

Helpful Address on "Poultry" By L. H. Baldwin, Deer Park

ADDRESS BY EXPERT, UNDER AUSPICES OF POULTRY ASSOCIATION, PROVES HELPFUL AND INTERESTING - A GOOD ATTENDANCE.

The town hall was fairly well filled Wednesday night for the address delivered by Mr. L. H. Baldwin, of Deer Park, who spoke on many matters of importance to all interested in poultry. Mr. Baldwin is one of the speakers sent out by the Ontario Government, and he is assuredly an expert in his line. His address was interesting and well received, but perhaps made up for the fact that the hall was not more than filled, as it should have been crowded. The speaker enjoyed the splendidly practical address given while those who missed the opportunity of hearing this poultry expert, lost much that would be of interest and profit.

Not a Small Audience. Deputy-Reeve B. L. McLean, president of the Victoria County Poultry and Pet Stock Association, under whose auspices the meeting was held, occupied the chair at the opening of the proceedings. Mr. McLean said he felt like apologizing to Mr. Baldwin for the small audience, but Mr. Baldwin had told him that it was not a small audience compared to that met with in some other places. It was hard to get all those who were really interested in poultry matters to give the proper attention to such meetings as these, but as he (Mr. McLean) saw that the audience kept increasing right along, he felt sure that Mr. Baldwin would have a good crowd to talk to by the time he got fully started. Deputy-Reeve McLean's prophecy was fulfilled too, for a good sized audience was present when Mr. Baldwin commenced his address. A number of ladies were among those present.

The Poultry Show. Mr. McLean referred briefly to the annual poultry and pet stock exhibition now in progress for the fourth year. Its success this year was so marked as to be a matter of satisfaction to all concerned. Unprejudiced outsiders said Lindsay had the second best show of this kind in Ontario. The big event at Guelph was the only thing in this line that eclipsed Lindsay's event, Toronto and other places falling behind this show in quality of exhibits. This year there were over 1,000 entries - an increase of several hundred over last year, which was a marked increase, particularly in view of the fact that 1908's show was better than those of any preceding year.

Deputy-Reeve Jordan in the Chair. Owing to the fact that his presence was required in the exhibition hall, Mr. McLean found it necessary to vacate the chair after introducing Mr. Baldwin to the audience. Deputy-Reeve W. W. Jordan was asked to preside during the absence of the president, which he did very acceptably. Congratulations on the Fine Show. In opening, Mr. Baldwin said he was pleased to have the opportunity of again appearing in Lindsay. He wished also to congratulate all concerned on the fine poultry exhibit. It must be a source of satisfaction to all connected with poultry matters and to the town in general. The number of exhibits was large and the quality of the birds excellent. All who had been interested in the management and conduct of the show deserved great credit for the success obtained.

Object of the Address. The object of such addresses as the one he was about to make, Mr. Baldwin explained, was to make it possible to see better ways and better methods by which greater success could be achieved in the poultry business. The Government was responsible for the sending out of men on such occasions to address those interested, and as the object was to achieve practical results in the ordinary lines of the poultry business where the idea was to get eggs and to make a profit, he would speak from the standpoint of the practical poultry man, rather than from that of the fancier. The poultry fancier was useful in many ways. For instance, the fancier was of a decided importance and benefit in the matter of breeds and selection, but for the evening's address special attention should be paid to those matters of special concern to those who desired poultry as a means of profit or livelihood rather than as a simple accessory or pleasure added to some other line.

Don't Keep Too Many Hens. "Probably the most common mistake is having too many hens. Many poultry raisers would be content with four or five eggs a day, yet they keep a flock of 20 or 30 hens. Even then they do not get the four or five eggs they expected. If they will try my plan, however, they may achieve the results desired. Instead of 20 or 30 in the flock, let them try say 10 or 15. With the lesser number they are more likely to succeed. The reason for this may be briefly explained. Generally the best available food for the birds is the table refuse - crumbs, scraps of food and the like. This is what they generally get and it makes

good feed for them. Now, for laying, the hen must first get sufficient food for bare sustenance and nourishment, that is, for her keep. The surplus over this goes to make eggs. The demands of 30 hens, however, will as a usual thing, leave no surplus, and the result in the natural sequence of affairs is a shortage in the expected number of eggs. On the other hand ten or fifteen hens would find good sustenance in the same amount of food and there would be surplus enough over to allow for the laying of eggs."

