



Progressive Farmers Make Handsome Profits from Poultry

THE stoutest advocates of Poultry-Raising on the farm are the progressive farmers who have investigated the Peerless Way. These men are alive to the fact that Canada does not produce one third of the poultry and eggs consumed in this country, and that handsome profits go across the border to the American farmer who is called upon to supply the shortage.

You, Mr. Farmer, can have this profit, plus the amount spent in Customs duties and long freight hauls importing eggs and poultry from the States, and you will always have an eager market waiting to buy up all the poultry and eggs you can raise.

Read what this British Columbia farmer says:

Greenwood, B.C., Dec. 1, 1913.
"I am pleased to report a good season for the past summer with the poultry. . . pullets are just commencing to lay. Eggs hatched well and I raised practically all in the Brooder and only lost (1) chick out of 500 hatched. I sold 20 dozen baby chicks and am keeping over 150 pullets, as this the egg trade that I am working up.
"Since last September, eggs have been selling here at 70c. per doz., and at present they are bringing 80c. and are very scarce too."
(Sgd.) A. R. Royce.

The Peerless Way Makes Poultry Pay

The whole idea of the Peerless Way of Poultry Raising is to raise the greatest number of the strongest chickens at the least outlay of money and with the least expenditure of time. We know that a farmer's regular duties do not leave him much time to look after chickens, so we have bent all our energies to perfecting a system whereby a farmer can take care of 400 or 500 chickens the Peerless Way in less time than he can look after 30 or 40 the old way.

The Booklet Tells You How
We want to tell you all about it so that you can study the question from all sides before you spend a dollar. We have written a book called "Money In Eggs," which we want to place in the hands of every up-to-date Canadian farmer. We want you to read and study this book. It will cost you the price of a post card, and it will be the means of adding hundreds of dollars to your income every year.

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Every one of these farmers were abundantly able to remedy these conditions and give their help comfortable living quarters and decent consideration; but do neither. There are some farmers who do use consideration but they are not often looking for help. I know one of these who has had the same men for about ten years, but they are not the men who raise the cry of insufficient farm help.

The farm papers always say, "Young man, stay on the farm," but I would qualify it and say, "If you do stay, stay where you are acquainted with the reputation of farmers wanting help, and then you will know whether the position is desirable or not."

Our experiences as related have all been with strangers.

The reason such farmers desire a married man is this: He knows a single man will not stay and submit to the injustices he will receive as he can leave with very little inconvenience, while with a married man it costs him from \$15 to \$50 every time he moves and consequently he will submit to things a single man will not.

The result is that men rather work in town for \$1.75 and up per day and work ten hours than work for \$25.00 per month and work from fourteen to sixteen hours per day as they always do.

With a little thought the farmer could do much to remedy the scarcity of farm help.

White Wyandottes

It is fully twenty years since the Wyandotte was introduced to the poultry-loving public, but it is only during the past twelve years that it has made important advances. Its popularity now cannot be doubted, for it is seen in all parts and is esteemed wherever kept, and it is one of the best utility breeds after exhaustive tests to be a splendid winter layer and capital table fowl. It is in the former capacity (says a writer in an English journal), that the White Wyandotte may do well either in the close confinement of an enclosed run or on a free range, and lay good-sized tinted brown eggs, whilst the chickens are easy to rear. In America, where they originated, they are held in high repute, and a hen from this breed is stated to have beaten all records in the States, laying 273 eggs in twelve months. It cannot be denied that White Wyandotte rapped nests have in Britain, made individual records of 227 to even 265 and 288 eggs under certain conditions and careful selection.

They are decidedly handsome as well as useful. Their snowwhite plumage is enhanced by a beautifully-worked rose comb, following a curve of the head, a blood-red face, also a well-poised body on stout yellow legs. This Albino fowl finds more followers each year, and if its utility points continue to be persistently watched, it will certainly increase in favor each year. It is not difficult to breed, and even from ordinary stock good type birds are frequently bred which win prizes in the show pen, where the classes are usually liberally supported. The White Wyandotte, when penned in the pink of condition, with spotless purity of color, is always an object of admiration in the show; and lends itself to the fancier's skill.

