

NINETEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

A Greater and Grander Investment Than Any Offered to the Public, and Especially the Farmers, of Any Country in the World in Modern Times.

PROFESSOR JAMES W. ROBERTSON, COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND DAIRYING FOR CANADA, IN HIS REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR CANADA, AFTER GOING TO ENGLAND AND INVESTIGATING AND SENDING SAMPLE SHIPMENTS, ENDORSES THE GREAT OBJECT OF THIS COMPANY.

THE CANADIAN DRESSED POULTRY COMPANY, LTD.

(TO BE INCORPORATED)

CAPITAL STOCK, \$450,000

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, Ontario.

PRESIDENT: MR. GIBSON ARNOLDI, Barrister-at-Law, Toronto, Ont.

MANAGER: MR. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, Merchant, Hamilton, Ont.

OBJECT OF THE COMPANY.

This Company is being formed for the advancement of Canadian trade with England, in dressed poultry, ducks, turkeys, and geese, dressed meats, and any other farm produce the Company may at any time deem it advisable in the best interests of the shareholders, to deal in. Every well informed Canadian farmer knows about the extensive experiments Professor Robertson has been making for the Canadian Government at the Experimental Farms at Carleton Place, Ontario, and at Bonville, Quebec, and that the object of the experiments was simply to prove to the Canadian farmers and the public of Canada, the amount of money they are falling to make every year by not taking advantage of the great market which is open to them in England. Canada has sent only a few sample shipments so far, but the profits were simply astonishing, and the Canadian public today owe thanks to the Government of Canada for what it has done in this connection, and it has done much for the fame of the Canadian shipments has spread all over Great Britain, and her merchants are today looking for a concern in Canada, financially strong enough and progressive enough to supply the great demand.

THIS IS THE GREAT OBJECT OF THE COMPANY. IT WILL BE NO MONOPOLY AND IT CANNOT BE MADE ONE. ITS SUCCESS MEANS THE FARMER'S SUCCESS.

The farmer's duty is first to become a shareholder in this Canadian Company, and by so doing show his faith in his country's future, and that the means business as his money being invested, his interests and the interests of the Company are the same, and then to earn a good reputation for himself as a first-class raiser of poultry, turkeys, ducks and geese for the Company. This Company will buy only from its own shareholders, as special care will be taken to instruct them in all the latest methods of raising and fattening poultry in large quantities, and especially the class of poultry required for the English trade, and with care and attention every farmer, or farmer's wife, and every man, woman or child of ordinary intelligence in Canada, who has fifty dollars can buy ten shares and become a shareholder, and by beginning in a small way and saving his profits, make himself wealthy like Mr. Taylor has done. Who Mr. Taylor is explained in the following story, told by Professor Robertson, the well-known Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for Canada, to the standing committee of the House of Commons.

"WELL-TO-DO FARMERS FATTEN CHICKENS."

"I did not find the men who fatten chickens in Britain were poor farmers who had no other means of making a living. In Canada there is an idea that it is only poor farmers who can do nothing else, who may raise chickens. The people who raise and fatten chickens in England are to be found south of London, between London and the English Channel, on about the richest part of the island, with the finest situation, close to the best markets. These are the men who have developed the chicken fattening industry, not the far-away, ignorant, incapable and poor farmers, but the men who are in the best position as to locality and soil of any in the British Isles. Then across the Channel, in the North of France also, chicken raising is carried on, so that in the two parts of the European countries which are the richest are found chicken fattening. The business is not for the out-of-way farmer of Canada alone. I LEARNED ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE BUSINESS, and instead of reasoning that out in the abstract, let me tell you in simple narrative what I found when last year I made the acquaintance of a chicken-fattener near Uckfield, who is known as one of the best poultry-fatteners in Britain. I had got the name of Mr. Samuel Taylor from one of the leading poultry dealers in London. When I got to his place I found Mr. Taylor was a successful farmer. HE HAD BEGUN LIFE AS A FARM LABORER WITHOUT CAPITAL. When I visited him he told me he had a fine farmstead and was doing a prosperous business. I would not like to say how much money the chicken-fattening business brought him in, but I would not be surprised to learn that the annual net balance was over 1,000 pounds (five thousand dollars a year). This man had begun life as a farm laborer, and by sticking to this business had made money out of it. Chicken-fattening is not to be sneered at as a small affair."

