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

47

Live Poultry and Dressed Hogs

Our special offer for shipment of poultry runs only to April 15 next. If you have not yet taken advantage of the attractive prices we are offering, don't delay longer. Remember we guarantee to pay the express charges on old hens or ducks from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan, providing the shipment is over 100 pounds. We will express coops (charges prepaid) to your nearest station. We guarantee to pay you for every pound received. Go over your flock to-day and let us know the quantity and variety you can ship us.

Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 22c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 24c
Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 23c

No express charges deducted whatsoever for shipments exceeding 100 lbs. from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE F.O.B. SHIPPING POINT

Turkeys, in good condition, from 7 lbs. up, per lb. 24c
Young Roosters, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 22c
Geese, in good condition, per lb. 22c
Old Roosters, in good condition, per lb. 16c
Eggs Highest Market Price

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE F.O.B. WINNIPEG

Sisskind-Tannenbaum Grocery Company 465 PRITCHARD AVE. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live Poultry WANTED

Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 27c
Old Hens, per lb. 23c
Ducks, per lb. 30c
Young Roosters, per lb. 20c
Old Roosters, per lb. 18c
Turkeys, per lb. 25c
Geese, per lb. 18c

Old Birds in Good Condition

We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan

The prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable condition.

Go over your flock; let us know the variety and quantity and whether you wish to ship live or dressed. We will promptly forward crates and shipping tags. All consignments are given our personal attention in the matter of correct weight and grade. Our shippers know that they will receive entire satisfaction.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY

Standard Produce Co.
43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Read our prices stated below. We are in need of 5,000 Hens inside of 2 weeks from date. Pick out the large fat hens, as most of them are not laying anyway. Let us know the number of birds you want to dispose of.

Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 26c
Hens, any size, per lb. 24c
Ducks, per lb. 30c
Turkeys in No. 1 condition 24c-25c
Geese, per lb. 20c
Old Roosters, per lb. 15c
Young Roosters, per lb. 20c

These Prices Guaranteed Till April 5th from Date, F.O.B. Winnipeg. All these prices are for Poultry in Marketable Condition.

ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.
97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE POULTRY

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Turkeys, from 7 lbs., in good condition, per lb. 25c
Young Roosters, in No. 1 condition, lb. 20c
Hens, in good condition, per lb. 22c
Hens, extra large and fat, per lb. 25c
Ducks, per lb. 22c
Roosters, per lb. 15c
Geese, per lb. 18c

All prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for 30 days from date of this issue. If you have not any crates let us know how much you have to ship and we will supply crates.

The prices quoted are for poultry in marketable condition.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

I WANT

RAW FURS

IMMEDIATELY

Wolf, Fox, Beaver, Rat and Mink

A Card brings February Price List and Stationery

H. D. Campbell
81-83 Front St., E., TORONTO, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Community Incubators

Most people are alive to the importance of increased production, and the conservation of beef and bacon. By an organized campaign the farmers of Manitoba have been shown the necessity of greater hog production. They have responded well, and are willing to do more if opportunity demands, to help along with greater production. Why not greater poultry production?

By a little extra effort, the farms of Manitoba (58,000 in all) would be made to produce at least 2,000,000 pounds more poultry than last year. This could be used for home consumption, which would release an equivalent amount of the red meats for overseas. How can it be done? Let every farmer raise from 10 to 25 more chickens this year than last year and we have anywhere from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds more dressed poultry. Poultry meat is very nourishing and can be produced just as cheaply as pork. Ten extra chickens, weighing approximately 40 pounds will do a great deal to help out the shortage of meat.

There are a few difficulties, but they may be overcome by foresight and planning. Perhaps the principal one would be getting the chickens hatched, or at least hatched early enough. The old hen while very reliable is rather slow to get down to business in the spring. Nor can she hatch more than from 12 to 15 eggs at one time. Where fairly large numbers are to be hatched and where chickens are wanted late in April or early in May, hatching with hens is very uncertain. By common authority early chickens are giving the best returns. Therefore the installation of incubators for hatching the flocks this spring should be **a good move.** A large number have already been ordered, and no doubt a good many more will be ordered before the hatching season is in full swing. No time should be lost now, getting a machine if one is wanted this spring.

