THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

For Parents, Teachers, Pupils, Dairymen, Farmers, Horsemen

TO THE FARMER

Farmers and others interested are invited to contribute to The Farm, The Dairy, The Turf, and Good roads departments of the Guardian either by question, correspondence or otherwise. Answers will be given by experts to all questions of general interest and space will be given to any articles that will in any way help to advance Prince Edward Island interests.

Contributors are asked to have their articles at this office early each week, as only a short emergency item can be handled as late as one p. m. Wednesday. All received after that hour cannot appear until the following week.

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

Contributions for this department should be addressed to

President Teacher's Association,
Guardian's School and Home,
P. O. Box 188 Charlottetown.

IRREGULAR VERB GAME

While the children watch, the teacher performs some action as ringing a bell, sitting down, etc. Pupils then do other things and each tells what he has done, as "I jumped after Miss Carston rang the bell."

"You see," the teacher commented, "before this game is finished, the children have said, 'Miss C. rang' enough times to really begin to make an impression. The beautiful thing about it all is the fact that they say it over and over again without being conscious of the fact that they are made the victims of a good stiff drill, because it is all done in a game and they are so busy playing. In my room, we play that same little game, all through the year, by simply working in a little variety in conducting it. The little people never tire of it because it gives vent to their inborn love of motor activity. Besides that, every teacher knows that children fairly dote on repition and never fail to appreciate the pleasure of choosing for themselves. My boys and girls are as free as air. I have even stood by unabashed while they shut all of the windows on a stifling hot day, or turned an elaborate round of somersaults. Of course when I 'do' my share in starting the ball rolling, I always take care to choose a past tense that has proved to be, as the boys term it 'a poser.' "

"How do you vary the game?"

"After we have had several weeks of the simplest form, calling for the statement of the teacher's action and one more of the child's own, the teacher again sets the new pace, by performing several different actions, while the pupils watch carefully as before. These things are all done in the midst of a perfect silence. I am always slow and deliberate in my movements, but I do not allow any time to elapse between the different things I do. When all is finished—I usually begin with three different acts—a child rises and tackles the stiff bit of verb-forming that I have taken pains to place before him. He begins, 'I saw Miss Carston begin our game. She rang the bell, blew the horn and then sat down?" I insist that the introductory 'I saw' never be omitted although sometimes the statement is shortened to the simple statement, 'I saw Miss Carston,' and left at that. That invariable recurrence of 'I saw' is as powerful as a Gatling gun and by the time this particular form of our game has reached the limit of its usefulness, 'I seen' has long since been relegated to the dim and forgotten past. Later on in the school year, when the children have completely forgotten their earlier timidity and have learned to take the initiative, they are ready for the last form of my game, and here we achieve correct English with a speed that is fast and furious."

"This form, the most complex of all, is a combination of language drill and practice in sense work. It is based upon that well known little 'silent game' " in which one child touches one thing, another child the same thing and another one, etc. In adapting the device for use in our verb-form drill, we, of course, make use of many different forms of action as we possibly can. In the beginning, we take the device and use it just as we did in our sense training work—that is—Johnny touches a picture, Susie touches the picture and then throws a ball, Mary touches the picture, throws the ball and blows out a lighted candle. At the end of Mary's activities, Mary or any one of the three participants in the game, or even some child who has been watching very closely, is asked to tell what was done. He or she rises to say, 'John touched the picture, Susie threw the ball, and Mary blew out the light.' If all of the past forms of the verb are correct, the speaker is given the privilege of starting the new game, and so it proceeds.. As time goes on, another action or two is added until it is not unusual—that is, along toward the close of the school year—for the children to name correctly as many as eight acts with the names of the children who performed them, also, in the proper order. The hardest form of this device is that in which one child silently and swiftly performs seven or eight actions and another pupil names these acts in their proper order and also tells it all in correct English.— Primary Education.

SEEN BUT NOT HEARD

There are very few of us older people who can not recall countless occasions when this rule was enforced to the letter, and in these days children were very glad to be permitted to remain with their elders, even if they might not occupy the centre of the stage.

In those days, when large families were the rule, it was very necessary that the children remain quiet, to some degree, or home would have been a pandemonium. I know that my father's family of twelve rarely made more noise, evenings at home, than we hear now some places where there are only two or three children in the house. I do not advocate entire suppression of noise, but even the vocal activities of children should have some limit..

