

POULTRY YARD

Now For Fresh Eggs

Canadian eggs direct from the producer in the winter months are practically all of first quality. It is in summer that fresh eggs are at a premium, that commission merchants are continually troubled with large consignments of inferior eggs, and that those of us who take proper care of eggs are subjected to the greatest loss unless some special means of marketing is adopted. Produce dealers estimate that taking year in and year out, 17 per cent. of the eggs received on consignment are altogether unfit for use and have to be thrown away.

Our poultry keepers owe it to ourselves to take special precautions to collect eggs daily and market them at least twice a week during the warm weather of summer. Even where the eggs are collected regularly if they are not marketed in the usual way, that is to the village merchant, from him to the wholesaler and from the wholesaler to the cold storage man and so on through the hands of four or five middlemen before they reach the consumer, the chances are that a large percentage of them will be bad when they are finally sold. If we are to get even prices for the eggs we must market the eggs so that they will reach the consumer as soon as possible.

It is not possible for all individual farmers to market eggs to the best advantage, but several working together on the cooperative plan can market eggs regularly in wholesale quantities to the big dealers at our large cities. In this way the place of the local creamery man takes charge of the marketing of eggs with good returns to his patrons.

That 17 per cent. of loss (which would be a very small one) is necessary. The way to get around it is through cooperation among ourselves in the marketing of our produce.

Care of the Brooder Chicks

C. E. Brown, University of Minnesota. The rules for feeding incubator-hatched chicks are the same as those for feeding be-hatched chicks. Of course the little fellows without a mother to teach them are apt to contract bad habits. Sometimes we have found it a good plan to put in an older chicken with the young ones to start them off and it is surprising how quickly they will learn from it quite sufficient. A feed from what is not a food. They will often eat the litter and sand on the floor in preference to the food and for this reason we sometimes use paper on the floor for a few days. Litter chaff or wheat chaff is good for litter. Saw dust or anything that would prove injurious to them if they should eat it should never be used.

We need the young brooder chicks five times a day for the first three weeks. After that if they can get out on nice, clean grass and are given a good range, three times a day is quite sufficient. When they are 48 hours old we give them their first feed, which is usually a mash, care being taken not to over-feed. No more is given than they will eat up clean in 10 minutes. After a day or two cracked grains may be given, gradually increasing the quantity till the feeds of cracked grain and two of mash are given. Water and grit are before them at all times.

We are having very good results from feeding the mash dry, right from the beginning, but unless a suitable box or hopper is used the chickens will waste the food considerably.

When the chickens are eight to ten weeks old we give them a free range and feed them from hoppers which are

filled once a week. These hoppers have two compartments, one for the meal mixture and the other for the cracked grains. Some poultrymen even water their chicks once a week. They use a good-sized barrel, fill it with water and hang it to a shady place where it will keep cool. The barrel is fitted with a tap which is open enough to let the water drop into a pan just fast enough to prevent wasting. This plan followed till the time comes for rounding up the chicks for winter.

Water Glass For Preserving

Now is the season when eggs are most plentiful on the farm and prices are at their lowest. Later in the season the hens may not be laying enough eggs to supply the family; hence the advisability of packing eggs now. A satisfactory means of carrying eggs over from this season of large production to the month of scarcity later on will be found in the use of water glass. Eggs can be kept in water glass solution for a whole year and are almost as good for cooking purposes at the end of that time as fresh eggs.

Water glass, or sodium silicate, can be bought at drug stores for \$1 to \$1.25 a gallon. This is sufficient to make 10 gallons of preserving fluid which will suffice for 300 dozen eggs. In selecting the eggs for storage clean eggs with strong shells that are not more than two or three days old should be selected.

The water with which the sodium silicate is mixed should be first boiled. A most thorough mixing of the water glass and the eggs are to be necessary. When the eggs are to be preserved in several receptacles the water glass and water should be mixed in each receptacle separately. If mixed in one receptacle the water poured into the others there is a liability of getting different percentages of water glass in each receptacle.

The mixture should be covered to prevent evaporation. A cool cellar is the best place in which to keep the eggs. The preserving mixture can be made in any quantity, but the percentage should be nine parts of water to one part of water glass.

Our Veterinary Adviser

HORSE CANT SWALLOW—Old horse chews hay, but appears unable to swallow it. He can swallow apples.—A. McK.

The trouble is with the teeth. He can't masticate the hay sufficiently to swallow it. Apples require very little mastication. If he has the eyes he has one or more long molars that require clipping, at all events his teeth require dressing by a veterinarian.

RECURRENT OPHTHALMIA—Dog has recurrent trouble with his eyes. They become sore and itchy and discharge matter. It is a kind of nose which comes itchy, and he rubs it until raw. Then a scab forms. After a time he gets all right, but the trouble recurs. It is not possible to rub anything on his nose.—A. McK.

These attacks cannot be prevented and it is possible that the dog will eventually go blind. When he is suffering from an attack, bathe the eyes frequently with hot water and put a few drops of the following lotion into each eye twice daily, five grains atropine to one oz. distilled water. He must be controlled so as to allow a little oxide of zinc ointment to be rubbed on his nose three times daily.

