ont., has been appointed Superin-tendent of the Western Dairy School The accompanying picture of the The accompanying picture of the tendent of the Western Dairy School are special interest for our readers at this time, as she was in the Hood Farm show herd this fall and proved is a great prize winner. She is one of 20 daughters of Sophie's Tormentor owned by Mr. Hood.

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Dairy School.

ARCHIBALD SMITH.

The prizes won this season by Fig-gis at five different fairs under dive different judges were as follows: Third prize, Exposition and Indus-trial Feir Tororate Out rial Fair, Toronto, Ont. First prize, as best cow over three bec, at St. Hyacinthe, securing a trial Fair, Toronto, Ont.

years old, and champion cow over two years old, Wisconsin State Fair, First prize, as best cow over three

years old, and sweepstakes as cow or heifer, any age, Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis. First prize, as best cow over three years old, Illinois State Fair, Spring-

ronto.

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First prize, as best cow over three years old, at the great St. Louis Fair, St. Louis, Mo. She did not freshen until a day af-ter the Jerseys were shown at To-

Figgis was shown in the cast in 1899 and won first prize in the aged sow class .t both the York County Fair, Saco, Me., and the Danbury Fair, Danbury. Conn. She was also in the first prize herd at these places. She is a beautiful light golden fawn nspector for cheese factories and creameries for that Province. He was engaged by Mr. D. M. Macpher-She has shown, and will was engaged by Mr. D. M. Macpher-son of Lancaster, Ont., as inspector and instructor in his cheese and but-ter factories, and after working for him two years, accepted the position how for herself, so a description of her points is needless. That she is entitled to greatness is proven by her breeding. Sophie's Tormentor, her sire, has 16 daughters in the 14-pound list. He is by imported Tormentor, the sure of 41 tested daughters, and out of imported Baron's Sophie, record, 19 pounds,



SHRUBS AND TREES. The Veteran Jeseph Meehan, in the Prac-The New Superintendeut of the Western

Winter Care. A great many trees and shrubs are lost to those interested in them be-cause that a little knowledge of how to protect them in winter is not possessed. There are some highly prized southern trees which are winpossessed. There are some highly prized southern trees which are winprized southern trees which are win-ter killed in the north because a lit-tle easily given protection is not af-forded them. The value of the keep-ing of frost from the roots is not ing of frost from the roots is not nearly as much appreciated as it should be. It is of the greatest ben-efit to the tree. Such partly tender plants as tea and Burbon roses will be "as good as new," if a suffi-cient covering of forest leaves to keep out frost and light be placed about them. There is herdly, any

keep out frost and light be placed about them. There is hardly any-thing equals leaves for this purpose, a few inches keeping out severe freezing. Many large establishments having woods adjacent to their grounds send wagons to secure the fallen leaves, which are used to cov-er roses, rhododendron beds, straw-berries and like plants. And to see these plants come from their winter these plants come from their winter covering in spring, the evergreen with

covering in spring, the evergreen with foliage as perfect as when covered and all else in good condition, will repay the care taken. In most parts of Pennsylvania raspberries are quite hardy, save that, perhaps, the green ends of the canes get a little hurt. Yet garden-ers, many of them, believe its pays canes get a little hurt. Yet garden-ers. many of them, believe its pays to bury the canes, and this they do by bending them over and covering with soil. Then, with such things as figs and flowering hydroangeas, they dig them up bodily and bury them completely under ground. In all gardens there are some things all gardens there are some things which time has proved tender, and him two years, accepted the position of instructor of winter creameries in Western Ontario, and for the past season was engaged by the Cheese and Butter Association of Western Ontario as their instructor in both cheese and butter factories. He was appointed instructor in butter-mak-ing at the Guelph Dairy School for the season of 1900, but at the rc-quest of the Hon. Minister of Agri-culture, resigned that position and accepted the position of Superintenroots are in unfrozen soil they are in much better position to supply the calls on them than otherwise. It

