

## Three Day Poultry Show Held at Lawrencetown

PEOPLE SPEND HALF MILLION  
ON EGG IMPORTS

Lawrencetown, Dec. 9.—Speaking at the opening of the Annapolis County poultry show here today, Dr. M. Cumming, secretary of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, declared that Nova Scotia produced only two-thirds of the eggs consumed and sold in the province. He estimated the annual value of the poultry products in Nova Scotia at \$13,000,000.

Dr. Cumming declared that 1,500,000 dozen eggs worth over half a million dollars, was imported into Nova Scotia every year and in the course of his remarks strongly advocated further development in the way of cold storage plants to stimulate production.

"No accurate figures are obtainable respecting the total importation of eggs into Nova Scotia," said Dr. Cumming. "There are six large firms engaged in this business. The largest of these firms, I am advised, imported last year 40 cars containing on the average 300 crates of 30 dozen eggs, or in all 360,000 dozen. Assuming that the other firms did an equally big business, the total importation into Nova Scotia would be 2,160,000 dozen. However, I think I am within the mark when I would place the importation at about 1,500,000 dozen. If this calculation is right, it would appear that Nova Scotia produces about 4,000,000 dozen eggs and imports about 1,500,000 dozen. This means that Nova Scotia produces only about

two-thirds of the eggs that are consumed or sold in the Province. "The mere fact that Nova Scotia imports eggs or any other product which might be produced within the province is not of itself sufficient evidence to justify a campaign for increased production. There are times of the year when eggs are imported into Nova Scotia at a lower cost than farmers can afford to produce them. The only way in which this situation can be met is to make provision for the cold storage of surplus eggs produced in Nova Scotia at the time when production costs are at their lowest. There has been for years a surplus production at this time, as a result of which markets have been decidedly off and farmers have been discouraged in increasing their production. A cold storage plant could largely absorb this surplus production and so give a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province.

"There are now large cold storage plants at St. John, N. B., and North Sydney. The St. John plant is being used to an increasing extent along the lines suggested above. The North Sydney plant has hardly gotten under way. Halifax, with its big outlet for sales through ocean going boats, seems the natural place for further development along this line. Personally we hope that agitation which there has been for such a plant for a number of years will take more definite form and that not only the poultry business but other branches of farm production in the Province of Nova Scotia will be materially stimulated by such development."

### PRODUCTION IS STRESSED AS GREAT NEED

Lawrencetown, Dec. 2.—The official opening of the Annapolis County Poultry and Pet Stock Association took place at the Demonstration Building, last evening at 8 o'clock with an encouraging attendance.

Dr. J. B. Hall, Lawrencetown, presided and stressed the responsibility of the Association and all parents, to the boys and girls, and pointed out the opportunity of interesting them in the raising of poultry, lambs, and dairy and beef cattle. He would like to see a Poultry Club formed in every school section. He then introduced Dr. M. Cumming, Principal of the Nova Scotia School of Agriculture, Truro, who gave one of the best addresses of his life, presenting his facts in a convincing manner.

H. T. McKenzie, M. P., of Bridgewater, stated that the Provincial Government desired to help in every way every effort toward the improvement of agricultural conditions in the Province as all governments must see that agriculture is the foundation of the other industries, but the Government could not do everything. The farmers must co-operate with the Legislature. He thought that much more could be accomplished by the farmers themselves making the province self-sufficient so far as agriculture products were concerned.

For instance, one merchant in Bridgewater had informed him that he had imported last year 300 crates of eggs from the United States and that he had sold them for 25 cents a dozen. By a little more effort it would be possible to keep this money in the Maritime Provinces.

O. P. Goucher, M. P., of Antigonish, stressed the need and wisdom of mixed farming and believed that the Annapolis County Poultry Association was helping to solve a very important problem along that line. He referred to the recent Maritime Rights Convention held at Charlottetown, but he believed that there were self-inflicted Maritime wrongs, and that in certain ways, Maritime people were not so much sinners against, as the sinning for this reason that they were not raising agricultural products to meet their own needs.

Both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia he said, were large importers of butter, eggs, cheese and other agricultural products, and of which could be raised in these Provinces. The people ought to use the very gift of God and complain of their state. Quoting from the Scriptures, Mr. Goucher declared, "He that provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel."

### VALUE OF POULTRY FARM STRESSED

Lawrencetown, Dec. 3.—The Annapolis County Poultry and Pet Stock Association continued its sessions on Wednesday considerable interest being shown by the poultrymen of the County and by the general public, as they gathered at the Demonstration Building, Lawrencetown, to hear what they could concerning the latest methods of the poultry industry.

