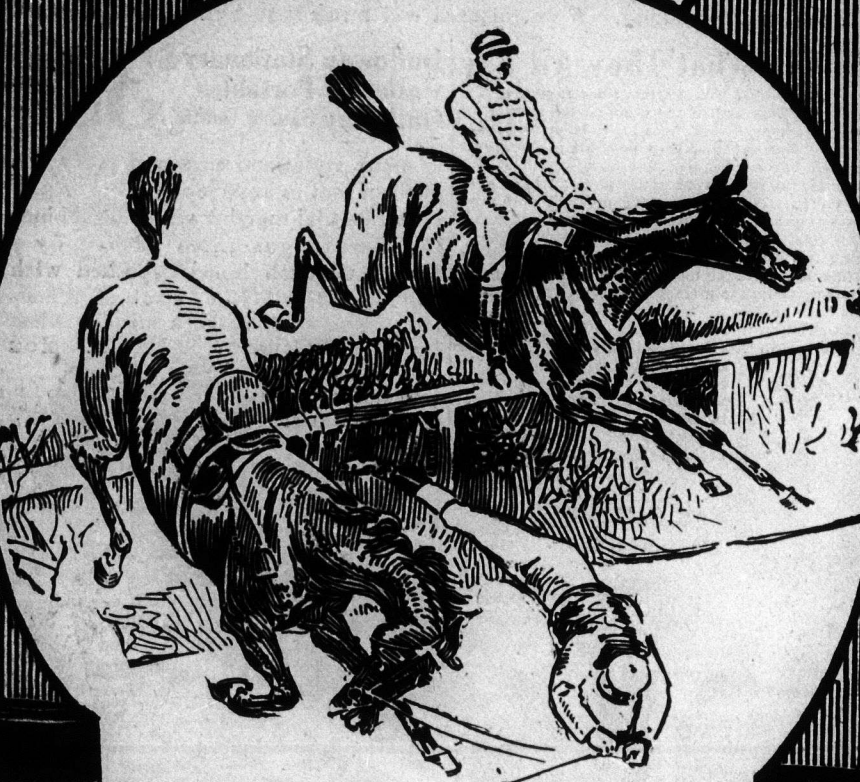


ELLIMAN'S

Embrocation



FOR USE ON ANIMALS.

Sprains, Rheumatism, Broken Knees, Sore Throat, Sore Shoulder, Sore Udders of Cows, not in Milk, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hooks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds.

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You can succeed with the first hatch in a Hamilton Incubator. Our directions are simple and accurate. You cannot go wrong. And the Hamilton will hatch every fertile egg. It does so because its systems of ventilating, heating and regulating are absolutely perfect.

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will tell you many surprising things about incubator construction. After reading it you will understand why chicks die in the shell in many incubators—why they stay alive in the Hamilton—why all fertile eggs placed in the Hamilton hatch big, robust, lively, perfectly-formed chicks—the kind that you will be proud to exhibit to your neighbors. You should have a copy of the free booklet and study it carefully. Many experienced poultrymen have told us they were mighty glad they asked for a copy. Send for your copy to-day.

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You can earn a tidy sum in commissions by selling Hamilton Incubators and Brooders. Write and ask for particulars. We've a good proposition to make you.

WORK WITHOUT FATIGUE

You won't feel exhausted when you take

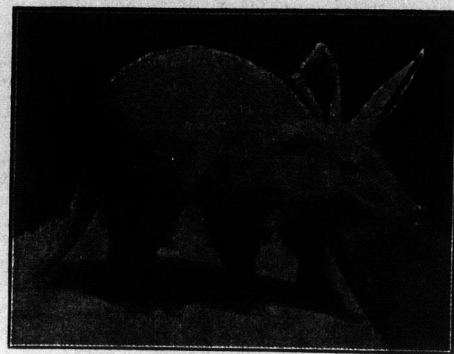
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FOR BREAKFAST!

It will sustain you as nothing else will—there is strength in every particle of it. As a supper beverage it is perfect.

all about hens and that there was "nothing in them." He might truthfully tell you that he had a hundred hens on his farm, and it was about all they could do to keep his table very moderately supplied with eggs, and now and then a chicken for the Sunday or when they had visitors.

Investigate the management of his hens and you will find that they are scrubs from first to last. That the old hens were very rarely killed off for the reason that when one of the women-folk went out to catch and kill a fowl for



The Aard Vark, or Cape Ant Bear

the table, the old ones were too experienced, too wise and wary to be caught, and that in any event they would be lean and tough as compared with the chickens.