How to Get Winter Eggs. "A common complaint," continued the speaker, "is that the hens won't lay when they are wanted. They lay all right in the summer when their product is not so valuable, but in the winter when prices are good, we get no eggs. We want the hens to lay in the winter months, because of the better prices. How are we to accomplish this?"

Mr. Baldwin then took up the natural laying period as evinced in birds in their wild state. He explained that care, selection, etc., naturally modified the conditions, but that the principles were not very materially altered. In the natural state May and June chicks would lay in the corresponding months. "They follow this as a law of nature. They take it as their bounden duty," said the speaker. "By care, feeding and housing, etc., we can advance them a month or perhaps more. If they are hatched in March they can be advanced to February and so on. If you want to get winter eggs then, you must gauge your hatch accordingly."

Difference in Breeds. "Of course, there is some difference in breeds. For the Mediterranean breeds, - the Leghorns, Minors, etc. - if they are hatched early in May they will develop and be ready to lay in the winter. The American breeds - Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, etc. - should hatch in March or April, and they will come into laying condition in the fall, if well cared for."

Warm or Cold Henhouses? "There seems to be some difference of opinion as to whether warm or cold hen houses are the most desirable," continued Mr. Baldwin. "In my opinion the warm henhouse has not been proven the best by practice, nor is it really correct even in theory. The healthy hen is the laying hen, providing proper food and care is given, and the healthy hen will be the laying hen, no matter whether it be kept in the warm or the cold henhouse."

Mr. Baldwin went on to show how the chances were that the hen kept in the warm coop would stand a poorer chance of being healthy than the bird kept in less artificial quarters. He illustrated his point by reference to men confined in artificially heated rooms. They found themselves troubled with drowsiness and little desire for work. The hen, too, would lose its natural aptitude for work - for laying eggs.

The natural way, other things considered, the speaker pointed out, was generally the best way. The air in warm henhouses was generally not good. The hens would often moult in the winter time if kept too warmly housed, and there was little good to be accomplished from putting the "feathers on the house" instead of leaving them on the hens.

Open Air is Good. "Aim to have your hens healthy and vigorous, and keep them as much as possible in the fresh air," said Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin went out to illustrate and explain why birds housed too warmly suffer from comb freezing and similar troubles in the natural course of events. Henhouses. "The simpler the hen house is made the better it will be," said Mr. Baldwin. "Poultry journals used to be full of elaborate plans for hen houses, but most of these have failed. The big thing is to avoid drafts - never mind the cold. Have the east and north wall tight." Mr. Baldwin illustrated on the blackboard styles of hen houses that he thought best. He preferred henhouses that were deep, with the roosts back from the window. The colony henhouse, he thought, they had much to commend it, but they should not be built too big. They should be of convenient size so that a horse or team could easily move them. In the summer, the colony could be placed in the orchard or along the lanes, and in the winter brought up nearer the house and in warmer spots. From the fact that the hens used to show a special desire to roost up on the inside of the boarded-in top front of the drive shed, Mr. Baldwin evolved an ingenious plan for the housing of his hens. In front of the house he placed a curtain. This protected the birds from the drafts but did not keep them from having

fresh air. He had discarded the drop board because with the curtain it had a tendency to confine the ammonia and odors from the droppings underneath the birds. Mr. Baldwin advised the double boarding of the house behind the birds and suggested the leaving of a space between the second boarding so as to allow for the circulation of air. This would carry off any foul air without exposing the birds to drafts. In the henhouse illustrated by Mr. Baldwin, the nests could be placed wherever desired.

To Pick the Laying Hens. Mr. Baldwin explained the ingenious plan he had for telling what hens were laying and which were not. A trap door was placed in the side of a coop in the yard. The hens would go through to the nest, and once inside they could not return by the same trap door. They had then to pass into another coop where there was a male bird. When the poultryman came along the bird was marked with a leg band, if a pullet, and in this way it was soon easy to pick out the laying hens by the bands. The idea was a modification of the trap-nest idea, and Mr. Baldwin explained it fully, saying he had found it very useful.