On Wednesday evening, two addresses were given. The first by Professor W. S. Blair, of the Government Experimental Farm, Kentville, his subject being "Community Improvement." Professor Blair emphasized the need in every community of social development, educational equipment, and religious adjustment.

Dealing more especially with the rural community and the farm problems, he showed how failure could be turned into success by bridging the river of failure with the planks of Marketing, Efficient Help, Suitable Live Stock, Crop and Seed Selection, Good Business Management, Manuring and Fertilizing, Judicious Liming, Proper Drainage and Tillage, and Natural Fertility.

Professor Landry of the Nova Scotia School of Agriculture, Truro, followed, dealing with the subject of raising and growing poultry in the condition of obtaining a large egg production. He showed how one very successful poultryman had approached his task, who has today a flock of 2300 and had obtained a higher percentage of egg production by illuminating the

pens until 9 p.m. The aim of every poultryman should be to obtain the largest possible production when eggs were highest in price.

He stated that the Annapolis Valley was ideal in its conditions for a large development of the poultry business, orchard land being the best for the flock. Some people say, said the speaker, "it doesn't pay to keep poultry." If we understand the business the way they were kept, we would say, it doesn't pay to keep poultry as they kept them.

Professor Landry followed, throwing on the screen upwards of one hundred fine views of great educational value, showing methods of incubation, sanitation, feeding, housing and general care of the stock.

A hearty vote of thanks to Professors Blair and Landry was moved by F. G. Palfrey and seconded by Dr. L. R. Morse.

### DR. M. CUMMING'S ADDRESS AT OPENING OF POULTRY SHOW, LAWRENCETOWN, ON DECEMBER 1st

Three years ago, a young man in the employ of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, Cape Breton, purchased some 300 day old chicks. Shortly after the purchase was made, he was advised by a poultryman to keep the chicks in the place of residence. Not knowing what to do, he followed the advice and kept them. His father did not take them over. His father did not take them over. His father did not take them over.

Before passing these chicks, he gave a few estimates respecting the number of poultry in Annapolis County last midsummer. It is estimated that there were in Annapolis County 29,440 fowls over 6 months of age and 23,309 under 6 months, making in all 52,749 fowls. There were also 255 turkeys, 580 geese, and 277 ducks. In comparison with 62,249 fowls in Annapolis, Antigonish had 55,155, Colchester 62,724, Cumberland 71,315, Hants 56,647, Kings 72,352, Digby 30,975, Yarmouth 72,352. Annapolis make a slightly better showing in proportion to its area and population than some of the foregoing counties.

No accurate figures are obtainable respecting the total importation of eggs into Nova Scotia. There are six large firms engaged in this business. The largest of these firms, I am advised, imported last year 40 cars containing on the average 300 crates of 30 dozen eggs, or in all 360,000 dozen. Assuming that the other firms did an equally big business, the total importation into Nova Scotia would be 2,160,000 dozen. However, from what I know of the business of these firms I would discount the above figures considerably and think I am within the mark when I would place the importation at about 1,500,000 dozen or about 166 cars. If this calculation is right, it would appear that Nova Scotia produces only about two-thirds of the eggs that are consumed or sold in the Province. Some of these eggs that are imported are exported again from Halifax, Sydney and possibly other ports. In any case it is well known that Nova Scotia is a large importer of eggs and it would therefore appear that there is room

for a much larger home production. The more fact that Nova Scotia imports eggs or any other product which might be produced within the province is not of itself sufficient evidence to justify a campaign for increased production. There are times of the year when eggs are imported into Nova Scotia at a lower cost than farmers can afford to produce them. The only way in which this situation can be met is to make provision for the cold storage of surplus eggs produced in Nova Scotia at the time when production costs are at their lowest. There has been for years a surplus production at this time, as a result of which markets have been decidedly off and farmers have been discouraged in increasing their production. A cold storage plant could largely absorb this surplus production and so give a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province.

There has been for years a surplus production at this time, as a result of which markets have been decidedly off and farmers have been discouraged in increasing their production. A cold storage plant could largely absorb this surplus production and so give a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province.

There has been for years a surplus production at this time, as a result of which markets have been decidedly off and farmers have been discouraged in increasing their production. A cold storage plant could largely absorb this surplus production and so give a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province.

There has been for years a surplus production at this time, as a result of which markets have been decidedly off and farmers have been discouraged in increasing their production. A cold storage plant could largely absorb this surplus production and so give a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province.

