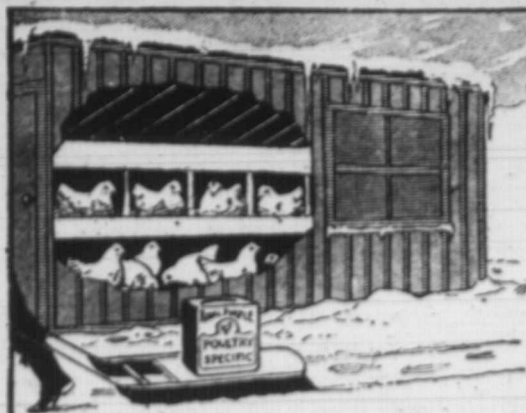




On the Job Laying

Though Snowed In

Under the most severe weather conditions, you will get plenty of eggs if your hens are properly housed and fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific as directed.

Jno. Cutting, Osprey, Ont., writes as follows:

"Dear Sirs,—Kindly send me your free booklet on Stock and Poultry. I have used your Poultry Specific all winter, and I would not want to be without it. For fattening chickens, and making hens lay it can't be beaten. I have also used the Stock Specific, and find it as represented."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

In summer, fowl get grain, herbs, grass and insects, which are Nature's assistants for producing eggs. In the winter and spring, fowl get practically the same grain, but must have a substitute for the herbs, insects. Royal Purple Poultry Specific, manufactured from Roots, Herbs, Minerals, etc., is a most perfect substitute, increases the egg production at once, and makes the hens lay as well in winter as summer—keeps the fowl active, vigorous and healthy—prevents chicken cholera and kindred diseases.

Sold in 25 and 50c. packages, also \$1.50 and \$5.00 air-tight tins. We also manufacture Lice Killer, 25 and 50c. packages; Rouse Cure, 25c.; Disinfectant, 25c., 50c., \$1 sizes.

Secure these products from our dealer in your town.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Limited
London, Canada

FREE BOOK

Write for FREE 50-page booklet describing all common diseases of stock and poultry. It tells how to build hen-houses and how to raise calves without milk.

Secure More Pails of Milk From Your Herd

Royal Purple will increase the flow of milk from 3 to 5 lbs. a day if used according to directions. Mr. Norman C. Charlton, Scott, Sask., states:

"I am from Ontario and fed your Royal Purple Stock Specific when in Brownsville. My cows made the largest average and tested 5 pounds over average at C. M. P., Brownsville. I believe you make the best conditioner on the market."

Royal Purple Stock Specific

The great farm animal conditioner and fattener is used in almost every progressive stock-raiser's stable in Canada. Good for all stock in a run-down condition. Can be used occasionally or continually without showing bad after-effects. Royal Purple Stock Specific is purely a digester and blood purifier. It aids digestion to such an extent as to produce the very best results, and obtain the maximum amount of good from the food eaten. It will enable you to fatten your steers and hogs a month earlier, thereby saving a month's feed and labor.

Mr. Malcolm Gray, of Komoka, states:

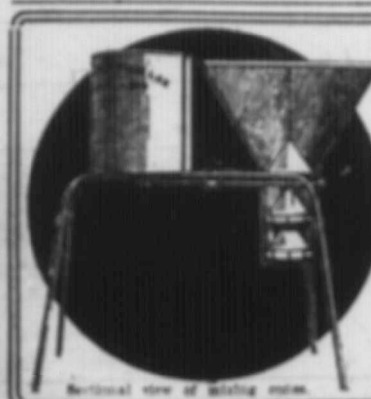
"In regard to the feeding of Royal Purple Stock Specific, I had two lots of hogs. To the first lot I fed Royal Purple Stock Specific, and when I sold them they averaged 196 lbs. each. On the second lot I did not use Royal Purple Stock Specific, and at the same age they averaged only 156 lbs. each. They were both the same breed and one lot had as good a chance as the other. We have also fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific with excellent results."

Royal Purple Stock Specific is put up in 50c. packages and large \$1.50 and \$5.00 tins. Secure our products from our dealer in your town. Write for free booklet on how to treat all common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells how to build hen houses and how to raise calves without milk.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Ltd.
London - Canada



If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers



Buy a "Fox"

The Most Efficient, Best Constructed, Automatic One-Man Grain Picker on the market.

Construction—24 gauge galvanized iron, with steel frame; no wood used.
Capacity—125 bushels per hour.
Efficiency—Thoroughly sprinkles and then turns the grain over four times.

PRICE: Galvanized Iron for Formalin, \$15.00
Freight paid to your town.

For further particulars write to

W. J. Bell

215 Hammond Bldg. Moose Jaw, Sask.

Poultry Industry at Present

Continued from Page 7

what kind of stuff will they be to market next fall? Now is the time to secure strong, vigorous breeding males. Mate only 12 or 15 of the very best layers and the strongest and most vigorous hens or pullets with one strong male. On most farms this number of hens will supply enough eggs for hatching. If not get two cockerels and mate with 25 or 30 hens and use their eggs. Separate them from the rest of the flock.

