

# PEERLESS PERFECTION

In all that represents strength, character, real worth, permanency and the elements which builder and buyer recognize as the stamp of honest accomplishment,

## The Peerless Perfection Fencing

stands every test. Made by the open hearth process, all the impurities are burned out of the metal, thus removing one of the greatest causes of rust. The wire is also galvanized so thoroughly that it will not flake, chip or peel off. Every intersection of the wires in our farm and poultry fence is locked together with our Peerless Lock. While these locks



hold the wires securely together, yet this fence can be readily adjusted and perfectly stretched over uneven ground. It's easily erected and on account of heavy, stiff stays used, few posts are required.

### PEERLESS

## Perfection Poultry Fence

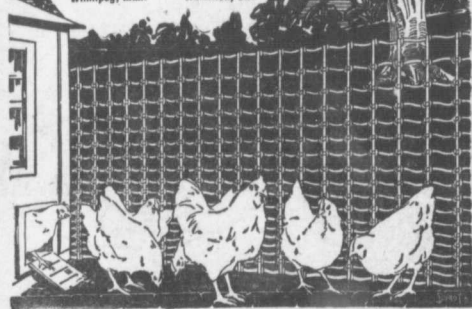
is true to its name, a perfect fence strong enough to keep strong animals out and close enough to keep even small poultry in. Every Peerless fence is guaranteed against sag, rust or break and we stand back of your dealer unconditionally.

### PEERLESS

## Ornamental Fencing

for lawns, parks, cemeteries, etc., are handsome. Also lawn borders, flower bed curbs, trellises, etc. Send for Catalog and get familiar with the best, cheap, ornamental and serviceable fencing to be had in the Dominion. Do and see it at your local dealer's store. Dealers nearly everywhere. Dealers wanted in unassigned territory.

The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.  
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



## WANTED

Large live hens; butter, eggs poultry, produce of all kinds.

**Waller's**

713 Spadina Ave., TORONTO.

## A FORTUNE IN POULTRY



Increase your egg yield by purchasing a setting of eggs or brood of Baby Chickens of our high record Rock, Wyandotte, Leghorns or R.E.A. 1917 Mating List containing 15 photos, stock, buildings. Feed and tonic formulas.

Our 272 Egg Kind free.  
L. R. Guild, Box 76, Rockwood, Ont.

## POULTRY



### Feeding the Chicks

Mrs. L. Bradshaw, Perth Co., Ont.

I HAVE just been out feeding the chicks. We have 150 now, all beauties. As soon as I open the brooder house door, there is such a screeching and fluttering as only healthy, hungry chicks are capable of. Yes, our chickens are hungry. We would think there was something wrong if they were otherwise. When we first started into the chicken business we decided to grow our pullets as fast as we could, with the idea that they would lay earlier and lay more eggs. Instead of responding to our good feeding, they sickened and died by the score. Now, we keep them hungry from the time they leave the incubator until they are out on free range. Then they can have as much feed as they like.

During the first week of the chick's life we feed a mixture of bread crumbs, hard boiled eggs and oat meal. The proportions are not so important as the amount fed. We give just one ounce of feed to every 50 or 60 chickens six times a day. It doesn't seem enough. The chickens seem just as hungry when through with their meal as at the beginning and the teaspoon or so of chick feed that we scatter in the litter after each feeding of mash is disposed of in a hurry. But small as the allowance seems, we have found that the chicks grow rapidly and that very few of them ever have anything the matter with them.

The second week they get the same mash three or four times a day, only we allow one and one-half ounces and two feedings are of chick feed entirely, this being scattered in the litter on the floor. Once a day they get a mash of middlings, feed flour, corn meal and beef scrap, all they will clean up. The third week the feeding is the same, except that twice a day they get all the mash that they need. Each week the allowance is increased slightly until at the fifth or sixth week we start hopper feeding and allow the chickens all they will eat. It is, however, during the first three or four weeks that the worst results are experienced from improper feeding methods.

### Thoughts on Breeding

By "Uncle Mike."

Every aim is to be for phenomenal egg records, what will become of our meat supply? Surely an unnatural flow of eggs will not only cripple fertility, but will also make weak and puny chicks.

Have good, strong, vigorous hens as the foundation. Use trap nests, pick out each year pick out the best layers among this strong, vigorous stock, mating to males of equally good condition—but never inbreed—and then gradually aim for a figure that will leave no bad effects.

In the mad rush for these great egg records, the stock is forced by conditions, heavy feeding of meat, and any and everything of a stimulating nature. Such feeding will bring the eggs, and it will also bring on early decline.