There has been for years a surplus production at this time, as a result of which markets have been decidedly off and farmers have been discouraged in increasing their production. A cold storage plant could largely absorb this surplus production and so give a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province.

There has been for years a surplus production at this time, as a result of which markets have been decidedly off and farmers have been discouraged in increasing their production. A cold storage plant could largely absorb this surplus production and so give a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province.

There has been for years a surplus production at this time, as a result of which markets have been decidedly off and farmers have been discouraged in increasing their production. A cold storage plant could largely absorb this surplus production and so give a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province.

There has been for years a surplus production at this time, as a result of which markets have been decidedly off and farmers have been discouraged in increasing their production. A cold storage plant could largely absorb this surplus production and so give a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province.

There has been for years a surplus production at this time, as a result of which markets have been decidedly off and farmers have been discouraged in increasing their production. A cold storage plant could largely absorb this surplus production and so give a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province.

There has been for years a surplus production at this time, as a result of which markets have been decidedly off and farmers have been discouraged in increasing their production. A cold storage plant could largely absorb this surplus production and so give a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province.

There has been for years a surplus production at this time, as a result of which markets have been decidedly off and farmers have been discouraged in increasing their production. A cold storage plant could largely absorb this surplus production and so give a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province.

There has been for years a surplus production at this time, as a result of which markets have been decidedly off and farmers have been discouraged in increasing their production. A cold storage plant could largely absorb this surplus production and so give a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province.

There has been for years a surplus production at this time, as a result of which markets have been decidedly off and farmers have been discouraged in increasing their production. A cold storage plant could largely absorb this surplus production and so give a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province.

There has been for years a surplus production at this time, as a result of which markets have been decidedly off and farmers have been discouraged in increasing their production. A cold storage plant could largely absorb this surplus production and so give a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province.

There has been for years a surplus production at this time, as a result of which markets have been decidedly off and farmers have been discouraged in increasing their production. A cold storage plant could largely absorb this surplus production and so give a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province.

There has been for years a surplus production at this time, as a result of which markets have been decidedly off and farmers have been discouraged in increasing their production. A cold storage plant could largely absorb this surplus production and so give a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province. It may be objected that cold storage is not a decided stimulus to the production of eggs in the province.



Full of Quality  
Just like the flower

house was erected and the chicks were placed in charge of a younger brother. The flock, thus formed, will pay a profit of approximately \$300 this year. The father was primarily interested in dairy cattle, sheep and hogs and regarded poultry as little else than a necessary nuisance. The son who was responsible for this additional venture says that his father now takes at least as much interest in poultry as he does in his other branches of his farm business. This flock of poultry is properly housed and properly fed and the results have justified the whole venture.

There are an increasing number of men in various parts of the province who in varying degrees are following along similar lines to the above man and who are not only adding to the farm revenue but also to the community, so far as the basic industry of agriculture is concerned, than either of these two branches of his farm business.

Feeding hens is a relatively expensive proposition. They live mainly on concentrated feeds, such as grain, mill products, meat and bone. Skilled poultrymen do purchase all their feed for their own use, but the farmer himself who gives ordinary attention to poultry needs cheaper feed if he is to show a balance in favor of his poultry on the right side of the ledger. For this reason it is in general the small flock that receives the best part of the attention from waste materials from the house and the farm generally that are the most profitable. The best feed is the one that is the most readily available and the one that is the most readily available and the one that is the most readily available.

The best feed, as you all know, for poultry is wheat. Annapolis County is a fairly large producer of wheat. However, figures for the present year show 69 acres of wheat in the whole county in comparison with 7,201 acres of oats, 297 acres of barley and 709 acres of buckwheat. Buckwheat ranks very well as a poultry feed but it is not so readily available as wheat. It is a fact no kind of live stock will give a bigger return for small quantities of feed than wheat. There is a notable increase in the interest in dairy production in Annapolis County and the County is now producing any wheat, say one-half an acre to an acre of this crop to provide the feed for the dairy.

