

## POULTRY YARD

### Winter Eggs Profitable

Mrs. A. Johnston, Brome Co., Que. Poultry is only a side line with us on our dairy farm. Here there is always plenty of work for the men with the general farm stock, so the care of the fowls is left entirely to me.

I endeavor to make a profit out of them from winter eggs. Our poultry house is a cheap open fronted building and we practise dry feeding all together. A mixture of equal parts of whole corn, oats and wheat is scattered in the litter morning and night, about two small handfuls being given to three birds. At noon a dry mash of crushed oats, two parts, and cracked wheat, one part, is given in troughs nailed to the wall. Water, milk when we have it, is before them constantly. Twice a week they are given green cut bone. As they get milk frequently, meat foods are not so necessary.

With this system of feeding, the birds are kept constantly busy and I find the busy hen to be the laying hen. In this section of Quebec, there is never any trouble in disposing of winter eggs at good prices. In summer eggs will drop to 12 cents a dozen. This is when most of our neighbors are getting eggs. We prefer to get them when they are 35 to 40 cents and more a dozen.

### Mashes for Hopper Feeding

M. A. Jull, Poultry Expert for B. C. The majority of dry eggs are in favor of the dry-mash method, especially where laying fowls are kept in large numbers. There is much less labor in the dry-mash method. The fowls may be kept in a healthier condition on dry mash than with wet mash. If wet mash is used, it must be fed with very great care, although with small flocks many by-products may be disposed of to good advantage in the wet mash. The principal thing in dry-mash feeding is to have the dry mash thoroughly mixed and to feed it in a hopper that will prevent any waste.

One good dry mash which is found to give satisfaction is:

- By measure—4 parts bran,
- 1 part shorts,
- 1 part ground oats,
- 1 part ground barley,
- 1 part corn meal,
- 1 part beef scraps,
- 1 lb. salt to one bag of mixture.

This is a very good ration, being largely composed of bran which is one of our best foods, and having the other heavier foods in good proportion.

### FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

TWO CENTS A WORD CASH WITH ORDER

IF YOU WANT Barred Rock or White Leghorn Cockerels write Maple Leaf Poultry Farms, Brighton, Ont.

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

FOR SALE—Thorough bred Barred Rock Cockerels; bred from 38 egg strains; \$1 each. Mrs. William Hardell, Bayville, Ont.

### ELM GROVE FARM

FOR SALE—A few good Cockerels, of the following breeds: Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, Single Comb White Leghorns, Single Comb Black Minorcas, Barred Rocks, \$1.50 each.  
J. H. RUTHERFORD, Box 82, Caledon E., Ont.

Another good mash may be made of:

- 1 1/2 weight—4 parts wheat bran,
- 4 parts ground oats,
- 3 parts corn meal,
- 2 parts wheat middlings,
- 2 parts ground alfalfa,
- 2 parts beef scraps.

This ration provides for spring food in the mash, and if this ration is used, the alfalfa must be well cured, otherwise it may do a great deal of injury to the laying stock.

These are not the only rations which are used in feeding laying hens, but are two which have given satisfaction, although the proportion of the ground grains may be varied at thought advisable. If green bone can be procured at a reasonable price beef scraps may be omitted altogether from the mashes. If beef scraps are used, the poultryman should see that they are of good quality. Beef scraps are preferable to beef meal.

### Notes on Poultry Housing

Mrs. Annie L. Jock, Chateaugay, N. Y.

Cleanliness and abundance of air and light in the house are important requirements, along with plenty of fresh, cool water and a dry variety of food, to success with poultry. We have a small poultry house built in an old orchard for winter.

We now use small colony houses which can be moved to new locations during the summer. The chickens are hatched in these houses in the spring and usually go home to roost. A coating of lime, with a little dissolved copper sulphate and kerosene in it to prevent the germs of disease and mites from increasing, is given these houses in early spring, and again late in the summer.

When the poultry are housed in the fall, it is well to have the roosts of the house low at first. Roosts should not be more than two and a half inches in diameter make good roosts. These should be painted with kerosene. The latter does not evaporate but hardens on the poles and destroys any insects with which it comes in contact.

### Grading Eggs for Sale

For ordinary purposes the grades of eggs will be found sufficient to satisfy the demands made on the producer, viz.—New laid selects and No. 1. Another grade of common stock may, for a time be marketed, but they must not be sold under the brand of the Canadian Poultry Producers Association.