dent of the school at Strathroy, for the duties of which he is qualified in such a thoroughly practical way. Mr. George R. Johnson, the but-ter-making instructor on the staff, is acknowledged to be one of the most expert and successful buttermakers in Canada having hed a wide exin Canada, having had a wide ex-perience in both Ontario and Que-bec, and has managed a jumber of full glare of the sun. Shading from the sun's rays is often practicable, many horses are worked and left some will lay in winter and so will not, so only those that should be used as breeders. So have laid all winter are not in condition to breed from in t specially those who have newly planted ones, will derive the great-est benefit from placing a mulching for the sun or rain, sleet and snow. I have conjured up a human device that any farmer can make with some good, strong wire; 1,sinch is strong enough, or 1/2 inch iron rods may be used. If they are to be af-spring; that the eggs will not be spring; that the eggs will not be light in winter will be in far better condition in spring than one in the full glare of the sun. Shading from the largest creameries in the country Mr. C. O. Luton an-

Dr. H. Nicholas Jurchew Tells About These Valuable Animals.

RENDENA CATTLE.

come recognized far beyond its orig-inal boundaries. These cattle are of medium size, the height at the shoulders being four feet; the length of the body, five feet and the live The color of their hair is invariably a dark chestnes showing nut brown, sometim stripes and spots of lighter or dee The middle line along the belly, udder, forehead, ears,



TYPICAL BENDENA COW. and the buttock are light brown of

roddish yellow, contrasting beautiully with the general dark color of the body of the animal and giving to the head a deer-like appearance. The tips of the horns, the hoofs, and the switch of the tail are of a dull black color, while the muzzle is a leaden gray. Owing to the broad forehead and the small checks, the the switch of the the muzzle is a black color, while the muzzle is a leaden gray. Owing to the broad forehead and the small checks, the head seems to be shorter than it really is. The horns are short and a little curved to the inside, inclining downward. The ears are large and thickly covered with hair, the breast large and deep and the udder is large and deep and the udder is the udd never be above standard characteristics clearly indicate a great capacity for the production of milk. Under ordinary feeding and care the cows give a yearly amount of milk equal to four times their own weight or about 3,000 pounds, but under better and more careful managment, the quantity is nearly doubled. The milk is rich, and the period of lactation long. They ma-ture early, fatten easily, and are held in high esteem as general purbut under better and more careful managment, the quantity is nearly doubled. The milk is rich, and the period of lactation long. They ma-ture early, fatten easily, and are held in high esteem as general purdesired type year alter year, and in winters layers are desired, to make a further selection from those egg-type hens of those that are pro-ductive during the colder months. Some will lay in winter and some pose cows.

Shelter for Horses on Wagon. Many horses are worked and left will not, so only those that do should be used as breeders. Some fanciers will tell you that hens that

shape of a cres

KEEP WATER OFF THE ROADS If Work Is Well Done Even Clay Makes Some Observations on a Most Desirable a Good Road. Class of Knowledge for the Farmer Water is the greatest enemy to

The egg-shaped hen is the one most desired by all practical poultrymen, and to be able to determine just what that shape is, when running through the various breeds, requires no little judgment. It is much easier for me to pick out the hen of the desirable shape than to describe her, but when one has the form well in mind he can select with accuracy the prolific hen of any breed. A hen with a long, deep body, carrying the tail but when one has the form well in mind he can select with accuracy the prolific hen of any breed. A hen with a long, deep body, carrying the tail well up, presenting a wedge-shaped appearance when viewed from the back or front, will usually be found a good layer, although she may not be a winter layer. This last trait, I believe, must be bred into the a. They must have that induces them to lay in cold weather. Then, too, the food must be such as will sup-ply the warmth and waste of the body and leave ample material to produce the eggs. The Plymouth Rocks, as they should be bred, have the desired egg-shape, but of late some fanciers have aimed at securing fowls of great weight, and have bred short, compact bodies of the Cochin shape. the work is a failure; hence good drainage should be the first considerfind very great productiveness, and to such an extent are birds of this class bred that the breed has been given a third or fourth place as layers. The shape given in the



have aimed at securing lowing or great weight, and have bred short, compact bodies of the Cochin shape. Among such fowls it will be hard to find very great productiveness, and find very great productiveness, and

of 14 pounds, 2 ounces and was sired by Pedro of the Valley, who has six of 14 pounds, 2 onnees and was sired by Pedro of the Valley, who has six daughters in the 14-pound list. He is a full brother of Rhoua Hudson, the dam of Torono, the sea of Sophie's Tormeator in use at ter, Sophie Hacson, hus a weekl, ter, Sophie Hacson, hus a weekl. Hood Farm, and Torono's full sis-ter, Sophie Hacson, has a weekl, record of 19 pounds, 12% conces and milked 50 pounds, 14 ounces in 24 hours. In ten months sae gave