SMALL CAPITAL REQUIRED.

The amount of capital required by a farmer will be very small as he can begin raising them in as small a way as he likes, and as his profits grow he can increase the number, making this a grand investment for either farmers or their wives, and those who either cannot afford to keep up a large farm or who through some infirmity or poor health are not able to attend to the heavy duties of heavy farming. It is not necessary to employ much labor as can be seen from the following description of the "cranning machine" and the directions how to use it. It is one of the most approved methods of feeding chickens; the machine is simply a hopper or reservoir about the shape and size of a large pail, on a stand about four feet from the ground, at the bottom of the hopper is the cylinder of a pump. That may be about three inches in diameter. The piston rod is connected with the lever to be worked by a man's foot. When the foot is pressed down that pumps the stuff out. At the bottom of the cylinder of the pump there is an opening of small nozzle to which is connected a rubber tube about the size of the little finger and about ten inches long. Different sizes are used for chickens and turkeys. When the cranning process is begun the hopper is filled. A boy hands out a chicken to the operator. He opens the chicken's beak with one hand, then slips the tube down the throat. The tube is moistened with the food, the mixture being a oleaginous one. One stroke of his foot, with his hand across the chicken's breast gives the chicken its breakfast or its dinner as the case may be. An expert chicken man with a boy to help him, and in some cases two boys, will feed from 300 to 350 chickens an hour. There is nothing cruel or brutal in the practice.

The following shows the average cost with freight on usual basis (not express) of laying down and selling such chickens in Liverpool.

Original cost of chickens.....	Per Pair.....	54 cents
Cost of feed.....	33 "
Cost of shipping.....	33 "
Freight, Commission, etc.....	18 "
		\$1.38 "

These figures show the total cost of some chickens per pair which were shipped to Mr. James Riddin, St. John's market, Liverpool, England, and which met with a ready sale at a light price (eleven cents) per pound. As they weighed eleven pounds per pair they were actually sold for one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair—just think for one moment—one dollar and seventy-six cents for a pair of chickens in England, and yet it is only a fair market price there, and the profits are equally as good if not better on turkeys, geese and ducks. Mr. Riddin wrote as follows about the shipment: "I was greatly surprised at the all round excellence of your small experimental shipment of Canadian capons (chickens). On opening the cases the birds were found to be in beautiful condition, and presented a most salubrious appearance. After the birds were uncased I hung one to find out how long it would retain its bright appearance, and found that it became milky white in color as soon as the bird had dried out of the chilled state; today, five days later, it is as nice looking as a fresh killed bird. I think the price obtained will both please and pay you. It is a fair market price."—THREE FIRMS ALONE INTIMATED THEIR ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO HANDLE ABOUT TWO THOUSAND CASES PER WEEK AT GOOD PRICES.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE shows the difference in weights of representative chickens killed before being fattened and similar chickens after being fattened for thirty-six days—

With feathers off.....	Before fattening.....	After fattening.....
	3 lbs. 8 oz. 16 lbs. 4 oz.	

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

(Continued from Page Three.)

in paying \$3,500 for an ornamental collection of birds, and that is not the only expenditure that will be necessary on this account. This bill makes provision for expending \$1,500 on a suitable building or room for the collection, and as he told the provincial secretary, we would soon be face to face with a necessity of erecting a building specially to hold and preserve the collection which the province is acquiring. The newspapers had made it appear that he favored such a building, but that was incorrect. He merely pointed out to what the government's source would inevitably lead. This collection will cost \$5,000 now and other expenses will be necessary from time to time.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that he would guarantee that the Boardman collection could be sold at any time for \$7,000 or \$8,000, twice what the government had paid for it. Hon. Mr. Hill said that he was surprised at the leader of the opposition taking exception to this item, as he was the last member of the house whom he would have expected to do so. He did not believe that the hon. member was sincere in his criticism, or that he was really opposed to the purchase of the Boardman collection. He only used this item as a pretext

for dragging the bridges of Sunbury Co. into the discussion. The bill was agreed to. Bill 75, an act in aid of the establishment of an agricultural school for the maritime provinces, was agreed to, as was also Bill 68, an act better to define the term in real estate and "personal estate" in the St. John city assessment law, 1899.

