

Or better, as we are discussing my own particular case, take our own average of 115 eggs. Subtract the 115 eggs required for running expenses and feed and this leaves 58 eggs, which, turned over to the profit account at 48 cents a dozen, is equal to \$2.82. Before this war we would have had 68 eggs for profit at say, 36 cents a dozen, or \$2.04 per hen."

Mr. Clarke admitted that his average production was greater now than it had been before the war, which might further account for his optimistic view of the present situation. "The feed situation is such, however," said he, "that I would advise every poultry man to keep only the limited number of hens that are required for breeding and to depend on pullets for laying. It will cost us to produce eggs at present feed prices for the month of December about \$1.82 a dozen for yearling hens and about 47 cents a dozen with Leghorn pullets. I am here figuring on a 37 per cent. production from the pullets. As a general rule we do not get a 40 per cent. production until February, and from then, of course, the cost per dozen will come down."

"What are you feeding your laying pullets?" I asked.

"We are feeding just the same as in other years," said Mr. Clarke. "We are feeding equal parts of oats, buckwheat, wheat and whole corn in the litter. We hopper feed with a dry mash of 200 lbs. bran, 100 lbs. corn meal, 100 lbs. flour, 100 lbs. gluten meal, and 100 lbs. beef scrap. Then the pullets have access to ground charcoal, oyster shell, green feed and water."

Mr. Clarke and I chatted over many other questions relating to the poultry business, in which we are both financially interested, and I went away satisfied that even in the present strenuous times the good poultry man has something more than a fighting chance to successfully conduct his business.—F. E. E.

### Do Your Hens Pay?

**A** CONVENIENT and simple form (to tell whether the flock is paying or not) has been worked out by the Poultry Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

This form, which may be hung up in the poultry house or the kitchen, provides space for marking down each day the number of eggs laid. It also indicates space for recording the number of eggs and poultry sold or eaten, also space to note the feed bought or taken from the farm, and columns for entering cash receipts, expenditures and balances.

The form is a convenient place to keep your poultry account each month, and may be had on application to the Poultry Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, free of cost, providing a duplicate copy be sent to the Poultry Division each month.

If you want to know what your hens are doing, write for them.

It would not be wise at this or any other time to keep a larger laying flock than there is accommodation for in the poultry houses. If the birds are housed in small flocks of 25 each, there should be five to six feet of floor space to each bird. In large flocks of 100 or more, so much floor space is not necessary but at least four square feet should be allowed for each laying fowl. We would advise, therefore, that our friend retain all of the good fowl that she can comfortably carry. If intelligently cared for, the results are sure.

**A CALL TO ACTION**  
Is sounded in this issue of Farm and Dairy. See page 15.

## Farm Management

### Cleaning Grain for Seed

By Jno. Fixter.

**I**N using a fanning mill one must be governed by the condition of the grain he is cleaning. As the different grains have different weights per bushel it is necessary not only to use different sized screens, but also to regulate the wind, shake and speed of the mill to suit the different weights and sizes of grain to be cleaned. The fanning mill will only separate grains or seeds of different sizes or weights. The wind is one of the most important factors.

The first thing to do is to examine the grain thoroughly, see what other grains, weed seeds, etc., there are in it, and make up one's mind as to the best way to clean them out.

In cleaning oats for seed, regulate the machine according to directions on the mill. The first operation consists of blowing out all the chaff. Most of the very small seeds will go through the screen under the hopper, but a certain amount will go through the screen in the lower shoe. To make a perfect job and to get all the larger weed seeds, such as vetches, cockle, wild buckwheat, or even wheat and barley that are not the same size and weight as oats, the grain must be put through once or twice more.

The second cleaning requires quite a different operation. The riddles are to be arranged as for cleaning wheat, and anything of the size and length of wheat should go through the riddles, and the large, long, heavy oats should go over the back of the machine. Care must be taken to see that the proper slant is on the riddles so as to carry the oats over, and all the other grain, etc., down under the mill. In regulating the wind and shake, use very little wind, as you do not want to blow any of the light seeds or small wheat or barley over with the oats; and have very little shake, so that the oats will not be stood on end and go through, but slide over the back of the machine.

In cleaning wheat for seed, after the chaff and small seeds are all removed, take out one or two of the wheat riddles, and open all the wind doors wide. Good plump wheat, weighing 60 pounds per bushel and over, will take more wind than the average fanning mill can supply. The good, heavy grain cannot be blown over, but all the lighter grains, also oats and anything might find their way over the back of the machine. Care must be taken to use conductors to carry the grain near enough to the back of the machine to give the wind a chance. When there is still some small grain or seeds left, it may be sometimes necessary to run the grain through twice. Should white caps in wheat (wheat hulls) be found troublesome to remove, select one of the long screens belonging to the lower shoe—just large enough to let the wheat through—place the screen directly under the hopper, and this will extend far enough back to carry the white caps out over the machine. This long screen will also be found most useful when cleaning oats, whenever there are thistle tops or joints of oat straw amongst the grain.

Many experiments have proven that careful fanning pays many times over for the trouble in cleaning the seed grain. You have pure, clean seed, free from weed seeds, and the longer and plumper seed produces heavier crops.

The basis of successful and profitable cattle feeding is the growing of high quality roughage in sufficient quantity on the farm.

### Our Made-to-Order Barn.

John Wicklowe, Kent Co., Ont.

**I**N selecting the style of barn we would erect, we took into consideration some of the following points: Frame work construction, clear space, neat appearance, trimmings, lighting, lightning protection and cost.

In the frame work of our metal barn the heaviest piece was just a 16-foot plank. Consider it against eight-inch timber from 30 to 40 feet long. Getting into timber for a barn is anything but pleasant work. We drew the frame and flooring in about 11 loads.

The construction of the metal barn is perfect, being braced with a patent brace sufficiently close to make it all that can be desired for durability. Regarding space, this is where the metal barn has a decided advantage over the frame type, as there are no beams of any kind from one end to the other. It is equipped with a car over that can be tripped any distance from the load, making it possible for one man to mow away the hay.

The most appearance of this barn is also apparent. On the inside, the

frame work, rafters, in fact all the wood work, is planned to a uniform thickness, making a clean, neat job. Rafters of ample size, braced by a special brace, give the barn a half pitch on the hip, making it roomy as well as easy to work in. The barn is painted. Frame work construction, the floor boards being covered with a piece made for that purpose. Ample eave troughs are furnished, to run the water to any corner of the barn desired.

We had two 60-inch roof lights, and two smaller gable lights put in, and also the granary light, and it is almost as light inside as it is outside. The makeup of the glass seems to spread the light well. Then there are the lightning cables at each corner, also the peak ventilators (and I might say here that they are bird proof). Lastly, but by no means least, is the price. I think we got a better barn at the price than we could have gotten had we built of timber frame. Moreover, it is a barn that does not need to be painted and, in these days, this is worthy of consideration. I believe the day is coming when the farmer or dairyman will welcome the metal made-to-order barn.



## Give Your Family New Joy and Life This Christmas

Christmas with its radiance of good cheer and rejoicing will soon be here. You can give to every member of your family a Christmas gift that will give them the joy of home; that will brighten the lives of the little ones and cultivate their finer qualities. Give your children an opportunity to study music properly. They will get the proper touch on an organ. There is no home music like a piano.

Make this Christmas Children's Day. Their happiness depends upon you.

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