You would also find that the hens were in the habit of hiding their nests and hatching whenever they felt like it, and that the skunks, and weasels could generally beat the women-folk to the chicken-coop.

You would also find that such a farmer never thought of fattening his poultry, and that they were not fed with anything like regularity.

Should you weigh one of the chickens on such a farm you would find that it weighed about two and a half or possibly three pounds; that the hens spent about three or four weeks out of every season laying an egg every other day, and the rest of her time (except in the cold weather) clucking and fooling around trying to hatch and rear a flock of chickens from a setting of about a dozen eggs; that she had brought out eight or ten chicks originally, of which two or three lost their lives trying to follow their mother through the cold dewy grass in early mornings, as many more had been destroyed by predatory little animals, and that two or three of the whole brood had been able to reach a very attenuated maturity.

This rising chickens in a poultry flock which will not multiply faster than would the average flock of sheep, is not apt to look like a paying industry, and it is no wonder that the farmer attempting it should speedily reach the conclusion that there was "nothing in the poultry industry."

On the other hand there are farmers in Canada who are not satisfied with their efforts in the poultry line if every hen on the place is not making them a clear profit of from \$1.75 to \$2 annually. Many of those who confine their hens strictly to the business of laying eggs and let the incubators and brooders do the rest of the work, carry over from year to year one hundred breeding hens and pullets and make a net profit of over \$200 annually. Of course there are not a few who go into poultry raising and egg production much more extensively than this, and who secure correspondingly profitable results, but here is a small and so to speak, compact proposition which need not in any way hamper the regular and traditional occupations of the farmer, which practically gives him that much net profit after a comparatively insignificant initial outlay. Correct the wrong conditions on the farm in the producing end which are so universally existent, and Canada can hope to see within the next decade the upbuilding of her poultry industry; the existence of these wrong conditions on the farm today is one of the reasons why the poultry output of the country is so ridiculously small.

It is true that many of the most successful of Canada's present poultry raisers are operating in small suburban homes. They are making a success of the business too; but at the same time the ideal surroundings for poultry pro-

duction are to be found on the farm, and not within the limited area of a suburban home. It is not desirable to keep chickens and hens on one waik year after year indefinitely. Give them a limited range for a few successive years and it becomes highly fertilized and fit for garden crops which make exceptionally severe demands upon the plant food contained in the soil; but about this time it is wise to give the poultry a new fresh walk. The chickens will grow and thrive better on comparatively new ranges; but in the small territory covered by a suburban home on the outskirts of a town or city in which property is high priced, it may be impracticable to make these much desired changes, though the problem presents no difficulties to the average farmer. It is simply a matter of rotation of crops, and his poultry ranges can be rested and renewed by growing a few rich crops of garden products on them without causing the slightest inconvenience.

Let the farmer understand that to get into poultrying right is not an expensive investment no matter from what point it may be viewed. But let him understand also that there is a right and a wrong way. Nondescript birds are not worth their feed. Standard bred healthy and vigorous parent stock are necessary. Standard bred layers will produce more eggs than a flock of scrubs, and these eggs will bring a better price. Standard bred poultry are better for table use and a crate of such birds will bring treble the market returns that a crate of mongrels will. Poultry must receive fair treatment, proper housing and regular feeding.

Now, we come to another reason, and a most important reason it is for Canada's relatively small output of poultry products, that is faulty market conditions. Not lack of demand by any means,—far from that. But the existence of market conditions which give to the middlemen, and the carrying Corporations, so much of the profit rightly due the producer. The farmers are not marketing to the best advantage. By the time the product reaches the consumer there has been a tremendous increase in its monetary value. The consumer pays the price, but the producer does not receive anything like that price. I feel that it is well within the mark to say that the dealers, the storekeepers, the buying and storing organizations, and the public carriers are getting more than one half of the money there is in the poultry business.

Such a situation cannot be righted all at once. But it can be corrected gradually and permanently and the solution is co-operation. Co-operation will bring the producers together not only in the adoption of breeds and types, and in the interchange of educative information, but primarily co-operation will enable the producers to mutually assist each other in preparing, gathering and selling their products at less expense, in better condition for better prices, and



The Sport of Skiing.

at bigger profits to themselves, and enables them to keep in touch with the market which puts a premium on quality. Co-operation will redound to the welfare of the co-operators, and to the advancement of Canadian poultrying.

If the poultry raising in Canada is to attain to the standing to which its intrinsic importance entitles it, it is not enough that the greatest care and intelligence combined with strictly up-to-date methods should be brought to the production of eggs and chickens and their preparation for the tables of the more