Bill 73 was considered in committee of the whole. Hon. Mr. Tweedie explained, in reply to questions by Mr. Hason, that by the act of 1896 authority was given to issue bonds to the amount of \$400,000 for the erection of permanent bridges. Bonds to the extent of \$200,000 had already been issued. In addition to this there had been an expenditure of about \$120,000 on permanent bridges, which is as yet unprovided for. The present is not a favorable time for floating long term bonds, and by the bill under consideration the government seeks authority to issue short term 4 per cent. debentures, redeemable in not more than five years, and without a sinking fund. There is yet about \$80,000 to be spent on permanent bridges, and when this is expended there will be no more money available without further authority from the legislature. As he had informed the house in his budget speech, an attempt was made last year to float bonds, but the money markets were unfavorable and he believed that in five years' time there would be

a better demand for long term provincial debentures. In fact, since he had delivered his budget speech he had had an offer at 90 for the bonds for which the best previous offer was 84 1/2, and more than this, he had received a letter from Boston stating that his budget speech had been read by financiers there and that when he offered the bonds for sale they would like to tender. This was the first time that an offer had been received from the United States for provincial debentures. Hon. Mr. Pugsley said that the bonds of St. John city were exempt from taxation if held in the city, and he suggested to the provincial secretary a similar provision with respect to the bonds of the province. Hon. Mr. Tweedie replied that he could not adopt that suggestion without further consideration. His present impression was that it would not be wise to do so, but that the finances of the province should stand for themselves. The bill was agreed to. Bill 83, to amend chapter 100 of the Consolidated Statutes of rates and taxes, was committed, and progress reported with leave to sit again. House adjourned at 6 p. m.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Ready for cooking.....	5 "	2 "	11 "	6 "
After being cooked and left cool two days.....	3 "	8 "	9 "	2 "
Bones.....	1 "	2 "	1 "	11 "
Edible portion.....	2 "	6 "	7 "	6 "

RAISING POULTRY PAYS.

The above table shows it pays better to fatten them, and the above memo. of sale shows it pays best to ship them to England. The shipment sent to Mr. James Riddin, St. James market, Liverpool, above described, brought one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair, the farmer sold them to the shipper for fifty-four cents per pair, which is above the average price. The shipper then spent another fifty-four cents per pair fattening them, paying freight charges, cold storage charges and commission for selling them and then put in his pocket a clear net profit of sixty-eight cents. The Canadian farmer who sold the chickens to the shipper had to make his profit out of the fifty-four cents, and every Canadian farmer today is making his profit out of chickens at about the same price and often he does not get more than thirty cents per pair; can anything be clearer than that the farmer is failing to make enormous profits? The company intends to mend this condition of affairs.

POSSIBILITY OF SUCCESS.

The formation of this Company is one of the natural outgrowths of the great and wonderful cold storage system. Before "cold storage" became known, it would have been an impossibility to carry on this great business but now, the great success of cold or chilled storage is the maker of this enormous business which will prove a blessing and a money maker for its shareholders. Space will not permit giving a full description of the proposed arrangements to be made, of the receiving and shipping stations, abattoirs, cold storage plants, offices and agencies this Company will find it necessary to establish in Canada and England, or of the numerous employees it will have to engage to do the buying, killing, plucking, packing and shipping; the inspectors the Company will engage and carefully instruct to qualify them to inspect from time to time the farms of those raising poultry for the Company, and to give to the working shareholders such directions and assistance as may be deemed advisable to assist them to raise first class poultry.