24 hours. In ten months say pave 11,496 pounds, 2 ounces milk, which tested 716 pounds, 14 ounces butt r. Pedro of the Valley was sized by Catono, a bull that was imported in his dam, One, 22 pounds, 10¹/₂ ounces, 54 pounds of milk in one day, and he is out of Rosabelle Hud-The jack illustrated herewith.says The jack initiated herewith says Practical Farmer, is made of oak or ash $4x17_2$ in. The standards A are 28 in. high, D is 16 in. high. The piece B is 48 in. long, C is 54 in. long; the wheel E is 6 in. in diameson, 15 pounds, 12 ounces, the dam of three in the 14-pound list. (atono has 13 haughters with butter records of over 14 pounds. Resa-belle Hudson is also closely related to Landseer's Fancy, being by a son of Young Fancy, and out of a daughter of Landseer'. The maternal grand-dam of Figgis was Flashy Jessie 2nd, by John Le Broco

and her dam is Flashy Jessie, test HANDY WAGON JACK. 17 pounds, 15 ounces, a great grand-daughter of Pierrot. Figgis, like all the daughters of When the lever F is depre to a vertical position it holds the lifting bar C in position and raises the axle. By means of the wheel ter. Sophie's Tormenter, gives a large quantity of rich milk, and is a very the jack is easily and quickly shifted from one wheel of the vehicle to an-other. Bolts are used at the joints. butter producer ---Hoard's Dairyman. A small iron strap on either side of the circular end of lever holds it in

Sestatoot Oll. When it was the custom to kill one

A Corduroy Farm Kond.

The chronically wet spots in the farm roads can be well treated by

the plan shown in the illustration

proof.

place. The Mourn Farmer.

Haudy, wagon Jack.

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When it was the custom to kill one or more beef cattle on the farm ev-ery fall, says The American Culti-vator. we could not save the waste and offal from them as do the great packing houses who boast that their profits come from such savings, but we did save one part which many threw away or buried. The hoofs and feet as cut off by the butcher when skinning were saved and put to The popular idea that a farmer works harder than men in other industrial callings is not true as applied to the work of the year, writes Waldo F. Brown in The National Stockman. To be sure, he has some days of hard work, but not one in when skinning were saved and put to this day of improved machinery where there were ten in the old days of hand labor, and the winter is a soak for a few days, then scrubbed clean and put in a kettle to boil. They were boiled slowly for some season of rest to him, and the great They were boiled slowly for some hours and then set away to settle. Before the fat hardened the fat and variety in his work relieves it of that wearisomeness which accompanies so many kinds of manual labor. Then oil were taken off and put in an-other kettle, which was allowed to the healthful conditions under which his work is done out of doors in the boil for awhile until nearly all the water was evaporated. Then it was cooled until the fat hardened, which pure air are largely in its favor. The farmer is never haunted with the fear of losing his place, and when was taken off for soap grease, while the oil which did not harden was hard times come he is not found walking the streets day after day looking for work while the provisturned off and strained. If much water remained in it, it might be boiled again, till the water was all ions in the larder run low and ac-tual want stares his family in the out of it, and there would be nearly a quart, if we remember rightly, c pure neatsfoot oil from a set of fee face. But the farm not only always furnishes work, but also an pure neatsfoot off from a set of feet that we thought was the best oil to be had for oiling boots and shots, harnesses or any leather that we wanted soft, pliable and weather abundance of supplies of the very best kind, so that in the hardest times he lives on fresh eggs, yellow legged chickens, milk, butter and

cream and choice meats and vege-tables of his own production, and if out of debt he hardly knows the neaning of the term "hard times." Inexpensive Beauty. such a device was seen in successful Much may be done toward beauti fying our farm places without the expenditure of a great deal of time, money or labor if but the attention and interest he drawn in that direct

and interest be drawn in that direc-tion. Nothing knits heart to home

· linet

The age

known in the district, where he has resided for a number of years, as a very expert and successful cheese-maker. During the past season he not to be had, get loose manure or the like, anything to keep frost out. The orchard trees around which grass has grown thickly, will be better secured than those in cul-tivated ground, but young trees in a plat of this kind will not likely be the home dairy course, a competent lady instructor will be employed to take charge of that department. in good condition for winter, and sides mice find the grass a favor-

able home in the winter season. Though the foliage of strawberry plants has practically ended its work when winter comes, those who cover the plants and preserve the leaves will tell you that they believe their plants are the better for it. This