Fattening Poultry for Market

The common practice in poultry packing houses is to feed each lot 21 days or less. The market or trade supplied and the results secured by the feeder determine the length of the feeding period. Many milk-fed chickens are fed for 21 days, but results secured in feeding indicate that a more profitable gain can be secured in a shorter feeding period, provided the same price per pound can be secured for the finished product. In England and Canada birds are fattened for at least three weeks, and if one uses a cramming machine it probably pays to feed for that length of time. If the birds are small and thin they may be fed longer than heavier birds or those which are fairly well fleshed when they reach the feeding station. As the feeding season advances the tendency among feeders is to shorten the length of the feeding period, reducing it as low as 14 days in many cases. Many birds are merely "finished" by feeding for 10 to 12 days, and these are not generally classed as milk-fed poultry.

Milk Fattening

Practically all of the special feeding in this country involves the use of milk, thus producing "milk-fed" chickens. These have been exported to some extent. Milk, while the least expensive, seems to be the most essential constituent of the ration, and when a feeder cannot get milk in some form he generally does not attempt to fatten poultry commercially. The profit depends on various factors, many of which are local, and must be worked out by each individual. Among these factors are the supply and cost of the chickens, which depends largely on the competition of other buyers; the shipping facilities; the cost of the essential feeds; the availability and cost of efficient labor; the market, and the price which the packer can secure for his finished product. Often the packer has to feed his poultry to suit the demands of his market, but generally if a man has a high class product he can make his own market, catering somewhat to popular fancies.

Besides these local factors there are certain essentials to success in a feeding station where poultry are fattened. First in importance is the manager of the station, or feeder, who must thoroughly understand all the details of the work and have a well-trained, observant eye, quick to note the condition and appetite of the stock. Success or failure depends primarily on this man, who must have the knack of caring for birds. The feeding station must be arranged to economize labor and to provide the best possible ventilation. Conditions must be of such a nature as to keep the birds quiet and contented, and at the same time cause them to consume a large amount of feed, in order to make profitable gains.

Various Methods in Vogue

The English feeder does not consider that the bird has been properly fattened until it has been finished with a cramming machine. Most of the large feeders have used cramming machines in the United States, but have not found them adapted to their conditions. There are two factors which may help to account for this attitude: First, very few feeders in this country have been able to use a cramming machine successfully and keep the birds contented; and, second, the trade has not been educated to the increased value of a machine fed bird. However, the method is occasionally found in use where there is a special market for birds which have been crammed.

Some feeders in this country have obtained good results with the machine in one section, and made an absolute failure of the same method under different conditions. In England the art of fattening by machine is often handed down from father to son, thus producing first class feeders. The cramming machine is used to some extent in this country for fattening hens which do not give good results on trough feeding.

In cramming, the birds are fed from seven to fourteen days from the troughs, and are then crammed twice daily for from seven to ten days until they are marketed. The operator gauges the proper amount of feed to force into the birds by holding his hand on the bird's crop. If the crop is not almost or entirely empty at the next feeding time the bird is not given any additional feed.

Pen Fattening is Easy Method

Another method which is used to a considerable extent on a small scale in Great Britain is pen fattening. This method is adapted for use on the farm, where the farmer does not care to go to the trouble of crate fattening, or where the price received for well-fed birds does not warrant the extra labor and feed cost of the latter method. Pen fattening has in some cases given very good results, but it is not as reliable as crate fattening, although the labor cost is less. It is used generally in fattening ducks. The quality of flesh secured by crate fattening is usually better than that obtained by pen fattening.

How to Make a Good Hotbed

One of the most important requisites of a successful garden is a good hotbed. Increasing the length of the season by four weeks, it enables one to have large plants ready for transplanting by the time there is no longer danger of frosts or cold

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