THE HEAD OFFICE WILL BE AT HAMILTON, ONTARIO, and from there MR. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, THE EXPERIENCED MANAGER, will direct its affairs. Mr. Gilmore is already well known to many Canadians, but for those who do not know him and who would naturally like to know something of the man who is to direct the affairs of the Company in which they intend to invest their money, the following extract from a letter written by the celebrated F. W. FARMAN CO., LIMITED, the greatest pork packers and provision merchants and probably the oldest established firm of its kind in Canada, to the proposed bank of this Company, will be of interest: GENTLEMEN—AT THE REQUEST OF MR. W. S. GILMORE, WE WRITE TO ADVISE YOU THAT WE HAVE KNOWN HIM FOR YEARS AND HAVE HAD DURING THAT TIME CONTINUOUS BUSINESS DEALINGS WITH HIM AS ONE OF OUR CUSTOMERS. HE IS A PRACTICAL PROVISION DEALER AND BUTCHER OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE. HE IS ABOUT FIFTY SEVEN YEARS OF AGE, BUT ACTIVE AND PROGRESSIVE AND AS A JUDGE OF POULTRY, LIVE OR DRESSED, HE IS CERTAINLY THE EQUAL OF THE BEST IN HAMILTON. AS TO HIS PERSONAL CHARACTER, RESPECTABILITY AND INTEGRITY, WE BELIEVE HE IS FULLY TO BE RELIED ON FOR ANYTHING HE WILL UNDERTAKE.

The Canadian cheese trade brought to Canada something like nineteen million dollars during the year 1900. Our butter trade with England in 1894 amounted to only six hundred thousand dollars, in 1899 it had increased to about four million dollars, and a further increase of two million dollars has been projected for the butter trade this year. In 1891 the exports from Canada of bacon were a little over six hundred thousand, and in 1898 they had grown to eight and a half million dollars worth of pork, a tremendous increase in these few years. Who will say that the dressed poultry trade, considering the suitability of this country to raise poultry in the natural fondness of all English people particularly, for poultry as a food, has not a fair chance to become a worthy rival of our great cheese industry which has already reached about nineteen millions of dollars a year.

ADVANTAGE OF BEING A SHAREHOLDER.

1. TO SELL TO THE COMPANY. It is intended that the Company shall only buy from those who are shareholders and to buy birds raised or fattened by them, and any shareholder who allows his name to be used for the purpose of selling to the Company any chickens not so raised by himself or for him, will render himself liable to have his business connections with the Company ended peremptorily unless he has first the permission of the Company, which will be given only in case shareholders are not able to supply the demand, in which case shareholders will be appointed buyers to buy on commission.

2. SHAREHOLDERS will have the great advantage of careful instruction in the art of raising and fattening poultry which to every progressive farmer is in itself something greatly to be desired, as science enters largely into the breeding of poultry in large numbers correctly, this is a special advantage in view of the fact that Canada is likely soon to become possibly the greatest poultry raising country in the world.

3. THE SHAREHOLDERS besides selling to the Company will share in all the profits of selling in England. This Company will have no preference shares and no one will be given a preference, all shareholders in this Company must be in the same class and share alike, and his share of the profits will be in proportion to the amount of stock held by him.

4. ALL THE servants and employees of the Company will be chosen, as far as possible, from the shareholders and their families.

5. THE CAPITAL STOCK of this Company is divided into shares worth five dollars each, and of this only a limited number of shares are offered for public subscription, but no subscription will be accepted for less than ten shares (\$50). If you wish to become a shareholder lose no time, but send in your subscription at once, as the stock will be allotted in the order in which the applications are received and no stock will be held open for any one. Fill out the application form given below, be careful to state how many shares you want and the amount of money you enclose, sign your name to it and then fill in your address and send it by registered letter to Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, the President of the proposed Company, 9 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ontario, accompanied by a marked cheque, Post Office Order or Express Order for the full amount of your subscription, payable to the order of Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, President of the Company.

The promoters reserve the right to change the name of the proposed Company if the Government requests them to do so as a condition to the granting of Letters Patent under the Great Seal incorporating the proposed Company, and also at the same time to ask incorporation with any other amount of capital stock then named in their discretion.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

GIBSON ARNOLDI, Esq., President, The Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Ltd., 9 Toronto Street, Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I enclose you herewith \$..... in full payment for..... shares of fully paid and non-assessable stock in the Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited, which I wish allotted to me, as I wish to become a fully qualified shareholder and entitled to all the advantages of the Company as described in the above prospectus.

Your name.....
Your address.....