There are, in practically every county, three types of poultry flocks: (1) Farm flocks, (2) Commercial flocks, (3) Commercial flocks. Just how many of each of these kind of flocks there are in Annapolis I do not know. It is, however, a matter of real commercial interest to know that the real commercial flocks have been built up in various parts of Nova Scotia approximately 50 commercial flocks. By a commercial flock I mean a flock of 100 or more laying birds which constitute one of the major interests of the owner. Such flocks are mainly in the hands of experts and the owner should produce a large percentage of their eggs as possible during the high priced months of the year. It is extremely satisfactory to know that a large percentage of these men are doing fairly well and that there appears to be every possibility of further extension along their line. It seems practically certain that there will always

be a big demand for all the fresh eggs that can be produced in these high priced markets. The average farm flock will not be conducted in quite as intense a way as the commercial flock, also in cases where there are boys or girls or women on the farm who will take full charge of the flock, there is every reason why the farm flock should be conducted about practically the same lines as the commercial flock. However, even the farm flock which is looked after by the farmer himself will generally prove more profitable if methods adopted by the commercial flock men are more or less followed. Last year through the Connecticut Agricultural College, which established the first basic laying contest in America, there was conducted the Connecticut egg laying contest. The winning flocks were divided into three classes as above. Records were kept for 8 months, from November 1st to June 1st, during which period the average production per hen for the various flocks was: Backyard flocks 96.3, farm flocks 95.44, commercial flocks 97.8. Commercial flocks did the best in gross numbers and it is reported that more eggs were produced in these flocks during the high priced months than in any other flocks.

In conclusion, I desire to congratulate the members of the Annapolis County Poultry Association who have arranged for this exhibition at Lawrencetown. The major object of this and other exhibitions is to encourage poultrymen to produce and maintain more productive flocks. It is hoped that the exhibition will through the ocular demonstration be stimulated to improve their flocks. It is most gratifying to the public generally to show their appreciation of your efforts by giving unstinted support. Success to the Annapolis County Poultry Show which I now declare formally opened.

### LAWRENCETOWN NEW SCHOOL COST \$12,500. IS PRIDE OF TOWN

Lawrencetown, Dec. 1.—The public opening of the new Lawrencetown school building took place yesterday afternoon, with appropriate exercises marking the day as a red letter one in the educational history of the town.

The exercises were in charge of Dr. L. R. Morse, chairman of the Lawrencetown School Board, to whose untiring efforts and steady devotion to the cause of education, combined with the interest taken by Trustees John Stoddard and F. L. Bishop and Secretary W. A. Whitman, who with T. G. Bishop, L. D. Hanley and W. R. Morse formed the Building Committee, the new school building is due. It is extremely satisfactory to know that a large percentage of these men are doing fairly well and that there appears to be every possibility of further extension along their line. It seems practically certain that there will always

### How To Relieve Children's Colds

Avoid Serious Results By Using  
Baby's Own Tablets

When a child shows the first symptoms of a cold, such as sneezing, redness of the eyes, clogged or running nose, prompt measures for relief may avert serious results. Mothers should always have on hand some simple, safe and effective remedy for immediate use.

Baby's Own Tablets act quickly, contain no opiates or narcotics, are tasteless and harmless. Mrs. Joseph Cadieux, Holyoke, Mass., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my children for some time and they are much easier to give a child than liquid medicine. I recommend the Tablets to all mothers who have small children and believe they should always be kept on hand."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers with full directions for use. Mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Om.

## Santa Knows That

New Footwear appeals to the young and old. Such GIFTS will be remembered through the Comfort and Pleasure received in Long Wear.

### WE SUGGEST

FOR WOMEN: Satin or Suede Slippers, Black or Brown Brogues, Black Tan or Patent Oxfords, Overboots.

FOR MEN: Patent Dance Pumps, Black or Brown Brogues, Black Tan or Patent Oxfords, Lumbermen's Rubbers.

FOR ALL: Felt Slippers, Rubber Boots, Hockey Boots, Rubbers.

Full line of Trunks, Suit Cases and Travelling Bags, Hat Boxes. Hosiery in Fancy Gift Boxes.

Do Your Christmas Shopping at  
**Shaffner's Shoe Store**

### THE VILLAGE OF KINGSTON WAS VISITED BY

### A DISASTROUS FIRE

ON SATURDAY MORNING

IF YOU ARE THE NEXT VICTIM—

WILL YOU be able to look optimistically to the future, through the medium of

ADEQUATE INSURANCE PROTECTION? or—WHAT?

It is Worth More Than a Passing Thought

We will be pleased to give you requirements, in the insurance line, our careful attention.

**O. P. & H. G. Goucher**

General Insurance

PHONE 48 - MIDDLETON

**COL. C. E. BENT APPOINTED TO CENSOR BOARD**

Col. C. E. Bent, C.M.G., D.S.O., with bar, of Lawrencetown, has been appointed Secretary of the Nova Scotia Board of Censors, succeeding J. D. O'Connor, of Halifax.