The Laying Hens. Mr. Baldwin said this experience made him believe that the pullet that laid well the first winter would be a good layer for two or three years thereafter.

Let the Hens Run. Mr. Geo. Hill, of Montreal, representative of the Bell Telephone Co., was present and asked some pertinent questions. He kept a number of hens and kept them in separate houses. Would Mr. Baldwin advise the running them together?

In reply Mr. Baldwin explained his plan of henhouse for large flocks. Divisions were good for the weaker birds, as it gave them a chance to keep out of sight of the bossy birds and so kept them in better spirits. He advised, however, in the case of poultry kept for profit, that the birds have the run of the whole building. This could be done by making the partitions low with doors or open spaces joining. The advantages in having the birds together in this way was that they had more freedom and the feed question was less difficult, as the whole flock feeding made adjustment easier for all. Of course, special fancy birds must be kept apart.

Hatch Your Birds Early. Mr. Baldwin advised the hatching of birds as early as possible, and then raising them under the best conditions. In this connection Mr. Baldwin told of Prof. Graham's best batch of chicks. They were raised in a 20-acre corn field, and were given no water. They had, of course, the juicy grass, and the slugs, snails, etc. to give moisture. At any rate they did remarkably well.

Growing birds should have freedom, and an ideal place to get this is a good field where the grass is growing. Mr. Baldwin told of his own success in using this method. Feeding. Whether mash or dry feed is the best for feeding young chicks was a question that each man should decide for himself in view of other conditions. Personally, Mr. Baldwin liked to feed a little mash, but great judgment had to be used in this. Hoped per feeding Mr. Baldwin thought an excellent plan. He also liked to feed grain by scattering it as it encouraged scratching, and in his own case, he was troubled with grass growing too rapidly. It kept down the grass.

Don't Call the Chicks. Mr. Baldwin did not believe it good policy to call the chickens to their feed. They would come quick enough without and calling simply meant confusion. Cull the Birds. "In the selection of your birds for winter laying," said Mr. Baldwin, "you can make up your mind that you must do some culling. September is the best time to do this. Weed out the unprofitable birds then. I wish there was some easy and sure method by which this could be done." Mr. Baldwin went on to tell of a certain specialist's system of culling ducks. The birds were chased and the weaker ones would soon start to "flop." They were left behind and the chase continued until the weak ones were spotted and left behind. Mr. Baldwin wished that some simple method like this could be used in the case of hens. Incubation. "The question is often asked," said Mr. Baldwin, "as to which is the best incubator. No direct answer can be given to this. There are many good incubators." Mr. Baldwin said incubators in general could be divided into two classes - the kind where heat was supplied by diffusion and the kind where heat was supplied on the radiator principle. The first followed the principle of the hot air register, the second that of hot water or steam. Mr. Baldwin believed the radiator principle to be the best for many reasons. "We are just at the A. B. C. of artificial incubation," said the speaker, "and we have much to learn yet." The three important things in incubation were temperature, ventilation and the application of moisture. Mr. Baldwin thought the trouble with most incubators was that they were ventilated too much.

He recommended the use of thermometers in the incubator - one for suspension and the other an inova thermometer for taking the temperature at the centre of the egg. The proper temperature required in an incubator would vary in the same makes of machines. He believed the success or failure in a batch depended very largely on the first twenty-four hours of treatment. It was known that the vital organs in the embryo chick were formed in the first twenty-four hours, so the importance of care in this period could not be over-estimated. Hens were found to turn their eggs repeatedly, and it was well to follow this plan in the incubator. They should be rolled very carefully. All that was necessary was just a movement, the idea being to prevent the embryo from adhering to the side of egg. He turned his incubator eggs twice a day. Mr. Baldwin confessed that the mortality among incubator chicks was great. "You can't beat the hen as yet," said the speaker, "but the hen spoils eggs, too, and the incubator has many advantages." Mr. Baldwin advised a questioner not to try the incubator for bantams. Some Other Points. Many questions were asked of Mr. Baldwin, and the answers brought out interesting ideas. Mr. Baldwin said that he would not advise cinders for the henhouse floor as they would be too rough for the birds. He thought coal ashes well sifted would be all right, however. Mr. Hill and another gentleman present, however, thought coal ashes injurious to the feet of the birds. "They'll burn the feet off your birds," said Mr. Hill. Mr. Baldwin said he gave the birds snow instead of water in the winter, and believed this to be the best way. On motion of County Councillor Michael Varcoe, by vote of thanks was given the speaker. In presenting this vote to Mr. Baldwin, Deputy-Reeve Jordan spoke of the information given by the speaker. He trusted that the poultry men of Lindsay would have opportunity to hear Mr. Baldwin again.