A number of friends met recently at a neighbour's house to discuss plans for an entertainment to be given in a few weeks. The four children of the hostess were all with us; they ranged in age from 4 to 10 years. The oldest at intervals quietly replenished the fire without being told, and performed other little tasks without a word of complaint. All were interested listeners to the conversation and all replied without hesitation when spoken to but were otherwise discreetly silent. They are all lively, wide-awake youngsters, those going to school being"forward in books," as the saying is. I asked the mother a day or two later what was the secret of her children's good behavior.. She answered: "I have told them there are older people in the room, who are company, and never to interrupt even father and mother when speaking, unless we give them permission.

What a simple formula! What a delight it would be if all mothers would adopt and enforce thus, this true and tried receipt for producing behavior that sets children apart from the ill-behaved, saucy, complaining and altogether bad mannered broods we find in two many homes—those of the rich as well as the poor. What a difference it would make in the citizenship of the nation, if every home had some good rules strictly enforced, a foundation on which to build obedience to the laws of the state!

We women are clamoring for a hand in making laws for the country at large, while only too many of us are not capable of making laws whereby to govern our own offspring. I do not mean this as an argument against woman's suffrage, for we know there are men as incapable of governing others, even their own children, as women are, but I do think "there is plenty of work to do home," as a neighbor said to a friend who was talking about what women could accomplish along certain reforms of a state-wide character.

Yes, there is surely plenty for all of us to do at home, if we have homes; at any rate, we can make our influence felt for good doing "the duty nearest us", and no duty is more insistent than to do what lies in our power to make our children and our children's children men and women that will be an ornament to any community and valued citizens of any country they may choose as their home. We have been told that our forefathers were too strict, and some have sought to improve on the too rigid discipline of early times by a too great laxity of rule, letting the children assume the position of dictators.

Thoughtful people see the faults of both extremes, and while giving the children all the liberty needed for individual developement are still requiring respect and obedience as not only their own due, but impressing the idea that this is the right of all older people-consideration from those who are younger. Children thus reared are those who "will be heard in the councils of the nation," for, having learned to be listeners, they have something to say when it comes their turn to speak.—"An Old Fashioned Mother."

SWEEPING THE HOUSE

Before beginning to sweep, cover any articles which are easily soiled. Raise the windows and when possible open the doors If a broom is used, dampen it slightly with clean water or cover it with a cotton flannel bag, if sweeping a bare floor. Sweep with short firm strokes. Stand erect when you sweep and close the mouth firmly. Take up the dust and burn it as fast as you gather it together. Be most careful about the cracks and corners. These are the hiding places for disease germs and should be kept especially clean. If a carpet is being swept,,, be sure to run the edge of the broom into the crack left between the carpet and the baseboards.

A carpet sweeper is sometimes used. It is good for the middle of the room, but not good for the cracks or corners. The vacuum cleaner is being used in many homes, and it is the ideal way of removing the dust, as it can be more thoroughly done than with either the broom or a carpet sweeper. It sucks the dust up into a box or bag, and keeps the air free from contamination. The dust should then be burned.

There never was a time in the history of housekeeping when the housekeeper had so many cleaning devices, and there never was a time when the broom was so nearly crowded out of use by these better devices. In many homes the broom is never used.

Do not dust immediately after sweeping. Allow the dust to settle thoroughly. Wipe the dust from the woodwork and furniture with a cloth that is slightly dampened with oil. Gather the dust into the cloth, folding as you work. After dusting, wash the dust-cloths and hang them in the sun to dry.

Do your dusting with your brain and your conscience as well as with your hands.—Mrs. Louise H. Campbell.

POULTRY

BABY CHICK TROUBLES.

This is the time of the year for "Baby Chicks." There are very few sights which causes one's face to light with smiles more than to see a brood of nice, fluffy, thrifty, littel chickens. Too often the scent changes in four or five days, and the hopes of the owners are brightened for the little chickens grow sick and weak, finally dying, and the owner cannot locate the trouble Many causes of trouble with baby chicks may be traced to one of three sources, namely, heat (too much or not enough), feeds, or crowding.

While the chick was yet in the shell the egg may have been heated to such an extent that the yolk was hardened till it could not be used by the chick yet the ehat was not great enough to kill the chick. Chicks in this condition look strong and healthy for a few days, but soon get sick and die. This condition is found with chickens hatched in incubators only, as the hen's temperature does not get high enough to cause the trouble.

