

This means that Jones has been paid the local market price for 9 bad eggs—but not for long. These cards are then taken to the office and the classification transferred to Smith's and Jones' account on the books of the Association.

After the eggs are graded they are taken immediately to the cold storage—and here is the secret of success, the final kick in progress which has made it possible for this Association to market a product of such high quality. The storage is right at the warehouse, but is owned privately by the manager who is paid regular rates for storing the eggs until ready for export or market. At a temperature of 29 degrees F. they can be stored for as long as 6 or 8 months at a cost of 50 cents per case per season, or 12½ cents per case per month. The eggs do not deteriorate in storage if they are put in fresh; and they are taken to storage immediately after candling. Specials, extras and Number ones only, go into storage. Number twos, dirties and cracks are sold immediately in Montreal, on Commission, at a price of from 2 to 5 cents per dozen less than they cost, that is, 2 to 5 cents less than the advance made to the farmer at the time they were collected.

Who pays for the bad eggs? The man who gave them to the collector. Once each month, say June 1, the collector carries a statement of the eggs graded from his route during the month previous (May). This statement is exactly similar to the classification appearing herewith, as printed on the back of each grading card; with the exception that it includes the classification of all eggs supplied by every farmer on the route covered by this collector. If, for instance, on June 1, Jones has five dozen of eggs, the local market price for which is 30 cents per dozen, he will be entitled to \$1.50; but before paying him the collector will look over his statement as to bad eggs supplied the month previous. He will see that Jones supplied nine eggs which were bad, and if they had been paid for at the rate of 40 cents per dozen, the collector would deduct 30 cents from the \$1.50 due Jones and will pay him only \$1.20. In this way the Association does not have to stand the loss of bad eggs. The grader invariably detects them and the loss is thrown back on the man who, through neglect or other causes, sold them to the Association. Eggs that are short are charged back in exactly the same way.

The Association has a special market for "special" eggs. This year a large number of eggs were stored and these are preferred by the Association, for the simple reason that it is possible to sell in much larger lots. Nine hundred cases were exported this year and were sold to the Dairy Produce Commission at the export price of 51 cents for extras and 50 cents for No 1's. In 1917 the business of the Association amounted to \$95,000, of which \$75,000 was in eggs. This year the total business will amount to \$150,000. Some years ago a substantial business amounting to \$35,000 yearly was conducted in live and dressed poultry, but this has considerably diminished until in 1917, a business of only \$2,000 was done. In 1917 the Association handled 170,000 dozen of eggs, and dividends ranging from 2 to 5 cents per dozen on "specials" were returned to the members. The manager, Mr. R. H. Ashton, receives a commission of 3 cents per dozen for collecting, candling, and selling. In addition to the poultry business, the Association will handle from thirty-five to forty cars of feed this year, as well as flour and other products, and it is possible live stock shipping will also be introduced. For these things, aside from the poultry business, the manager is paid a special rate of commission, depending upon the product he is handling. He is paid, for instance, 3 cents per 100 pounds for unloading feed out of a car, and 8 cents per hundredweight for handling feed out of the warehouse.

Unless the causes of it are removed and steps taken to prevent its spread, it is likely to go through the whole flock and possibly kill quite a number. Trying to cure individual chickens is a slow job, and at best the ordinary farm chicken is not worth the time it takes to do it. Do not spare the axe in disease. It is the best and surest cure in the end. Kill off any birds badly affected and give flock treatment to the rest. This method will

arrangements should be made in the different producing districts and also by the trade to have representatives at one or more of the above sittings. The proposed increase is of general application, but as it is the intention to cancel all commodity tariffs, the fruit industry in both Eastern and Western Canada will be one of the interests most seriously affected, as shown by the following schedule:

To	From Group No. 1		From Group No. 2		From Group No. 3	
	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed	Present	Proposed
Windsor.....	80	120	40	75	30	60
London.....	50	75	40	75	50	90
Toronto.....	40	75	70	105	80	120
North Bay.....	100	135	120	165	120	180
Peterboro.....	60	90	90	135	90	135
Kingston.....	70	120	90	150	90	165
Ottawa.....	80	135	100	180	100	195
Montreal.....	80	165	100	210	100	210
St. John.....	175	315	185	345	185	360
Halifax.....	175	360	185	390	185	400
Winnipeg.....	265	505	290	540	290	540

be the best. It means the least handling of sick birds and quick treatment for the flock as a whole. The simplest remedies are the best. Clean houses, no over-crowding, and plenty of fresh air without drafts should come first. Feed one pound of Epsom Salts to every hundred hens once a week in a wet, or soft, bran mash and a teaspoonful of coal oil to a pailful of drinking water. The salts will clean up the system, and the coal oil prevents the spreading of the disease through the drinking water.

The best medicine, if it can be called such, that the writer has ever used is air-slaked lime or lime dust. To use it, the doors and windows should be closed and the whole flock crowded into one end or corner of the house. The lime dust is then thrown over them, a handful at a time. Use at least two gallons of the dust to every hundred hens. Throw it so as to hit the birds as much around the head as possible. The more dust getting into the eyes and down the throats of the birds the better. There is no danger of suffocating them. Use it liberally and "stay with it" as long as your own eyes and throat can stand it. Repeat the dose every two days for two weeks, and likely the "Flu" will have "Flew" away by that time.

Manitoba Agr. College

M. C. HERNER.

Canada's Rank in Poultry.