Community Incubators

But there are those who would like to raise a fairly large number of early chickens, who are not in a position to either buy or operate a machine. While it doesn't take very much time to look after an incubator, it has to be looked after regularly. In some of the states to the south, the eggs are hatched at community centres. This centralizes the work. By this system a large incubator holding from 1,800 to 10,000 eggs (depending on the size of community served) is used, and is installed by either a private individual or a local organization. The farmer or poultry man brings the eggs to the incubator, and three weeks later takes away his chickens. He has no responsibility whatsoever in the hatching. He just pays a certain fixed price per egg, for the work of hatching. This centralizes the work and is an economy in labor. In many cases the man running this mammoth machine is more expert than the average of those running the smaller machines.

What about this system in Manitoba? Would it be a factor in greater production? I believe it would. Private individuals seem rather backward in taking it up. It would mean more to the country at large, than to any one individual. The government spent a certain amount as travelling and other expenses of those taking part in the hog-raising campaign and with excellent results. Would not a little money spent now be of infinite value in our greater production campaign. The installation of several of these machines in certain centres in the province seems a feasible expenditure of money at this particular time. The time for action is short. What is your opinion on it?

INCUBUS.

KEEPING EGGS FOR HATCHING

Eggs for hatching keep best in a temperature of about 50 degrees F., and they should be turned every day. Eggs that are to be shipped should be well packed and should be left entirely quiet at least 24 hours before being placed under hens or in the incubator. It is not desirable to keep eggs for hatching more than 10 days, but good hatches may be secured from three week old eggs if kept at 50 degrees and turned every day. Experiments show that the longer the eggs are kept the less the percentage of chicks secured. In cold weather gather the eggs before becoming chilled.

A VAPOR DISINFECTANT

In diseases like colds or roup it is often good practice to use a gas or vapor disinfectant. Sulphur used to be an old standby for everything, from lice to condition powders. Burning sulphur is of little use as a disinfectant unless the walls and floor of the house are first dampened. In this way the fumes combine with the water and form the strong sulphurine acid. Probably one of the best fumes to use are those of carbolic acid, creosote or zinoleum. Take about half a pint and put it into a tin cup. Then take the top tin off a lantern, light it and set in a big tin garbage tank or galvanized iron tub. Place the tin up on top of the lantern and turn flame high enough to evaporate the liquid. This should be done at night when all the hens are on the roost. Be careful not to suffocate them. There should be considerable sneezing, coughing and shaking of the heads before you stop. Have all doors and rim holes closed. This is a very good way to handle roup in addition to what has already been outlined. Formalin is also a good disinfectant. For using this the house should be closed tightly, wet bran bags placed on the floor, the formalin poured over these and a hasty exit made. These are two disinfectants which are generally handy on every farm and can be used safely by anybody having good common sense.

MITES AND LICE ON POULTRY

Mites and lice feed on poultry. If numerous enough the birds will be kept poor and few eggs can be expected. The mites live on the roosts and in the nests. When the birds are on the roost or on the nest the mites crawl onto them and suck themselves full of blood and then crawl back on the roost or into some crack. To get rid of the mites, clean the poultry house and nest and wash the roosts and nests with a solution made up of four and a half gallons of water, one quart of sheep or cattle dip and one quart of kerosene. Be sure to get into the cracks and corners. Then put fresh straw in the nests.

Lice live on the birds all the time, so to kill them the birds must be treated. Lard can be used. Rub it well into the skin under the vent and under the wings on grown birds, and for chicks rub it onto the head and under the wings. Dusting with lice powders is also helpful and a dust box containing ashes or fine road dust is also helpful in keeping down lice. A well cleaned and whitewashed (inside and especially roosts, nests and walls) house also helps keep down both mites and lices.—N.D. Agr. College.

Secretary Baker, the American Secretary of War, has arrived in France to inspect in person the results already achieved in the efforts of his department to place in the field this year an army that will be a factor in the campaign. He has stated that there may be at least 1,000,000 American troops in France during 1918. Troops and supplies for General Pershing's forces are now moving to France on schedule time.

The Rural Municipalities Convention held in Moose Jaw recently passed the following resolution: Whereas there are various municipalities in which there are thousands of acres of land which are not assessed for school purposes, and further, a number of schools in these districts in which not a word of English is spoken, therefore this convention urges the government to bring these lands into school districts and to enforce the speaking of English in all schools.