DIGBY.

DIGBY, March 25.—Howard Anderson, W. S. Troop, Jonathan Letteney and John Snow of Digby have bought the John Loring B. Haskell, 67 tons net, of Boston, and will use her in the fishing trade. She will sail under the United States flag, taking out a license here to enable her to buy bait and fishing supplies at Canadian ports. The Haskell arrived Sunday from Boston with a cargo of fertilizer, potatoes and fishing supplies for Digby merchants.

Sch. D. J. Melanson took on 40,000 feet of lumber from the mills of Tupper Ware and went to Annapolis to complete her cargo. She will carry 200,000 feet lumber to Porto Rico.

Owing to the non-arrival of Digby fishing vessels which were due last week, fish merchants have been obliged to import fresh fish from Boston. On Friday Short and Ellis received 10,000 lbs. fresh haddock, and on Saturday Syde & Cousins received 20,000 lbs. fresh haddock, which they will smoke for the finnan haddies market. The cause of delay of their own vessels was probably adverse winds.

Tug Marina has been replaced by the Freddie V., the former going to Yarmouth, where her owners, Cann & Co., will overhaul and fit her up for the summer season. Cann & Co. have their new wharf, which they are building near the head of the govern-

STEEL AIR RIFLE

Given for nothing only 10¢. Beautifully finished. Gives a range of 1000 yards. Accuracy of 1/2 inch at 1000 yards. This rifle is of the best make and most reliable. It is a perfect rifle and perfect accuracy. Write for particulars. Send 10¢ and we will send you the rifle. The rifle is a perfect rifle and perfect accuracy. Write for particulars. Send 10¢ and we will send you the rifle.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Following is a list of Canadian patents recently granted through the agency of Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal and Washington, D. C.

70,669—Dositheo Arbiqus, St. Placide, P. Q., potato harvester.

70,678—Hector Bourdoux, Montreal, P. Q., means for fastening grain cars doors.

70,680—Stanislas W. Laroche, Valleyfield, P. Q., stirrup attachment for beds and tables.

70,701—S. O. Cowper Coles, London, England, manufacture of reflectors.

70,717—Emilien A. Manny, Beauharnois, P. Q., life belts.

The "Inventor's Help," a 148 page book, containing practical information for inventors, the cost of patents in the principal countries of the world, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.

FREE GOLD RING

Get with a superb 24 karat gold ring. The ring is a perfect ring and perfect accuracy. Write for particulars. Send 10¢ and we will send you the ring. The ring is a perfect ring and perfect accuracy. Write for particulars. Send 10¢ and we will send you the ring.

SED TO NY, LTD. LTON, ONT. Manager FREE y Sun Farmer \$1.20. subscribers or to regular rate, and fone thly Journal, exlusive Provinces. It is ation of New Brns-Maritime Stock Breed best newspaper a Mari and Saturdays, eight well as foreign news. SERVICE ue makes it of especia VE CONDITIONS. ohn, N. B. MORRISON ED HIS PRACTICE. e and Throat Only. MAIN STREET. LIS BROWNE'S RODDYNE TED LONDON NEWS, of 26, 1886, says: nd which single medicine I take abroad with me, as generally useful, to the others, I should say never leave without it, plicability to the relief of simple ailments forms its ion." LIS BROWNE'S ODODYNE AT SPECIFIC FOR Dysentery, Cholera, sine Chlorodyne. Every well known remedy for ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, c., bears on the Govern-ment of the inventor— LIS BROWNE emists at 14, 2d. St., n. manufacturer. VENPORT 1st St., London, W. C. IS HERBRY GOVIN artnership heretofore exist- & Sharp, Commission Mer-chants by mutual consent on 11. It will be continued by Geo. N. stand, 5th A. City Market, pleased to receive consiga-Prudens to send, and guar-anteed returns at the best GEO. N. HERR, 5th A. City Market. ANTED nee Canadian and Foreign. Give you one of our 24 karat gold rings. The ring is a perfect ring and perfect accuracy. Write for particulars. Send 10¢ and we will send you the ring. The ring is a perfect ring and perfect accuracy. Write for particulars. Send 10¢ and we will send you the ring. THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.