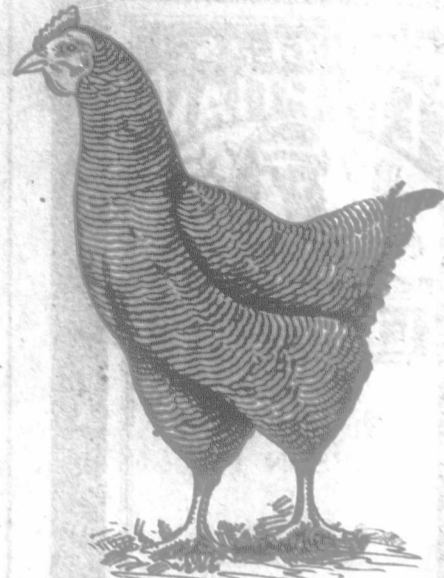


Kill the Poor Layers
 Market only strictly
 Fresh Eggs
 The Following Methods
 are Profitable



DEFEAT

- Lays less than 100 eggs
- Lack of proper foods
- Fertile eggs
- Regular gathering neglected
- Dirty, musty baskets
- Kept in warm place
- Slow and irregular marketing

Weed, Feed and Breed—But Weed Now

The hen that lays 100 eggs a year just pays her board. Hens must be well fed to lay. If a well-fed hen gets too fat she will never make a layer. She's like a fat dairy cow—a non-producer.

The rooster, unless kept for next year's breeding is too expensive a luxury to keep—and he'll help relieve the meat shortage if killed.

The market for the cull stuff promises to be good this month—and by marketing in June the distribution is more equalized.

By eating the poor layers the farmer gains in two ways—he cuts out the profit takers from his flock and he lowers the meat bill for his table.

The small farm flock of good layers is always more profitable and satisfactory than the large flock of poor layers.

It is estimated that 750,000 dozen of eggs are wasted each year in this Province alone by not following methods advocated in the accompanying calendar. This is a loss neither individuals nor the nation can afford at this time.

HOW TO WEED

The good layer of the yellow-legged breeds at this season loses the color from the feet and bill, these latter becoming almost white. The sleek plumaged, fat, yellow-legged hens are usually very poor layers. It will pay to cull them out now.

The abdominal cavity, or the space between the pelvic bones (situated under the tail) and the end of the breast, or keel bone, should be relatively soft and flexible. If it is full of hard fat the hen is usually a very indifferent layer.

As a rule, the earlier maturing pullets are the earlier and most profitable layers. By marketing these the best breeders may be selected.

In grading up a laying flock pure-bred eggs should be purchased. From the resultant chicks good female breeding stock may be secured. The male may be secured, in very many cases, in Ontario, from eggs secured by children taking part in school fairs. Watch the school fair winners this year.



VICTORY

- Lays over 100 eggs
- Carefully fed
- Infertile eggs
- Eggs gathered daily
- Baskets clean
- Kept in cool place
- Eggs sent to market quickly

The Hen That Lays is the Hen That Pays

The hen that laid 123 eggs in 1917 made the same profit as the 123-egg hen in 1914.

The hen that laid less than 123 eggs in 1917 made a smaller profit than in 1914.

The hen that laid more eggs than 123 made a larger profit than in 1914.

In view of the high price of feed can the farmer afford to keep the poor laying hens in 1918?

Given exercise, sour skim-milk, plenty of green feed and barley or oats (rolled) the farm flock of layers will give a good account of themselves.

It saves work to let the hens feed themselves—a hopper may be built at home without expense.

Only the well-fed, well-bred hens will be found in the very heavy producing class.

WHAT AND HOW TO FEED

Feed plenty of the feeds you have on hand. Hens prefer rolled oats and barley to whole grain. A ration of one-third each of oats, barley and cracked corn gives first-class results. Supply plenty of tender green feed, shade and clean drink. Water should be given in abundance and must always be clean and fresh. Barnyard water is extremely bad. Sour skim-milk is excellent.

Where the hopper plan of feeding is adopted on the farm, the labor problem is much reduced. If the hoppers are kept supplied with grain there will be much less danger of underfeeding and producing stunted chicks. In Bulletin 247 detailed plans with a bill of material are given.

Any additional information regarding the care, management, feeding, or any other phase of the poultry industry, will be gladly given. Write to the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Which Road Pays?

<p>JUNE</p> <p>Lost — one million dollars by faulty methods in poultry industry—much of it through careless handling of eggs.</p> <p>The rooster becomes a costly luxury—kill him now.</p> <p>Eat or sell [the poor layers—they are wasters.</p> <p>Cull the flock carefully once again.</p> <p>Only well-fed hens lay heavily.</p>	<p>Fresh Non-Fertile Egg</p>
<p>JULY</p> <p>The hen delivers a good egg. Do you?</p> <p>Gather eggs daily.</p> <p>Keep them in clean containers and in a cool place.</p> <p>Market regularly and quickly.</p> <p>Feed the lightweight cockerels for market.</p>	<p>Heated Egg Slow Marketing</p>
<p>AUGUST</p> <p>An egg does not improve with age.</p> <p>Those in found nests are better used at home.</p> <p>Sell Leghorn cockerels at 2 lbs. weight; sell heavier breeds at over 3½ lbs.</p> <p>Clean and whitewash house; destroys the mites.</p> <p>Lousy hens are poor producers.</p>	<p>Spot and Rot Entirely Wasted</p>

The Hot Weather Poultry Calendar

Ontario Department of Agriculture

Parliament Buildings, Toronto

Sir Wm. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture

Dr. G. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture