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1 FIG 2

pieces, bent in the cent, like the drawing. The two cres-cents are kept in place by a rod atmay not be so much because the leaves are preserved as because the mulch has permitted activity of roots all winter long. There is no use in protecting plants too early, on the contrary it is rather an injury to all winter long. There is no use in protecting plants too early, on the contrary it is rather an injury to cover too soon. Wait till the ground is about to freeze up for good, it is quite soon enough. Too early a covering is apt to catch un-ripened shoots of shrubs and bushes, and then rot in the tops, doing more harm than freezing would.—Joseph Meehan, in Practical Farmer. crescent upright. Fig. 2 is wagon tongue and attachment; A, tongue;

Verbeuns Frem Seed.

in a shallow box and keep in plenty of heat and moisture. The seed being quite small must be bare-shows BB in full. If it is desired to ly covered with fine soil. Reset in larger boxes two inches apart. When The length of the upright rods BB ne length of the upright rods BB is governed by size of horses.— In Practical Farmer.

larger boxes two inches apart. When large enough place in 2½-inch pots or three inches apart in boxes. In transplanting to the garden give plenty of room for the plants to spread. In newly-plowed sod To Keep the Tire on a Wheel. ground, a young thriving verbena great convenience when they are far from a blacksmith; but they canplant of the strong growing kind will easily cover a space six feet in diameter and furnish hundreds of

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each taking root.

so they will remain tight for any length of time. Have the wheels per-fectly dry, as the oil which is to be applied will not soak into wet wood. Procure an oil heater such as is used for this purpose, a long narrow iron vessel in which linseed oil is placed and heated. Bring it to the boiling point, keeping it there, for if it gets much hotter it will burn the felloe so it will not be durable. Put a stick through the wheel so that it can be kept turning in the hot oil for an hour ; by that time it will be well saturated and the tire can be DWARF VERBENA, HYBRIDA COMPACTA. out in place and will remain tight flowers, the branches on the ground for years unless the wheel itself wears out. The pores of the wood being filled with oil makes the wood The verbena delights in an open sunny spot and is not suitable for growing in the shade of either trees impervious to water, and it is then much more durable. It cannot shrink in a dry season or swell in a wet or buildings. It can get along in poor soil, but does remarkably well

A good dairy cow is worth her weight in gold, is an old saying and a very true one, but a poor dairy cow is not worth her feed. Thereall

Iton. Nothing knits heart to home like beauty striven for and attained. Somehow I have a fancy that if we low our home as we should some place in or later our affection will spell its of target or later our affection will spell its of the straw stack. If the straw sis of the best kind, clean and bright and the weather mild, stock try to get a live of the straw sis of the best kind, clean and bright and the weather mild, stock try to get a live of the straw sis of the best kind, clean and bright and the weather mild, stock try to get a live of the straw sis of the best kind, clean and bright and the weather mild, stock try to get a live of the straw sis of the best kind, clean and bright and the weather mild, stock would just about hold their own. Two strips of board can be made along that is one of the foundations of the poultry success. How a low the slabs to hold them of the straw is not platable, or iron "dogs" can be used, and for the source of the straw is not platable foundations of the poultry success. How a weather cold and damp, requiring the slabs to hold them of the straw is of the straw is not platable, board can be the straw is of the straw is not platable. How? Why, just grint the dogs up How? Why is and ma extra amount of food is accessary.

