

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Is the big link between few eggs and a full basket.



It Increases the Egg Yield

Feed Royal Purple Poultry Specific to your fowls daily in a hot or cold mash. It will keep your hens active and healthy by assisting them digest and assimilate the food eaten.

If you feed our Poultry Specific according to directions to fowls which are properly housed you will get nearly as many eggs during the winter months as you ordinarily get in the summer. It will pay for itself many times over. Read the following letter from Robt. Cameron, Hensall, Ont.

"I have been using your Royal Purple Poultry Specific for the past year and it pays for itself many times over in the extra production of eggs, and it makes my hens lay in the winter when the price of eggs is high."

Sold in large and small packages.

80 PAGE BOOK SENT FREE

Send for this valuable book which describes the common diseases of poultry and stock. It tells how to build and remodel poultry houses and how to raise calves without milk. Write for a copy now.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. Ltd., London, Canada

"Economy" Return Flue Stock Feed Cookers

An Article Every Farmer or Stock Raiser Needs

To Satisfactorily and Economically Fatten Stock, give your stock lots of warm water and well cooked, crushed feed, and note the results.

Hundreds of Satisfied Customers throughout the West are using our "Economy" Feed Cookers.

"Economy" Flue Feed Cookers are made in three sizes—30 gallon, 40 gallon, 60 gallon—sold with or without Base and Coal Grate. The most satisfactory and economical Cooker made.

If your dealer does not carry them, write us direct, but insist on an "Economy."

Write for our Catalogue and Prices on our "ECONOMY" Roller Grain Crushers. The Best Stock Food Crusher Made.

ECONOMY FOUNDRY CO. Ltd.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.



For COYOTES and BRUSH WOLVES

I will pay the following increased prices, plus express charges or refund postage on parcel post shipments:—

	Ex. Large	Large	Medium	Small
No. 1 Cased	\$16.00	\$12.00	\$8.00	\$6.00
No. 2 Cased	12.00	9.00	6.00	4.00
No. 3—\$2.00 to \$3.00.			No. 4—50c.	

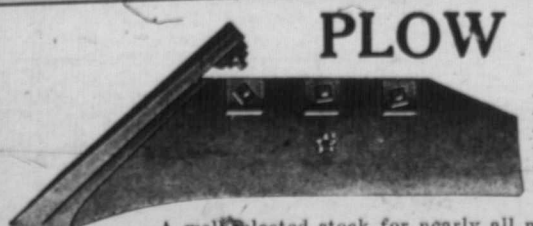
OPEN, ONE-FOURTH LESS.

FOXES, WEASEL, MINK, RATS, also very high. In fact the demand is active for all articles. Forward everything promptly.

R. S. ROBINSON

Buyer and Exporter of Furs, Hides, Wool, Pelts and Seneca Root
157 Rupert Ave. and 150-152 Pacific Ave. E. WINNIPEG, MAN.

PLOW SHARES



12 inch	\$3.25
14 inch	\$3.50
16 inch	\$3.75

A well selected stock for nearly all makes of plows. Be sure to order early, and be careful to give the correct number of share.

The YULE-HILL CO.

SWIFT CURRENT
SASK.

How to Operate the Incubator

By Prof. M. C. Herner

The following pointers on operating an incubator should be carefully observed:—

1. Be sure that the incubator stands level. It should be in a room even in temperature, free from draughts and well ventilated. Bar out the direct rays of the sun.

2. Be careful in selecting the eggs for hatching. Cull them closely, using only those of uniform size and shape. The sooner they are set after being laid, the better the hatch will be.

3. In saving eggs for hatching keep them in a cool place and change their position every day or two. When buying eggs for hatching the package should be placed upside down for 24 hours before unpacking.

4. Operate the incubator as near 103 degrees, by a contact thermometer, as possible, the first week; the second 103½ degrees, and the third 104 degrees. In good hatches there is always a tendency for the temperature to go up to 105 degrees the last week. This is a good indication of strong, vigorous animal life being in the eggs.

5. Make sure that the thermometer is correct before putting in the eggs. The way to do it is to take an ordinary thermometer and test it in the winter-time by taking a dish of snow and filling it with cold water, so all the snow is water-soaked. Thrust the bulb of the thermometer into this snow, and if it is correct it will register 32 degrees or freezing. If not you should figure how far it is out. Next take a dish of water testing about 100 degrees and put the incubator thermometer with the tested one into the water. Be sure to have both bulbs the same depth in the water. From this you can determine how correct the incubator thermometer is and operate the machine accordingly.