The method generally adopted by those ambitious for big results, is to hatch the eggs from one or more phenomenal layer, and mate up the offspring—broilers with sisters—repeating for two or three years. Is

there a more sure way of deteriorating stock than that?

The rule should be, never inbreed, each year select the best layers, and feed material that will make eggs, but no stimulant should be used that will force beyond the intention of nature.

### Distinguishing Sex

COULD you tell me how to distinguish sex in snipes (cotts)—J. D. Muskoika Dist. Ont.

The male guineas may generally be distinguished by their larger combs and especially their larger wattles and coarser heads. They also have a peculiar habit of walking on tiptoes when they are excited. The cries of the two sexes are very much different, the cry of the male being simply a shriek, while the female has a peculiar call, often thought to resemble "Buck-wheat, buck-wheat." When angry they make a hissing cry.

### Poultry Pointers

THERE are two articles of diet, especially for young chicks, in which we have great faith; bran and rolled oats. We place bran in little troughs in the brooders at night. The next morning the chicks at once begin feasting on it. Given in a raw state, bran regulates the bowels without physicking them. We have not had a loss from bowel troubles from the time we began feeding chicks that article of food. Twice a day we give a handful or two of rolled oats, dry, to each brooder pen of chicks, and they greedily eat it. There is no better bone and muscle food than oats, and in consequence we have not had a single case of leg weakness.

Fright will cripple the egg yield. There is no theory about that; it is a fact. Back in 1899 we were first taught that lesson, and we have had it proved ever since. At that time we were building an addition to poultry house. Several new pen adjoined a pen occupied by a flock of Leghorns, and up to the time we began building, they were doing some fine laying. In putting up the frame work of the new pen we were compelled to do considerable pounding, and almost immediately our Leghorns shut off laying. For thirteen days they did not lay an egg, and then on the fourteenth day they laid one, but did not increase that number for over a month. It was certain that the fright occasioned by this pounding, and which was necessary kept up for a week, did it.

Each year thousands of infertile eggs, tested from incubators the first week, go to market. Bakers especially are anxious to buy them. An infertile egg one week under the temperature of 103 degrees, is equivalent to an infertile egg kept two weeks in the pantry. It is a stale egg, but not necessarily a bad one. Usually, we feed these eggs in mashies to our fowls and chicks, but we so often have applications among older people for them, that we do not have many to use. We sell these eggs at half the price charged for fresh ones. We are opposed to shipping them to market for the same reason that we are opposed to storing eggs, viz., they are not so good as the fresh article, and in market they would come in competition with the fresh egg. Yet we would rather eat a tested infertile egg than one that has been preserved in a refrigerator—M.K.B.

It seems as though nothing is so poorly marketed as poultry. If alive they are in a crowded condition, and colors. If dressed they are so often unattractive. There is no reason why dressed chickens cannot be put on the market in more inviting condition. Buyers do not hesitate to pay for a nice, clean, tasty article.

### A Progressive

THE Elma Branch in Perth Co. place in which marks the first progressive club branch was organized, 1916, with first purchase was on January 17, 1917.

"In the first three instance, we handled 1000," said W. S. Dent, when chatting in Farm and Dairy, in.

"We have purchased grain. By cooperating clubs, we buy sugar, and we are giving hogs, and we are shipping calves, and we are packing plant. With sent shipments, there the same as the others, giving for hogs, and turns were in, we the members 40 cents rebated back to us."

"We now have 140. We are going to buy the track, and for the use the accumulated."

The members of the Club fully appreciate strong central organization, know that before the maximum usefulness, clubs, it must have capital. Already the taken a down or in United Farmers' Club, any, Limited, and every member of the club eventually to one share in the. This too is a record.

### A Conference

AT the time of the directors of the Ontario Farmers' Cooperative Limited, in Toronto, received from officers of Resources Co. through its Scott, to have lunch with matters relating to very busy, arrangements to devote the noon luncheon.

In explaining the ing, Mr. W. E. Rundt member of the Ontario Resources Committee, in there was no thought city men to give advisers, but simply a desire with them in every increase production in country's need. He representatives of the farm estate possible way that and sincere desire on people of the towns and as of the Government farmers every agency power in increasing efforts would be made assistance was practical in character, and such likely to be of the greatest benefit to the farmers.

Mr. B. C. Tucker, tario, the President of Farmers' Company, a farmers were doing could to produce me products on their farm scarcity of labor in the tracts made it impossible to produce as much as could, while the munition factories pre-