After the chicks hatch, the mistake is often made of keeping them too warm, which has a tendency to weaken them. The best brooders are arranged as the chicks can find the breath. If the chickens are crowded Letting the chicks get chilled is just as injurious.

The second cause for losses among baby chicks is the feed. Just before the chick is hatched it takes the yolk into its body. This is a little lunch basket given to the chick by nature to supply it with food till it learns how to eat after it comes out into the big world. Much has been said about feeding baby chicks, as to what, when, and how to feed. Some people seem to think that because a little chick is picking at everything it see that it is hungry, so they feed it at once. The little chick is a new creature in a strange land investigating through curiosity, and is not really hungry. Other people know that the chick has the yolk inside its body, and that it contains food enought to last the chick for several days, so do not feed it for three or four days.

These are the extremes and either may do injury to the chick. To feed as soon as hatched would gorge the digestive system with too much food, and to wait four or five days, the labor required of the digestive system would be too great for its strength.

The better plan is to begin feeding small quantities of food at from 24 to 48 hours, and increase the feed as the yolk decreases. Nature does not like abrupt changes. Hard boiled eggs, ground fine shell and all mixed with bread crumbs, are good for the first two days, then change gradually to rolled oats and wheat bran. After the chicks are five or six days old, feed a mash composed of equal parts wheat, bran, rolled oats, shorts, cornmeal, and to each 100 pounds add one half pound of fine table salt and two pounds of fine charcoal.

In the afternoon moisten enough of the dry mash with sour milk or buttermilk, that it will take the chickens twenty or thirty minutes to clean it up. Do not mix so much feed that some will be left to spoil.

Begin gradually to feed a good grade of scratch feed, feeding but very little at first. Keep grit before them all the time. It is a good practice to give a few drops of sour or buttermilk to the chick as soon as it hatches. It tends to control diarrhoea. Keep either a good grade sour or butter milk or water before the chicks at all times.

The third cause for trouble is crowding. Chickens cannot sweat like many animals do, for they have no sweat glands in the skin, therefore, much of the impurities and moisture must be carried out through the without proper ventilation, the air becomes laden with moisture and impurities, so that the air cannot do the work it should. This places an unusual strain on the kidneys, which results in a weakened system. The chickens come out in the morning weak and tottery with little or no appetite. This is often responsible for weak, low vitality birds after they get older.

If a chick is properly hatched, fed and cared for, there are very few diseases which will effect it.—C. T. Patterson.

POULTRY NOTES.

Eggs used for sittings so early in the year as this require to be very carefully selected, especially if the weather is at all severe. The breeding pens should not comprise more than five hens at most, although a larger number may be used if two male birds are run on alternate days with the hens. It is much too early, however, to expect 90 per cent. results, and if nine eggs out of a dozen are fertile, the poultry keeper may consider himself fortunate.

If a broody hen is used for incubating the eggs she must not be entrusted with more than 11 to cover and a small-sized bird will be better with 9 or 10. The great point is to see that the eggs are so covered that none are exposed. To attain this object the nest, preferably of straw, will require to be very carefully constructed. The brood hen will need handling with care, and it is as well to see that she is thoroughly broody before putting the eggs under her. Use a few china eggs as a test, and if she sticks to these for 24 hours or so it may be concluded that she means business.

At this time of the year the hen should never be allowed off the nest for more than five minutes at a time, and if the weather is very severe the eggs should be covered over with flannel while she is off. Her food should mainly consist of maize, which is heating, but green food must not be forgotten, nor must grit and pure, fresh water. If at the time the chickens are hatched the weather happens to be frosty, they should be confined to a sheltered out house open to the sunlight, and fed generously on foods of a rather more heating nature than would be advisable later on.

PRIZE WINNING TURKEYS

I will tell you how I started in the turkey business, and how I finally was successful in raising birds good enough to win in our great Missouri State Poultry Show. I bought two hens and a tom to start with. From these I set 43 eggs. One morning I took 40 bright-eyed, fluffy turks from the nests and with the mother turks placed them in a run prepared for them. That night it commenced to rain and it seemed to me like, as of old, "40 days and 40 nights the rain it kept a dropping." In fact, it was only about 10 days of cloudy, drizzly weather. I fed and petted and watched the forty dwindle and dwindle, one at a time, sometimes two, until 13 alone remained.. At selling time there still remained 11. When I hauled them to market at 8 cents a pound I discovered that four had crooked breasts; these were docked as culls at 6 cents.