Announcement of Col. Bent's appointment was made last Friday evening by Hon. Percy C. Black, Minister of Highways, who further announced that T. P. Hanifan of Halifax had been appointed Chairman of the Board of Censors, replacing A. H. Pym of Halifax.

The new Secretary of the Board of Censors was officer commanding the 12th Toronto Highlanders, during the war and served with distinction at the front. Mr. Hanifan is a well known Halifax business man.

Many a town has been shot back in the procession by the enterprise of a knocker. Can the stuff

Kingston Theatre  
F. W. FOSTER, Mgr.

THURSDAY  
December 10th

Range  
Buzzards

6 REELS  
A WESTERN PICTURE  
by PETE MORRISON  
Also 2 Reels of Comedy—  
"HUMBLED AND HUSBANDS"

SATURDAY  
December 12th

Winner Takes All

6 REELS  
by BUCK JONES  
Also 2 Reels of Comedy—  
"MILK BANDITS"

REGULAR PRICES. SHOW 8.00

The new building cost \$12,500.

Verse 21, chapter 7, of Ezra, has all the letters of the alphabet except 'J'. Just brush the dust off your Bible and see if this is not true.

Get a Big Doll for your "Girly"

this Christmas by Securing subscriptions to The Outlook. See

particulars in this issue.



Full of Quality  
Just like the flower

house was erected and the chicks were placed in charge of a younger brother. The flock, thus formed, will pay a profit of approximately \$300 this year. The father was primarily interested in dairy cattle, sheep and hogs and regarded poultry as little else than a necessary nuisance. The son who was responsible for this additional venture says that his father now takes at least as much interest in poultry as he does in his other branches of his farm business. This flock of poultry is properly housed and properly fed and the results have justified the whole venture.

There are an increasing number of men in various parts of the province who in varying degrees are following along similar lines to the above man and who are not only adding to the farm revenue but also to the community, so far as the basic industry of agriculture is concerned, than either of these two branches of his farm business.

Feeding hens is a relatively expensive proposition. They live mainly on concentrated feeds, such as grain, mill products, meat and bone. Skilled poultrymen do purchase all their feed for their own use, but the farmer himself who gives ordinary attention to poultry needs cheaper feed if he is to show a balance in favor of his poultry on the right side of the ledger. For this reason it is in general the small flock that receives the best part of the attention from waste materials from the house and the farm generally that are the most profitable. The best feed is the one that is the most readily available and the one that is the most readily available and the one that is the most readily available.

The best feed, as you all know, for poultry is wheat. Annapolis County is a fairly large producer of wheat. However, figures for the present year show 69 acres of wheat in the whole county in comparison with 7,201 acres of oats, 297 acres of barley and 709 acres of buckwheat. Buckwheat ranks very well as a poultry feed but it is not so readily available as wheat. It is a fact no kind of live stock will give a bigger return for small quantities of feed than wheat. There is a notable increase in the interest in dairy production in Annapolis County and the County is now producing any wheat, say one-half an acre to an acre of this crop to provide the feed for the dairy.

There are, in practically every county, three types of poultry flocks: (1) Farm flocks, (2) Commercial flocks, (3) Commercial flocks. Just how many of each of these kind of flocks there are in Annapolis I do not know. It is, however, a matter of real commercial interest to know that the real commercial flocks have been built up in various parts of Nova Scotia approximately 50 commercial flocks. By a commercial flock I mean a flock of 100 or more laying birds which constitute one of the major interests of the owner. Such flocks are mainly in the hands of experts and the owner should produce a large percentage of their eggs as possible during the high priced months of the year. It is extremely satisfactory to know that a large percentage of these men are doing fairly well and that there appears to be every possibility of further extension along their line. It seems practically certain that there will always

be a big demand for all the fresh eggs that can be produced in these high priced markets. The average farm flock will not be conducted in quite as intense a way as the commercial flock, also in cases where there are boys or girls or women on the farm who will take full charge of the flock, there is every reason why the farm flock should be conducted about practically the same lines as the commercial flock. However, even the farm flock which is looked after by the farmer himself will generally prove more profitable if methods adopted by the commercial flock men are more or less followed. Last year through the Connecticut Agricultural College, which established the first basic laying contest in America, there was conducted the Connecticut egg laying contest. The winning flocks were divided into three classes as above. Records were kept for 8 months, from November 1st to June 1st, during which period the average production per hen for the various flocks was: Backyard flocks 96.3, farm flocks 95.44, commercial flocks 97.8. Commercial flocks did the best in gross numbers and it is reported that more eggs were produced in these flocks during the high priced months than in any other flocks.