6. After the incubator is up to temperature, the regulator should be adjusted so that the damper over the heater raises just very slightly at 103 degrees. It may require readjusting from time to time during the incubation period.

7. Use the best quality coal oil. This will prevent an uneven flame, smoky lamp and soot in the lamp chimney and the heating jacket.

8. Fill the lamp every evening to insure an even, steady flame all night. By filling the lamp in the morning there will be a charred wick, uneven flame and smoky lamp for the following night and a lower temperature in the incubator. By filling in the evening the flame will be bright, clear, steady and even during the night, when the room is likely cooler, and a somewhat duller flame during the day, when the room is warmer. This gives a proper balance of temperature in the incubator. If there is likely to be a smoky lamp it is far better to have it during the day than at night.

9. Trim the lamp when filling it. Turn wick down very slightly, then run a knife-blade or match across the top of the burner to rub off the charred material. Gradually turn up the wick, and at the same time run knife across a few times again. This cleans the wick. See that the corners are slightly rounded. About once every three days cut off a quarter of an inch or so of the burned part of the wick. Trim and fill the lamp always after turning the eggs, to guard against oil on the fingers coming in contact with the eggs.

Turn the eggs morning and evening. See that each egg changes location and also position if possible. The egg tray should be set on top of the incubator or on a table large enough to cover the bottom of the tray and prevent too rapid cooling from underneath. Allowing part of the tray to project over the incubator on the table will not give enough cooling for some and too much for others. See to it that they all get the same amount of exposure in this respect. In turning, take a dozen and a half or so out of the middle of the tray, then, by giving the palm of the hand a rotary motion, bring in those from the farthest right hand corner, then follow along towards the left of the tray, using the palms of both hands, and giving the same motion.

Go this way completely around the tray. When this is finished there will be an empty space on the right hand side of the tray. In some incubators there is a front row where the opening is for the chicks to drop into the nursery below. If the incubator has this row of eggs, just put these in the empty space on the right hand side of the tray and take those first removed and put them in this row. The few odd ones which may be left can be placed in empty spaces in any part of the tray. It is not necessary to turn the eggs in any machine until the end of the first 36 or 48 hours after putting them in.

11. In cooling, the best plan is to follow the instructions given by the incubator manufacturer. In general, however, we find it good practice to do but little cooling until the tenth day, or after the first test, which is usually the ninth day. Cooling once a day (preferably in the evening) for a sufficient length of time for the eggs to feel slightly cooler than the touch of the



An 150 egg machine is about the best size to get as it does not take very long to get enough eggs to fill it. Cost of operation is low and hatches are a little better than in the larger machines.

face, is good practice. The length of time required to get them down to this will, of course, depend on the temperature of the room.

12. Test the eggs on the ninth day, and again on the fifteenth day. Remove all infertiles, blood rings and dead germs.

13. During the last week of the hatching period the incubator door may be left open in the morning while turning the eggs, and at night while cooling them, providing the room is not colder than 55 degrees. This insures a complete change of air in the incubator and will mean a better hatch. If this is done it is very important that the eggs be backed up well with heat at 104 degrees as soon as possible after they get back in the incubator.

14. The ventilators should be opened according to instructions given by the makers. In some makes of incubators the ventilators are kept closed until after the first test, and then opened gradually until open full width on the eighteenth day, while in others they are opened gradually, starting on the second or third day after the eggs have been set. All incubator ventilators are supposed to be open full width by the eighteenth day, unless the evaporation is too rapid.

15. Moisture applied in shallow pans having half an inch or so of sand in the bottom will usually help to produce stronger chicks. The sand should be kept moist throughout the period of incubation. Whether these pans are set above or below the egg tray will depend on the system of ventilation in the incubator.

16. As soon as the first eggs are chipped, close the ventilators. If the egg tray has an opening for the chicks to drop down to the nursery below, it should be reversed, so that this is at the front. As the chicks hatch they will then come forward to the light and

drop down into will dry off.

17. Do not while the hat air rushing in

18. The be those which a day; all come same time.

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