St. Joseph's Convent January Examination STANDING OF PUPILS AND NUMBER OF MARKS SECURED BY EACH. The following is the standing of the pupils of St. Joseph's Convent for January, 1909 - Senior IV. - Total 600: Teresa Callaghan 525, Helena Downey 503, Mary Houlihan 488, Annie Ducky 448, Bella Berry 428, Kathleen Prunty 427, Katie Flurey 407, Katie Dwyer 383, Ethel Jeru 373, Mary Breen 357, Minnie Curtin 336, Irene Powers 335, Olive Meehan 329, Carrie O'Reilly 306, Mary Gillogly 296. Junior IV. - Total 550: Clara Martin 386, Annie Killen 345, Lucy Gillogly 323, Nora O'Reilly 304, Madge Denison 292, Mildred McCrohan 290. Senior III. - Total 540: Monica Breen 407, Mary O'Connell 403, Teresa Murtha 399, Lignora Moher 384, Mary Stamelon 380, Marie McPhee 379, Loraine McIntyre 367, Ruth Shannon 365, Gladys Bissette 356, Genevieve Grozelle 353, Genevieve O'Neill 352, Mary Cain 339, Kathleen Murray 334, Mary Hennessy 313, Agnes White 307, Monica Primeau 303. Junior III. - Total 500: Mary Kingeley 416, Agnes Brady 390, Dorothy Nicoll 372, Dollie O'Reilly 350, Annie Banks 333, Mabel Tetrault 325, Helen Breen 324, Ada Sullivan 320, Helen Duck 277, Alta Switzer 258, Mildred Meehan 256, Christina Berry 234. Senior III. - Total 290: Genevieve Murphy 258, Mary Hogan 257, Irene Curtin 252, Mary O'Loughlin 252, Teresa Barnett 247, Marguerite Mulvihill 242, Mildred Cain 240, Clarice Teevan 235, Mary Murphy 233, Clara Flaherty 230, Gertie Flurey 224, Pearl O'Neill 224, Rosie Gossein 224, Lena Hutton 220. Junior II. - Total 280: Florence O'Neill 212, Julia Tetrault 206, Julia Skipworth 194, Mary Cuddahee 192, Eileen Murphy 190, Margaret Tangney 186, Agnes Callaghan 177, Grace Teevan 172, Mary Primeau 170, Gertie Dovey 169, Philomene Dwyer 166, Viola Blatchford 148.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH, IONHONTO. On Sunday morning last at his home in Toronto, Mr. John McCullough, father of Mr. J. McCullough, of town, passed away at the ripe old age of 70 years. The deceased had been ailing only a short while and death came quite unexpectedly to the family, who are widely known throughout the country. Mr. McCullough was a strong, lifelong Conservative, and a member of the Presbyterian church. He was for many years a valued resident of Uxbridge and only lately moved to Toronto. He leaves behind him three daughters, Mrs. Gregory, of Philadelphia; Mrs. J. Glover, of Toronto, and a stepdaughter, Miss Mackie, of Toronto. There are two sons, Mr. W. A. McCullough, of Toronto, and Mr. J. McCullough, of Lindsay. The funeral will take place at Uxbridge from the G.T.R. depot to the cemetery there. OMEMEE. (Special to The Free Press.) Feb. 1st. - Dr. J. A. Thompson was in Lindsay this week on business. Mr. and Mrs. John Curry visited friends in Lindsay last week. Mr. James Nobes, of Marmora, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McCaffrey over Sunday. Mrs. McIvory attended the funeral of the late Mr. T. G. Kells, at Milbrook on Wednesday of last week. The concert given in the opera house Thursday of last week by Southland Sextette, under the auspices of the Public Library, was well attended. The Sextette gave a program of plantation songs and melodies, and was highly appreciated by the large audience, and after expenses there was a balance in favor of the library. Miss Etta Scott visited at the home of Miss Valeiro Laidley in Janetville over Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Lang were visitors to town Friday and Saturday, the guest of Mrs. English, Sturgeon-st. JANETVILLE. (Special to The Free Press.) Feb. 2nd. - Mrs. T. Howe is spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Staples, Lifford. The local Orange lodge held an "At Home" and oyster supper Friday evening. Members of the lodge and a large number of invited guests spent a very enjoyable evening. Messrs. Lytle Bros. of Manitoba are spending some weeks among friends in this vicinity. Mr. Thos. Howe was in Lifford over Sunday. Mr. Irvine, of Cambray, visited his daughter, Mrs. David Cherry, on Sunday the 24th inst. Mr. Jas. Lowe lost a valuable horse some while ago. Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Snowdow gave a very forcible sermon from the text, "What is man that thou art mindful of him or the son of man that thou visitest him?"