The following January my husband and I made it a point to attend the Midwest Poultry Show at Kansas City There I invested the entire returns from my turkey crop in a pair of turkeys, bought from the winning flock. I raised 21 turkeys that time, and went back to the show, bought the yearling tom that had won first place and next year back again. Meanwhile I bought a standard and studied the points of a perfect specimen, also I studied the habits of my birds. This time I went to the show, I selected and bought the young tom that when passed on, won first in the class year, and next year, I made an exhibit at our great state show, winning first cock one year, first pullet and second hen. Since then I have been winning wherever my birds were shown.

CARE AND FEED

Turkey habits are different from most fowl. They are wild by nature. More turkeys are killed by over care than by lack of it. A lady once called me to the telephone and said: "My turkeys are dying. The little things just eat and eat and then die." She was feeding all the hard boiled eggs and bread crumbs they would pick up. Poor little turks. Poor woman! The turks had a case of indigestion, the woman, a case of misplaced kindness.

I hatch my young turkeys mostly under chicken hens. The turkey hen sets anly a short time. A pipped egg from those under the chicken hen is placed under a broody hen all night and she is left to come off with her brood of one. Then she is caught, dusted thoroughly with insect powder and placed in the run prepared for her. The other wee ones have been nestling snug and warm in a soft-lined basket, and are brought and placed near her just inside the run. She is left a few hours to get acquainted.

When about 48 hours old, the first feed is given, which consists of stale light bread dipped in sweet milk, pressed dry, and sprinkled lightly with a tablespoonful black pepper to 15 or 20 turks. This is given four or five times a day for a few days, adding hard boiled eggs at noon and lettuce leaves and onion top cut fine with scissors.

Let them range on a grass covered plot, but not too far until three weeks old, always confining them at night until the dew is dried off mornings, and calling them back to the runs early of evenings. Keep clean fresh water near them. Keep the mother well fed and be sure to guard against lice. The hen is thoroughly dusted with insect powder before giving her the wee ones, and once a week until six weeks old each little fellow is caught and dusted being sure to get the powder well down to the quill ends of the wing feathers. Don't house your turkeys in close buildings, and don't try to raise with a chicken mother. Don't over feed.

Don't raise scrub stock. Get your foundation from some line which is rich in vigor, strength and vitality. Avoid inbreeding.

In raising prize winners, we cannot fail to appreciate the wonderful beauty, the rich bronze color, the black, the brown and the clear white, painted by the hand of nature. While all turkeys raised are not prize winners, all are money makers. So, if you fail, try again. Visit the big shows, go home and go back again. But don't give up the turk.—From an address delivered by Mrs. E. M. Scott, of Lathrop, Mo., at the Missouri State Poultry Show, St. Louis.

PIGS

OVERFEEDING PIGS

I have had considerable experience with feeding and caring for hogs of all ages, and I find that much care should be taken at this season of the year not to overfeed the pigs. It is natural for every farmer to want to see his little pigs grow. Often one gets over-zealous and really spoils the animals for later growth by feeding more than they can handle

It is true that the cheapest gain a pig ever makes is while he is young, but it is as true that he can economically and profitably make only a certain amount of gain at that tender age, and that gain should be in the form of bone and new tissues, rather than fat.

The digestive system of a young pig is small and weak. That is why it is given bulky feeds like milk, namely, to enlarge its system. To give it large qauntities is not alone a loss of feed, but results in a loss of energy, of digestion, and a weakening of the digestive system. All the food has to be digested whether it is assimilated or not, and the part that is not assimilated, passes from the body, and the result is scours.

I have noticed among my hogs at different times, pigs that were more or less stunted, and that's why I know that a pig is crowded too hard at the beginning will not develop proportionately large later on. It never becomes able to handle and utilize to advantage large quantities of feed. It simply becomes stunted at the beginning as a result of too much kindness.

By all means feed the pig enough to keep it thrifty and growing, but do not stuff him until he is a burden even to himself.

My early experience taught me the necessity of exercise for the growing pig. Even in the proteids or growing foods, which young pigs are given, the proportion of carbohydrates is high, three or four times as much as the protein. The function of these carbohydrates is to yield heat and energy, but if the body does not require enough to use up these nutriments, they go for the production of fatty tissues.

Hence the pig. He must eat these carbohydrates; if he does not exert enough energy in digesting his foods, in moving about, to utilize them, he becomes a little bundle of fat. Fat forms around the heart, liver and other vital organs, he becomes dumpish, inactive, and in many instances dies.