Figures furnished by the Canada Food Board show that the number of poultry for one hundred acres of land in farms in Canada, as compared with other countries, is as follows: Argentina, 2; Holland, 100; United States, 32; Germany, 65; Denmark, 166; Canada, 27. The population in fowl per square mile in the fifteen most important fowl States in the United States is as follows: Ohio, 423.2; Iowa, 418.2; Indiana, 381.5; Illinois, 379.3; Missouri, 291; Pennsylvania, 278.6; New York, 209.9; Kentucky, 207.7; Kansas, 189.5; Michigan, 169.6; Wisconsin, 167.4; Minnesota, 129.9; Oklahoma, 122.4; Nebraska, 120.4; Texas, 51.5. The population of fowl per square mile in Canada is as follows: British Columbia, 2.8; Alberta, 9.6; Saskatchewan, 13.5; Manitoba, 10.3; Ontario, 35.5; Quebec, 7.3; New Brunswick, 35.1; Nova Scotia, 44.6; Prince Edward Island, 348.4. The same figures go to show that Britain normally imports 190,850,520 dozens of eggs annually

"Group No. 1 includes all producing districts in the Niagara Peninsula; Group No. 2, Chatham district; Group No. 3, the district comprising Leamington, Essex, Kingsville, Sarnia, Forest, etc.

"You will note the increase in some instances is over 100 per cent. Just what effect this will have upon the fruit industry cannot at the present time be determined with any degree of exactness."

New York State Horticultural Society.

A letter has been received from the Secretary of the Western New York Horticultural Society which will be of interest to a number of fruit growers in Eastern Canada, quite a few of whom regularly attend the meetings of this Society. The announcement of the next annual meeting is of special interest in that "the fruit growers of New York State, through the Societies in which they hold membership, have wisely decided to become one great strong organization. Final action will be taken at a joint meeting to be held in Convention Hall, Rochester, N. Y., January 15 to 17, 1919, when the old Western New York Horticultural Society and the New York State Fruit Growers' Association will become the New York State Horticultural Society. The joint Executive Committees will report constitution and by-laws for adoption at this meeting." A splendid fruit display has been prepared, and the program promises to be of great excellence.

FARM BULLETIN.

Prof. W. H. Day Resigns.

The Ontario Agricultural College is to lose an able professor in the person of W. H. Day, head of the Department of Physics, who has resigned to enter the industrial field and become associated with the Shinn Manufacturing Company. The resignation is to take effect on March 1, thus affording an opportunity to complete important work outlined by his department. Prof. W. H. Day was graduated from the University of Toronto in 1903 as an honor student and gold medalist in physics. He became associated with the O. A. C. as Demonstrator and Lecturer, and for the last twelve years as Professor of Physics. Farm drainage was made a feature of the department's work under Professor



Prof. W. H. Day.

Day, and his activities lead to an enthusiastic campaign throughout Ontario in behalf of this necessary operation on so many farms. Later he devoted himself to the prevention of losses due to lightning, and in this field accomplished a great saving to the province. In addition to his ability as a lecturer, where Prof. Day stood among the first at the College, he was able to make his technical skill of value to the farmers at large through just such avenues as have been mentioned and the compilation of bulletins. "The Farmer's Advocate," to which Prof. Day has been a frequent contributor, wishes him success in the new line of work which he is now undertaking.

Classification.

Marks	No. Doz.	Specials	Extras	No. 1	No. 2	Dirties and Cracks	Bad	Short	Remarks
12	1—2	—	—6	—8	—	—	—	—	
15	3—6	—6	2—	1—	—	—	—	—	
20	5—10	—	—	—10	5—	—	—	—	
24	6—0	—	—	4—	—5	—10	—9	—	
25	6—6	4—	2—6	—	—	—	—	—	
30	5—0	—	—	1—	2—6	—6	1—	—	
36	2—0	—	1—	—6	—6	—	—	—	

The "Flu" in Hens.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Just now there is much trouble in poultry with this disease. Almost every flock has a touch of it in some form or other. Mild attacks, can, of course, go through a flock without causing any loss, but generally the flock as a whole receives a bad setback even though none die from it. Cold damp weather in the fall always seems to bring along this disease. Over-crowding also helps to develop it. The trouble usually starts about the time the spring chickens are put into the house. Often there is not enough roosting space provided, and many of them have to huddle in the corner for the night. More often, though, they do this because they are in a strange place, and do not know what the perches are for. Here the birds become overheated and later become chilled; colds follow, and roup or "flu" develops. Cold winds blowing over the birds during the night, or even during the day, may also start the disease.

The first signs of it are sneezing or coughing, discharges from the nose, and tiny bubbles in the corners of the eyes. Later swellings appear around the eyes, and the coughing and sneezing become more pronounced. When the disease becomes more acute, a scab forms in the throat, and the chicken has difficulty in breathing. This stage is the worst form of the disease.

and that during the war she suffered a shortage of 124, 786,750 dozens. Sixteen years ago Canada exported 10,860,536 dozens; two years ago she exported 2,128,500 and up to October 31, 1918, she had exported 3,861,389 dozens.

HORTICULTURE.

Fruit Men and Express Rates.

A communication received from G. E. McIntosh, in charge of transportation matters, Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, refers to the application of the Express Traffic Association of Canada for increased rates. This is a matter of vital interest to fruit growers, especially in the tender-fruit districts. The communication is as follows:

"The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada will hold sittings to hear the application of the Express Traffic Association of Canada for increased rates, as follows:

City Hall, Toronto.

Monday, Jan. 13, 1919, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Court House, Montreal.

Thursday, Jan. 16, 1919, at 10 o'clock a.m.

"If there is any objection to the proposed increase,