County Orange Lodge Holds Meeting Here

OFFICERS ELECTED - SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

The County Orange Lodge is in session in the local lodge rooms here today and the meeting will last all day. A large number of delegates are in attendance and considerable business of importance will be transacted. Bro. Wm. Thornbury, County Master, is in the chair. Among those present are: Bro. Wm. Cottingham, Omemee. Bro. Robt. W. Wilson, Omemee. Bro. L. Deyman, Fenelon Falls. Bro. F. J. Aldous, Fenelon Falls. Bro. John T. Thompson, Fenelon Falls. Bro. S. P. Mills, Omemee. Bro. W. Wilson, Omemee. Bro. J. J. Fee, Omemee. Bro. Wm. Gamble, Bury's Green. Bro. Geo. Brooks, Bury's Green. Bro. J. J. Williams, Omemee. Bro. J. A. Elliott, Dunsford. Bro. I. Bowins, Cobocok. Bro. Albert Hore, Pleasant Point. Bro. A. E. Stinson, Omemee. Bro. J. G. Beatty, Emily. Bro. Wm. Manning, Cambray. Bro. John Oakley, Cambray. Bro. Hugh Elliott, Dunsford. Bro. John D. Copeland, Valentia. Bro. Henry Copeland, Valentia. Bro. James Courtney, Emily. Bro. W. J. Patrick, Dunsford. Bro. J. Barber, Hartley. Bro. F. G. Sanderson, Dunsford. Bro. R. McFadyen, Sonya. Bro. R. Wallace, Dunsford. Bro. J. Wallace, Pleasant Point. Bro. J. J. Vout, Dunsford. Bro. John Kelly, Lindsay. Bro. Wm. Thornbury, Lindsay. Bro. Wm. Warren, Lindsay. Bro. J. W. Elliott, Lindsay. Bro. R. R. Elliott, Lindsay. Bro. Jos. Brown, Lindsay. Bro. J. W. Wallace, Lindsay. Bro. A. Marshall, Lindsay. Bro. R. J. Moore, Lindsay. Bro. G. I. Williams, Lindsay. Bro. Wm. McWatters, Lindsay. County Officers. Bro. W. J. Elliott, Dunsford, was elected County Master. Bro. Wm. Manning, Hartley, Dep. Co. Master. Bro. R. J. Elliott, Lindsay, Co. Chap. Bro. John Kelly, Lindsay, Co. Sec. Bro. Jos. Brown, Lindsay, Co. Treas. Bro. John Vout, Dunsford, Co. Fin. Sec. Bros. S. Oliver, Lindsay, Co. Lecturer. Bro. W. Stinson, Omemee, 1st Dep. Master. Isaac Bowins, Cobocok, 2nd Dep. Wm. Warren, Lindsay, Director of Ceremonies. -Miss Wakely accompanied by Miss Wood and Mr. Farthing, of Aylmer, Ontario, left yesterday for New York on a buying trip for the local Wakely dry goods firm. Miss Wakely will remain in the American city for three weeks, the longest stay made by her yet.

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