A fat little pig is anything but desirable, and a little pig is bound to become fat if he is not given sufficient exercise. Every day they should be allowed to have free range over a field or lot, and if they want to remain in the beds or around the old straw piles, drive them out and compel them to move about.

I feed shorts with milk, twice daily, mixing in some oil meal. I do not feed much corn. I keep plenty of slack coal in the feed lots, mixing salt with it.—G. N. Ind.

THE FARM

THE IDEAL IN FARM LIFE.

There ought to be, and can be, dignity in every line of honest legitimate work. The person who conceives a high ideal and does his level best is bound to succeed. It is the law of all well-directed efforts, and well-directed efforts have a high idea constantly in view. The best is none too good for the farmer.

Strive to do your best in everything Let past failures be stepping stones to higher and more perfect things. Do not be content with having things only good, but make them excellent. Realize your ideals by actual results, and make each result at least one degree better than the last. This is growth, and there is no success in the highest sense without growth.

Recently I rode with a farmer whose team of horses was sleek and fat. I asked him how it came that his horses were in such perfect condition With considerable modesty he told me that it was through care, and that it was just as easy to keep a horse fat when once in that condition as it was to keep it poor. He stated that all farmers might have fat horses at all times if they only would. The same farmer keeps a small herd of dairy cows is as high as in handling horses. He is content only with the best results. He is successful, too.

"If we only would"— there's the rub. Simply wishing a thing to be done is not willing it to be done. "By faith we can move mountains," and it takes faith to save the farmer as well as ordinary transgressors. The faith in the dignity, utility and idealty of our calling. We do not always try to trouble is we do not have enough outdo ourselves in making the results of our work shine as a lamp upon a hill, giving cheer and light to the whole world.

The farmer has perhaps the broadest of all fields for the realization of high ideals. Possibilities for great results are unlimited in all lines of farm work. The setting of high ideals and the directing of all efforts for their realization will continually raise us to higher and higher places.

Experiments have shown that there is much room for advancement in all lines and branches of farming. Dairying, poultry raising and all animal husbandry are growing both in quality and in quantity. Domestic plants are now bred as well as cultivated, giving results heretofore undreamed of. The soil, instead of wearing out, is being built up on many farms and made to yield richer harvest from year to year. There is room for the highest mental and physical efforts of both young and old.

For the young man or woman there are few, of any, more promising fields of work than the farm. And the farmer of tomorrow with high motives in his calling will be a much respected man.

Be a farmer, but be a man before you are a farmer! Aim to make a good living and make money, but remember that there are higher t hings than mere money getting and holding. The sense of right, unselfishness, respect and charity for others are greater than money. Strive for these. Have things nice about the farm, as nice as they can be. Do not try to outdo your neighbor, but constantly try to outdo yourself. Above all things have people say that you are as good a man as you are a farmer.

Young farmer, establish early a reputation for character, for doing the right thing. Let integrity, courtesy and cheerfulness be your watchword. Cultivate these until they become a habit and an indestructible part of your being. Then set your aim high in your chosen work. This gives dignity to your occupation.— R. B. Rushing, in Coleman's Rural World.

SAVE BREEDING STOCK.

No counsel is better suited to the times for agriculturists than advice to save their breeding stock. To sacrifice it now is to court lamentation in the future. With millions of men victims to the lust of the war, there must come a shortage in all departments, of horses, of cattle, of sheep, of swine, of poultry and of dairy products. With shortage must come increased demand, and with increased demand must come better prices. Even before the great outbreak, there were indications of a shifting of the necessities, of the increase of live stock falling far short in proportion to the increase in population. Germany the United Kingdom, and Austria-Hungary all had a larger percentage in increase of mouths to feed than they had off beef and mutton to put into them. Canada is better off than the countries named, for, while their access of population since the beginning of the century had been from two and a half to one, and in cattle from five to one, the Dominion shows an increase in population of 34 per cent, and of cattle of 17 per cent. Russia, the Argentines and the United States sach had an annual decrease in cattle in the period referred to, as compared with important increases in population. The United States is the wrost off, relatively speaking, having increased in population 24 per cent. and decreased in live stock 30 per cent.

