

THE HYLO SILO



The cheapest Silo you can buy—because it will make you the most money.

ENTIRELY different and infinitely superior. Made of specially selected Imported Southern Long Leaf Yellow Pine—stronger than White Oak—equipped with patented automatically expanding and contracting hoops, patented ladders, etc.

The Hilo is chosen by men of discriminating judgment—who use their own brains in buying a silo. The Hilo is so plainly a silo of outstanding quality and is equipped with new patented service features, of such great value, that no one, wasting value for his money, will have anything else.

A Hilo Silo erected now on your farm will pay for itself the first winter you use it. Therefore it will yield you 100% profit on your investment each season—year after year, indefinitely, for all your farming days. It is a permanent investment—a monument to your good business judgment.

Write for free silo book today. 302

WILSON MFG. CO. LTD. 3074 YORK ST. GUELPH, CAN.

A Cheap and Efficient Poultry House

It Was Built of Scrap Lumber but on Correct Principles

THE principal items of expense in building our poultry houses were three squares of single-ply roofing costing \$2.55, four squares of three-ply roofing, costing \$7.40, a few pounds of nails and a couple of glazed window sashes. The house is 18 feet square and big enough to accommodate 100 Leghorns at 30 Barred Plymouth Rocks. The lumber that we used was almost scrap. A couple of years before we purchased the farm the barn had been blown down in a great hurricane the worst Ontario is rebuilding the barn, as much of the old lumber was used as possible, and what was not considered "worth bothering with" was piled up in a fence corner. It was from this fence corner that we got a good deal of the material that went into our chicken house. The rest of it came from an old pipepen, almost falling over, that had long before outlived its usefulness. All of the work was done in our spare time, and probably amounted in all to six full days' work for one man. It wouldn't have taken so long had it not been necessary to draw at least a half-dozen nails from every board used.

The sill of the house are four cedar logs, 18 feet long, which came out of the old barn. These were spliced to

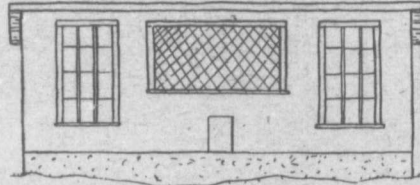
enough above the floor that draughts do not sweep around the hens when scratching.

The essentials of a good poultry house are light, dryness, good ventilation, freedom from draughts, and cheapness. This house possesses them all.—F. E. E.

Hatch Early

By M. A. Jull.

UNDER present conditions of high feed prices, it is more necessary than ever to get good egg production during the winter months. The most profitable fowls are those which lay in the fall and throughout the winter season. Since winter egg production is the most profitable phase of the poultry industry, and since the average number of chickens do not commence to lay before six months after being hatched, it is necessary to hatch so that the pullets will be fully matured by the beginning of November, when they should be in good laying condition. This means that Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red and Wyandotte chickens should be hatched during the month of April. Leghorns chickens mature a little faster than those of the general pur-



Front View of Poultry House.

gether on the side of the house and the studding erected on them. The house is of the shed roof type, seven feet high in front and five feet at the back. The door is at the front of one end. The nests are along one side and the feeding hoppers along the other. In one corner at the back is a coop for broody hens, and the rest of the space is taken up with four roosts, 15 feet long. There is no dropping board under the roosts. In cold weather the droppings freeze immediately and are in no wise objectionable. A 12-inch board set on edge prevents the litter from being scratched back under the roosts. The floor is of railway ties laid in on the ground and covered over with fine gravel. Concrete would probably be preferable, but it would also be costly. The two ends of the house and the base are tightly constructed with two ply of boards and single-ply building paper between. The lumber we used was so rough that neither tar paper nor building paper would have been satisfactory as a lining. We needed something stiffer and tougher. We would not consider anything less than three-ply roofing on top, especially with the roof so flat as it is.

A front view of the house is given in the diagram herewith. There are two good-sized windows at either side, and an open space 2 1/2 feet, covered with one-inch mesh wire netting. This we consider an ideal arrangement for an open-front house. Where the opening extends the full length of the front of the house, the tendency is for draughts to sweep back too far into the house. Where there is just one opening, and it is in the centre of the front, there is no opportunity for draughts to work back into the house. Even with a storm beating in we have been unable to detect any draught for more than four or five feet back from the window. The opening is far

pose broods; therefore, they may be hatched up to the first of June. The usual advance in the price of eggs, particularly fresh eggs, during the fall of the year, is due largely to natural causes. The moulting of the yearling stock sheds out this source of production, leaving pullets practically as the only source of fresh eggs at this time. It is very necessary, therefore, that the pullets be hatched in plenty of time to be matured for fall laying.

A large number of breeders who advertise such good returns from late hatched chicks make a very serious mistake. It is rarely possible, under average conditions, to have late hatched general purpose chickens do well during the winter months. Certainly when feed prices are so high it becomes almost impossible to make profit on a late hatched chick. Farmers and practical poultry keepers should not be encouraged to hatch late, rather they should be encouraged to hatch as early as possible, because under average conditions one pullet hatched in April is worth two hatched in June. The largest profits in poultry raising are made under the most efficient conditions of management. If a hen cannot lay eggs during the winter months she should be eliminated from the laying flock. This means the culling out of all late hatched pullets, and it will save a great deal of trouble if no chickens are hatched late.

Liver troubles are caused either by a lack of grit, or by feeding too rich or stimulating food. Care must be taken in that particular. In the early stages of the disease the birds show droopiness, have a poor appetite, and seem stiff in their joints. One or two good family liver pills will very often correct the trouble.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LTD.

TORONTO SILOS

See the Hip Roof SILOS

IT will put money in your pocket. Get tons more ensilage in a Toronto Silo than in any other silo costing about the same to erect. The hip roof lets you tramp down the ensilage right up to the top of the walls.

Now consider the construction of a TORONTO Silo. All woodwork is carefully selected spruce, thoroughly impregnated with hot tar and creosote. The wood cannot rot and is not affected by ensilage acids.

Then Toronto Silos are airtight because the staves are DOUBLE tongued and grooved—double protection against frost as well as air. The Toronto Silo booklet sent upon request. 187

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited

Atlantic Ave., Toronto,
12 St. Andrew St., Montreal,
Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina.



Trade
VOL. X

A Racy

IT has been
I'm who
one who
without
have some
row. When
difficult to
and she is
denies of her
she has been
master, and
milk, who w
well provid
to take care
the pail.
Even thou
at hand, th
make a lot
feed into m
beef, and o
convert feed
Yet they are
are often fo
duction is co
feed destroy
should be de

A poultry s
hatched in
eggs she will
discarded 41
per cent. In
be culled out
fourteen "err
did when in
it would be m
her legs, head
many pounds
must get deta
feed and wel
Wisconsin in
dairymen who
cow how m
many of our
best cows fir
feed and milk
The differen
we find scrub
among the
Swedes. Nor
that is black
black and wh
Herman Vete
stein for \$50
color and "tho
Last year th
second highes
ing 691.7 pou
bought a pur
not mark
my herd," but
779.6 pounds
develop such
would be to
became tempora

While feed an
in the matter of
most important
was "given don
month upon the
mind, the ability
to sidestep nega
low production
dairy cow. The
do we hear him