New laid selects—To consist of strictly new laid eggs, not over five days old, weighing not less than 24 ozs. to the dozen. Clean, of uniform size and color, packed in substantial nest cases, having clean fillers.

No. 1.—To consist of new laid eggs, not over five days old, weighing not less than 21 ozs. to the dozen. Clean, packed in substantial and neat cases with clean fillers.

Common eggs, not covered by the foregoing grading, must not be marketed under the brand of the Association.—F.C.E.

### Where "Systems" Fail

There are yet individuals who think they can tell how profitable a cow is by her looks, how much milk she can produce and how rich in butter-fat. Other claim to have the same superiority in regard to the producing proclivities of laying hens. Perhaps there never will come a time when some one will not be ready to claim such distinction. Experience and common sense should prove the absurdity of either proposition. Nevertheless, there exist advertised "systems" whereby a perceiving the highest layer and even estimating the number of eggs a hen will lay during a year.

If people did not patronize these "systems" they would not be advertised. Each year they are taking on some suckers.

There is no man living who can judge accurately by eye what the record of a hen or cow will be. He may mark the mark occasionally—he cannot very well help it. But it takes the trap nest and Babcock test to tell absolute results. There is no getting around the reliability of these methods, and there is no "system" or scheme possible which will provide like knowledge of the productive qualities of hen and cow. When it comes to guessing, one man's guess is about as good as another's, and neither can be depended upon.

### Poultry Pointers

The busy hen is the laying hen. Plan to have lots of litter in the house this winter.

Have you laid in a supply of grit for the winter? A load of coarse sand makes good, cheap grit. Get it now.

The young cockerels are still running with the pullets in many flocks. Separate them and prepare them for market. Likewise the old hens which are not going to be carried over this winter. They should have been sold long ago.

It is not necessary to have the pullets in the basement to keep them warm. Give them a dry, light house and they will live and lay as they never will in that damp basement.

Nothing is gained by having a male with the laying flock all winter. It much better to keep the sexes separate. You will get more eggs and better eggs.

One Hundred Dollars in Gold.—As a suitable winding up of the campaign which they have been carrying on for more and better poultry during the past summer, Gunn, Langlois & Co., Montreal, are offering three prizes of \$50, \$30 and \$20 for the three best shipments of poultry to reach them between December 15th and 18th. The shipment must consist of 12 turkeys, and one of the following: 24 chickens, 12 ducks or 12 geese. It is to be understood that the company

can purchase all shipments at current market prices. This competition is open to farmers only. The poultry must be packed in cases containing twelve birds. See their advertisement on this page of Farm and Dairy and write them for further particulars.

Just Out



## This is Profitable Poultry Raising

Every egg is virtually a bird in the hand when your poultry raising is backed by expert knowledge that eliminates failure and assures the greatest of money-making success. This knowledge you cannot get second-hand out of a book. It must come to you first-hand from experts who are making big money raising poultry and who know how to advise and help you. This help you get in the home course of Poultry Raising conducted by the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton.

Every phase is covered—from selecting eggs to marketing for profit. The subjects include:

How to select most profitable breeds; feeding; marketing eggs and poultry for profit; natural and artificial incubation; laying hens; combination plant; poultry appliances; economics of poultry; poultry houses and management; turkeys; water fowls; ducks, etc.

Additional value of this course is found in the fact that the experimental plant of the I. C. S. is the largest poultry farm in the world—the celebrated Langens Poultry Farm—where experiments of every kind are made for the benefit of those taking this course.

The I. C. S. Course saves time, saves money in the money-making way.

For full particulars write today to: INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS, 1910 Scranton, Pa.

## REWARD, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

### POULTRY PRODUCERS

We will pay top market price at time of delivery, and a prize of

**\$100.00 IN GOLD**

Divided First, Second and Third, for the best 12 Turkeys and 12 other barn yard fowls delivered between the 12th and 16th December

JUDGE.—Professor Frd. C. Elford of McDonald Agricultural College.

Write for particulars and entry blanks

**Gunn, Langlois & Co., Ltd.**  
MONTREAL, QUE.

CANADA'S LEADING PRODUCE AND POULTRY HOUSE