Farmers might well digest the foregoing facts all of which are gathered from official sources. They might also well ask themselves what they are going to do about it. Having arrived at the decision, as they surely will, to follow the advice of the Federal Department of Agriculture, to save their breeding stock, they will next desire to know how the best and most profitable use can be made of that stock. There can be but one answer—breed to the best. To help to a solution of the problems of selection thus presenting the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa have had prepared a series of bulletins on the breeding and rearing of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, and on dairy products, any of which on postage-free application can be had gratutously.

Apart from the present demands of the fighting armies, which are enormous, if the rato of increase of live stock in the past has been deficient, what must it be in the future? Canada has in the past years been a large importer of sheep products. From Australia and New Zealand have been taken great quantities of frozen mutton and of wool. But those countries, especially the first-named last year experienced tremendous losss from drought Hence there will be great opportunity for sheep-raising, in connection with which it is gratifying to be able to state that there has been considerable improvement in the West. Improvement at all is sure indication of posibilities that should be made the most of. In short, there is no branch of live stock breeding in which there is not room for improvement. Swine have been sacrificed and slaughtered at a much-to-be-regretted rate of late, in the rush for realization. Before the year is out, and in the years to come there will be a much greater demand for bacon, for ham, for pork, than three is today. Of dairy products a somewhat similar story has to be told. They have not been rushed on to the market as have swine, but the increase has fallen for short of the proportionate increase of consumption. So much is this the case that we have last year to call upon New Zealand for seven million pounds of butter, while our exports of cheese have declined. This, as well as other aspects of the situation, can only be overcome by improved breeding.

CORN STUBBLE.

Our system of crop rotation has always been to sow Winter wheat on the corn ground in the Fall. By wheat-cutting time the next summer the stubble from the corn stalks will still be quite undecayed, and in most cases standing quite upright. Naturally, this condition demands that one either elevate the binder so that to entirely miss the stubble, and thereby miss a lot of short and fallen wheat stalks, or deliberately cut through the old dead stubble in spite of the injury it is sure to do the binder. Of course, where the ground received an extensive preparation before sowing in the Fall, many of the stubbles are dragged down, but with modern disc drills and the intense rush at sowing time we find that we, as well as our neighbors, fail to lower many stubbles in our method of treatment. Thus it may be seen that it is highly expedient to break down the stubbles in some way before wheat-cutting time.

Our practice has always been to do the breaking some time during the Winter. If the field has corn or fodder in it that has to be drawn from the field throughout the Winter on a low sled, we aim to break the stubbles just as soon as possible, so that they will not rake the fodder and ears from the under side of the load.

We watch conditions until some frosty morning immediately after the damp spell. At such a time the stalks and the least pressure will make it are filled almost as brittle as an icicle, snap off close to the ground. We have a long heavy pole about 25 or 30 feet in length. A couple of log-chains are hooked together and the extremities of the combined chain looped about the pole about five or six feet from each end. The team is attached to the central part of the chain so that the horses are from eight to ten feet in front of the pole. It is most convenient to lengthen the reins and walk back of the pole while driving the team.

Means should be provided to keep the loops of chain from working toward the centre of the pole. Small slats nailed to the pole just inside the loops serve the purpose. Some formers prefer to hitch a horse to each end of the pole instead of a team in the centre. This practice, we think, is lacking in the very points we so like in the method of using a pole. In the first place, it requires two drivers. Secondly, with the team hitched to the centre, upon either end of the pole striking a stump or corn—or fodder-shock. It merely throws the other end forward until the angle is sufficient to slip it around the obstacle. This the two-horse separate hitch does not allow.

Some Springs it is advisable for one to roll are grain crops to reset the upheaved soil to the roots of the plants. If this is done, the stubble will be broken or bent down in the operation. When this is practiced, Winter breaking is unnecessary.— P. C. G., in Successful Farming.

IMPORTANT FACTS TO REMEMBER.

1. Many failures have resulted in the attempt to conduct an exclusive broiler business. These failures have been due to the large mortality of the little chicks, due either to improper equipment or lack of skill on the part of the operator.

2. Squab-broilers are small plump birds weighing when dressed from ten to twelve ounces.

3. Broilers should weigh from one and three quarters to two pounds. The chicks should reach this weight in ten to twelve weeks.

4. Broilers should be killed by being "stuck." Most markets require them to be dry picked.

5. Chickens intended for breeders or layers should be handled quite differently from those intended for market purposes.

6. Chickens for winter layers should be hatched early in the spring.

7. Keep chickens and houses free from lice.

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