

THE CORNING EGG BOOK." Edited by Milmens K. Boyrer, and gubblished by Wilmers Athlaness Co. Philadelphis, Pa. Price 28 est.

Over 86 per hen, is a pretty big profit to make in a year. It looks too big to be true. Yet this is what was made at Sunny Slope Farm. Bound Brook. N.J., owned by Messrs. E. and G. Corning. The story of how this was done is told by M. K. Boyer in a valuable little book just published from which the following is taken. It might be stated, however, that the Messrs. Corning cater to a retail or select trade in eggs and get the highest market price for eggs. This large profit, however, was only obtained by giving the strictest attention to every detail of the business and conducting it in the most approved way. How the profit was made is told by Mr. Boyer, as follow:

The layers on Sunny Slope Farm are making a net profit of over 86 each for their owners. This is over the cost of incubating, feeding, marketing and hired help.

No exceptional methods are employed in making this profit. This farm was established to produce eggs for table purposes, and this is the main source of profit. The surplus cockerels and the pullets, after completing their laying season, are signly treated as by-products, and are disposed of as quickly as possible. Every effort is bent toward a large production of eggs, especially in the winter months, and it is the success which has attended these methods which has brought the big margin of profit named.

Accounts are carefully kept on Sunny Slope Farm, and the profit or loss on any day's business can be readily told. These books are kept in the same methodical way that everything on the farm is looked after.

The exact amount of food consumed each day is kept on record. For instance, on January 12, 1908, the feed used by 1,953 pullets in the laying houses and 210 breeders was as follows, with the cost of same:

10 lbs, cracked corn and wheat . \$2.40 65 lbs. oats.

| 150 lbs. cracked corn and wheat 52 lbs. oats | |
|--|------|
| 26 lbs. meals 80.44 | - 00 |
| 13 lbs. ground oats | |
| 26 lbs. bran | |
| 150 lbs. cut bone 1.50 | |
| Gasoline for engine08 | |
| | 2.6 |
| 35 lbs. cut clover | .34 |
| Grit, shell and charcoal | .14 |

Feed Costs .03 of a Cent a Day

This was an average day, and shows that the cost of feeeding each hen runs a little less than .03 of a cent per day in the winter.

In the summer and fall months the cost for clover or green food is practically wiped out, as much other food is not needed to supply the fowl's requirements. This reduces the cost to very little above

a quarter cent per hen per day for food.

To keep a pullet for ten months after reaching the laying point at this rate will cost 86 cents for feed. To this should be added the cost of hired labor, which brings the total cost of keeping a hen on this farm through her first laying period, \$1.11.

It requires something less than 40 cents to raise a pullet to the laying period, including cost of incubation and hired labor.

labor.

At the present time, summer of 1909, the constant services of two men, in addition to those of Edward and Gardner Corning, are required to do the work, and also the services of a boy—one-half of each day—to assist in gathering and parking eggs.

and also the services of a boy—one-half of each day—to assist in gathering and packing eggs.

This makes the cost of keeping a pullet up to the point where she has completed her first laying season, just \$1.50.

It costs approximately 15 cents to raise a Leghorn cockerel to the broiler size, when they are worth about 30 cents each, alive.

Hens Sell at \$2 Each

alive.

Hens Sell at \$2 Each
Once a strain of birds has gained a reputation for heavy egg production, all the stock raised can be sold at remunerative prices. This is particularly true of the females, for which there is a ready market at \$2 each. All the females sold on this farm have been disposed of at this figure.

The pullets last season averaged 143.25 eggs each for the ten months from December 1st to September 30th, and are doing even better this season.

These eggs were disposed of at prices as high as 65 cents per dozen, and never for less than 40 cents, averaging nearly 50 cents a dozen. Contracts for the entire yield of eggs have been made guaranteeing these prices for the next year.

This product of 1,053 pullets was \$79,792 eggs, or 23,316 dozen.

This gives the following result:

REVENUE.

| 23,316 dozen eggs at 49c. (average price) | 811,424.84 |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1,900 pullets as breeders, at \$2 | 3,800.00 240.00 250.00 |
| EXPENDITURE | 815,714.84 |
| Raising 1,953 pullets to laying | |

point.
Maintaining 1,953 pullets
Through laying season of
10 months.
Raising 800 cockerels to broiler size of 1½ lbs. 781.20 2.167.83

120.00 125.00 Cartons, postage, etc. \$3,194.03

Leaving a net profit of \$6.41 per head of laying stock.

The magpie is fond of tobacco. This is a new quality now known to belong to this most freakish of birds. A bird of this species has been known to snatch a cigar from its owner and to make a fight for it. It will even nibble away with its beak upon a cigar stump. The magpie has been known to pick up cigar ashes and scatter them over its feathers. It is supposed that it does this as an antidote to the parasites which so seriously annoy the feathered race.

A species of New Zealand parrot is becoming notorious for its savage cruelty. The bird seems omnivorous since, though a lover of flesh, it does not despise fruits and even the roots of plants. It eats worms and insects and has a partiality for honey, which it fights voraciously to obtain from the bees. It is now found when pressed by hunger to attack sheep and tear out the kidneys of lambs while these creatures are still alive. In some New Zealand districts five per cent. of the flocks of sheep, are said to be thus mutilated and destroyed.

In order to meet the crying demand for pure, wholesome milk for the food of infants, a new plan is being tried in New York of using a milk bottle made of paper. A company of the commercial metropolis which has seven infants' milk

stations, supplies the paper bottle, which is not to be used again, but to be destroyed as soon as the milk is used. It is hoped thus to minimize bacterial infection.

A very large tract of hitherto undiscovered timber has come into notice in New Guinea in the Indian Ocean. It is situated nearly on the equator and has an area of 300,000 square miles. Stock has been taken of it lately and no less than 79 useful woods have been found in marketable quantities, besides some 30 va.ieties suitable for cabinet and joiners' work. Several varieties may be useful for boat building and a few sorts will provide piles. The accessibility of these woods to shipping and their being virgin forest will make them an important factor in the world's timber supply.

It has been a general opinion that dicotyledonous trees show their years of growth by adding one wood layer each year. A forester of South Nigeria, in Africa, has found in that prolific region that three and four rings a year are sometimes grown by the mahogany trees. The same thing is found in other trees in the botanical garden in that region. An African town destroyed sixty-eight years ago is now growing on the site a forest with mahogany trees, whose trunks are more than ten feet around. * * *

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