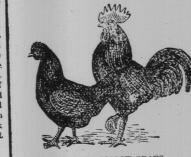
ferile or the chicks as strong. This I know to be a fallacy. If the fowls are not mated until within a week or two of the time you desire to use the eggs for incubation the eggs will

is fed less to in laying condition, and consequently does not is fed less to

have the material wherewith to form the egg, her organs become relaxed and the egg yield grows constantly less. I do not believe it is possible to keep old hens in a condition of productiveness equal to pullets; but I do believe that their usefulness can be prolonged, and that they can be made productiveness and the second and have the material wherewith to form BB, rods attached to tongue; C, crescent attached to rods; E rod that

Some farmers can set their own tires on wagon wheels, which is a intestines. Animal food, peas, beans, clover, wheat, bran and foods of from a blacksmith: but they can-not always succeed in setting them this character will do this, while giving abundance of material for egg production.

> Scotch Grays This breed recalls the plumage of that old favorite, the Dominique, but their alertness and style is more



PAIR OF SCOTCH GRAYS.

like the game fowl, although the are fairly heavy birds, weighing 8 to 9 lbs. for cocks and 7 lbs. for hens. They are general purpose fowls, good Inyers and sitters, and very popular in Scotland and northern England. The objection to them from a Canadian point of view lies in their off-colored skin and legs.

to an interest and the second to be an interest about to a

Making Sauer Kraut. Making sauer kraut is a very sim-ple matter. Cut sound, solid cab-bage heads with a kraut or slaw cabcutter, then pack it in a tight, well

cleaned barrel, keg or jar, sprinkling is all there is about it.

FOWL PICKING DEVICE.

shows the position inside of twosupports, between which the fowk is laid while being picked. The head is laid while being picked. The head produce just as strong chicks as though they were the first of the clutch. But the better plan is to breed from old hens that as pullets were known to be good winter lay-ers. An old hen will not produce as many eggs during the cold weather as a pullet, and if there is anything in the theory that continued laying weakens the offspring you will thus avoid it. The reason that a hen does not lay as well the second season is because

as well the second season is because she is more inclined to lay on fat, is fed less to in laying

be prolonged, and that they can be made prolitable to the second and even the third year by careful man-agement. We must work the fat off and feed only such foods as will keep the body in a healthy condition and the body in a healthy condition and furnish the proper material from into air folds the term of the long t furnish the proper material from which to form the egg. Old hens re-o quire more animal food than grow-ing fowls and pullets. This may seem a strange assertion, but ob-servation has convinced me of the fact. Green bone, though fattening, is also a physic and has to be fed with care to young fowls, but it does not harm an old hen to give her a plentiful supply. We must keep the fat from forming on the intestines. Animal food, peas, beans, and take an interest in the farm. He can introduce a good crop rotation, make use of the advantages of green manuring, lime and fertilizers, breed good cattle, sheep or swine, grow sugar beets and undertake a good many improvements which will pay in a few years and will contrib to the advancement of farming and the prosperity of the country.

> How to Fumigate a Pouitry House. The poultry keeper who whitewashes his hen house four times a year need have no fear of it becoming infested with insect vermin, nor will in be necessary for him to fumigate it, as there will be no object. in doing so since there will ba no insect life to destroy. But the awner of a poultry house that needs, fumigation should set about it in the following way: Remove all nests, perches and everything that is portable. Put a pound of sulphur in a pan with some burning coals in the middle of the house. Then close up the doors, windows, and all other openings, and let them remain so for two or three hours. Afterwards paint the roosts. and nest boxes thoroughly with coak tar, and whitewash the house both. har, and whitewash the house both inside and out, with finae. A spraying pump is very useful to get the lime-wash into the crevices in the roosts and walls, and it is beneficial to add some carbolic acid to the limewash. Once a house is thoroughly freed from verman it is easy to keep it so, by attending to it regularly, and taking the precautionary measure of frequent limewashing.

Handling Stable Manure.

Manure should be kept packed away cleaned barrel, keg or jar, sprinkling salt on it as you pack it, and keep on pounding it down solid, using a wooden pestle or mallet. Three or four pounds of salt is sufficient for a barrel of kraut. Put on a loose cov-er, and weight this down with a reasonably large stone so that the brine will rise about it. Manure should be kept packed away from the air as tightly as possiblo, and if well rotted, should be plowed under just hefore planting: other-wise turn it under several months before that time. Contrary to the common opinion, half-rotted manure is more valuable than well rotted, because the former contains a larger amount of altrates.