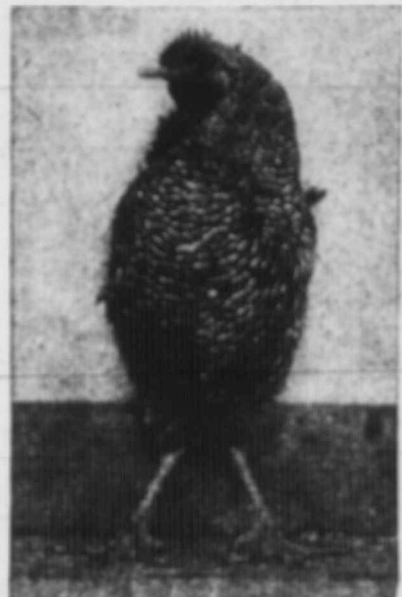
If you think all your chickens are strong and vigorous just look thru the



The type of male to use this season. Note the width of chest, distance between the legs, strong head and short bill. This bird will get vigorous chicks.

flock carefully and note how many small ones you can find and how many with long "crow bills," narrow heads and sunken eyes. Cut them all out. Also do not use males or females with crooked breast bones.

The suggestions are given advisably and are what we think will be for the betterment of the industry. Thousands and thousands of roasters were put on the market last fall weighing only three, three-and-a-half or less than four pounds. Farmers were probably a little too anxious to get ready cash on account of crop failure, but the dressed poultry trade had to suffer on account of it. With the high prices that have prevailed the past year for poultry products there is just a tendency for



An admirable type of male to use, especially this year. Note the narrow chest, weak head and long bill. He will get weak, anemic stock.

farmers to go in for more poultry this year and to attempt to use anything and everything that looks like a chicken whether it has vigor or not. Rather use fewer females and raise fewer chickens than raise a lot of scrub stock that is no credit to the dressed poultry trade and no credit to the farmers it came

from. We believe in doubling the output of eggs and dressed poultry in every farm in the west but we want to see a foundation laid on which to do it.

While the question of producing the poultry products is the main one still that of disposing of or marketing them to the best advantage is most as important. When the goods are once produced the next thing is to market them at the best price possible. A good article does not need to go begging for a price. This country is so situated that the marketing problem is quite acute. The variation or difference in prices for poultry products at the home town and the larger city market is very wide indeed, in fact it is so wide that we sometimes wonder where the profit all goes. This year that difference has been a good deal narrower than in other years and in many cases farmers could get as good prices right at home as on the city market. Then too, many farmers have learned the lesson of putting up their products in better form.

PREPARING THE CAR FOR SPRING

It is entirely a matter of common sense and ordinary care, rather than any special knowledge, which gets a car stored for winter back into running order. The oil sump should be drained of oil whether the sump was drained before putting the car away for the winter, or not, as a certain amount of oil will have run down from the pistons, rings, wrist pins, and bearings into the reservoir.

Having drained the crank case, replace the drain plug and fill with three or four quarts of kerosene. Then opening the pet cocks, or if there are none, removing the spark plugs, crank the engine vigorously for three or four minutes. This splashes the kerosene over the interior of the engine and washes away the last remaining drops of old oil. Drain out the kerosene, screw home the drain plug and fill with clean oil of the correct body for your motor, remembering that as spring and summer are approaching a heavier oil can be used than is advisable in cold weather.

Fill all the grease cups on the car and screw home at least twice. With an oil of very light body such as a good sewing machine oil—either paint the edges of all springs with a brush or squirt it along the leaves from a long nozzle oil can. If at intervals during this operation you can have someone jump up and down in the car or rock it from side to side in order to get some motion in the springs, the oil will penetrate to their centres and the more readily lubricate them.

The differential, that mechanism situated in the centre of the rear axle, should be packed with a first-class differential grease. The gear box should be repacked or, in the case of most cars refilled with a heavy oil.

A liberal dose of oil should be put wherever there is an oil hole, such as on the fan, at both ends of the generator and in both starter bearings. Many fans run on ball bearings and have a removable nut closing a grease hole. Take out this nut and lubricate the balls with a semi-liquid grease, such as is used in the differential, inserting it with a grease gun. See that the fan belt is tight.

After refilling radiator and water jacket at least three times in order to make certain that all sediment which may have settled in the cylinder walls or radiator tubes has been washed out, note whether there are any leaks in both rubber pipe joints connecting radiator and the engine, or whether the water pump, if there is one, is leaking thru the packing about the shaft. Any leaks should be connected by repacking or tightening of screw joints.

Don't Start Without Gas

Be sure you have gasoline in the tank, then be sure the rock between gasoline tank and carburetor has not been closed and prime the carburetor until it overflows, to make sure gasoline is flowing.

If your car is equipped with a vacuum feed system it may be necessary to crank the engine vigorously for some time before the engine will start. This is because gasoline, remaining in the vacuum tank, will have evaporated dur-