Enclosed find \$1.00 for my renewal subscription to Farm and Dairy for 1911. I am well pleased with Farm and Dairy, and think it is a great benefit to the farmer and dairymen in general.—B. Laycock, Hastings Co., Ont.

ANENT RECIPROcity

Determined Fight by Grangers

Unexpected strength in opposition to the Canadian reciprocity bill has developed in Washington due to the determined battle being waged by the Grangers. The staff correspondent of the Globe in Washington reported last week that the Grangers are working in cooperation with the protected interests of the cities.

It is reported that the Grangers have undertaken a systematic campaign and have gone so far as to solicit subscriptions from manufacturers to carry on the propaganda against the bill. The farmer delegates are camping in the city with head quarters and rooms at the Willard, the most expensive hotel in the city—and that means something in Washington—and are bringing every pressure possible to bear on the Senate. A highly paid counsel from New York is advising them with the knowledge and experience of an expert, and every move they make is carefully directed.

The manner of this United States Grange campaign, while it is not of so much importance as its effect will be, is nevertheless interesting. It goes to show the effective way in which farmers are making themselves heard once they are thoroughly organized in one body such as the Grange.

Red and White Holsteins

Holstein cow was bred to pure bred Holstein bull, she produced a calf marked red and white. Can you tell us the cause? Both cow and bull are registered.—D. McD., Hastings Co., Ont.

Red and white Holsteins on rare occasions are produced by what are the purest of registered stock. It is said that red and white Holsteins are common in their home country and that a herd book is there kept for them.

The cause of your calf being marked red and white may be set down to it having "barked" back to some of its ancestry, probably many generations back, in which were red and white markings.

The Silo in Lambton

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—We have had a few wooden silos here in our district for the past 20 years. They have not been altogether satisfactory, as they soon decay and become very open and shaky. Some of them have been taken down and the staves turned end for end. Some of the newer ones have been blown down several times, although well braced.

As lumber became higher in price some of our more progressive farmers began to turn their attention to cement and a few solid cement silos were built. There is a lot of labor about building these, and some claim that the ensilage in them freezes badly.

About three years ago Mr. D. Brownlee began to make enquiries about cement block silos. He went to look at some of these at a distance and the result of his investigations was that he built a cement block silo, the first one in our district. (Mr. Brownlee's silo is shown on the front cover of Farm and Dairy this week.)

Some of the advantages of the cement block silo are that the blocks can be made in the early spring, or in slack times. There is no heavy iron form required to build it by and

Eggs for Hatching

Rock Comb Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15; Silver Grey Dorkings, \$2 per 15.

J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 62

the blocks being dry are lighter to handle than the heavy wet cement used in solid cement silos. The cement block silo may be taken down and rebuilt if most desired. The ensilage keeps better since in the wall there is an air space which prevents freezing. The silo has a fine appearance and may be built higher at any time should one desire it. Mr. Brownlee is well pleased with his investment in this silo.—D. N. Anderson, Lambton Co., Ont.

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruiises, Cure the Sprains, Aches and Stiff Pain from a Horse's Side Bone or Sore Shins. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. Horse Shoe 2 D Free. Send \$2.00 to dealers or delivered. Mr. S. Dixon, Kiltbridge, Ont., writes, January 18, 1910, "I have used ABSORBINE with success on a curb."

W. F. YOUNG, P.O., 123 TEMPLE ST., SPRINGFIELD MASS
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AT ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSBY TOWN, Ont. The second day of the great spring show, 21st March. They are by Baron's Best Lad Derwent, Pate of the Lothians, Sir Geoffrey A Silver Cup and this is a rare opportunity to buy prices as low as the best prices.

D. McEACHRAN

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PURE BRED FOWLS GIVEN AWAY Free in return for new yearly sub.criptions to Farm and Dairy. A club of four new subscribers will win a pair of pure bred standard fowls. Write Circulation Manager, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

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BUFF ORPINGTONS, PURE BRED COCKERELS, Pouter and Eggs for sale. Prices reasonable.—James W. McGregor, Caledonia, Ont.

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The best in the world. Farmers sowing our selected, separated seed oats will make more by extra yield than will pay for seed twice over. All seed prepared by special Power Brush Clipper Separator. Only the large, plump, white grain, put up in new three bush bags, \$1.00 for one acre, offered. White—Banner, L. Grove, Sensation, Big Four, Jewel, Waver, R. Swedish Select, Danish, Gotland and Black Beauty (Black). Refer by permission, Agricultural Department, Ottawa, Ontario, and (or) Maritime Dominion Seed Inspector, P. E. I.

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EXCLUSIVELY FOR 10 YEARS Eggs That Will Hatch

8 chicks guaranteed. One selected pen, \$3 per 15—all large birds. Utility pens, \$1 per 15—extra heavy layers. Hugh A. Scott, Caledonia, Ont.

Black Langshan Eggs

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