

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.
Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holder of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA,
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

Produce More Eggs

By F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman.

Canada wants eggs and more eggs. Never were the prospects for a bigger demand and better prices more promising than right now.

In spite of this, with the cost of grain high and the prices for poultry meat good, the tendency will be for farmers and poultrymen to sell stock that should produce the high-priced eggs this winter. The fear is that eggs cannot be produced at a profit, but, though a good price can be obtained for the meat at present and high prices will have to be paid for the feed, eggs will be correspondingly high and eggs can be produced at a profit even with the high prices of grain, if proper conditions are supplied.

COST TO PRODUCE A DOZEN EGGS

Last winter at the Experimental Farm a pen of 100 pullets whose per cent egg yield by months ranged from 5 per cent in November to 50 per cent in April, an average of 27 per cent for the six months, produced eggs at a cost of 24 cts. per dozen. The percentage of egg yield determines more than anything else the cost of production, for instance, when the egg yield was 20 per cent the cost was 21 cts. per dozen, and at 40 per cent yield the cost was only 10 1/2 cts. per dozen.

This pen was selected as it was thought to be equal in production to an average farm flock. The average dozen eggs sold for 20 cts. more than the cost of feed required to produce it.

Each hen gave 99 cts. over cost of feed in the six months, which, though not large, shows that even at the high price of feed, eggs can be produced at a profit. The prices paid for grain were local Ottawa prices and were high. The price received for the eggs was 44 cts. per dozen. This was not as high as the local market and no higher than many farmers obtained during the same time. But the farmer in addition might cut down cost, for he has table scraps, milk and other feeds that may be used which were not available here. To make a profit this year, business methods must be adopted and a few suggestions that may help follow.

KILL ALL NON-PRODUCERS.

Keep only the best pullets for eggs and the best year old hens for breeding. For good chicks must be produced next

spring as well as eggs this winter.

More than ever will it be advisable to get rid of everything that does not produce. Market pullets not matured enough to start laying before early winter. Sell all the hens that are more than two years old, also all cockerels that are not intended for breeding purposes. If the cockerels can be kept until later and well fed, a bigger price will be obtained, but better sell all now than take up space required by the early pullets.

HOUSING.

See that the house into which the birds go is suitable. Have plenty of sunlight and fresh air. Keep all draughts out and be sure it is dry. See that the front of the house, from eighteen to twenty inches above the floor, has glass and cotton, one third glass to two thirds cotton. Make these windows so that they can be opened up every day if desired. Shut up all holes in every part of the house that might cause a draught. Double line the north side so as to give the hens greater protection while on roosts. If the house is inclined to be damp, more ventilation helps. It is also a good plan to put in a straw loft. If this cannot be arranged, because of the nature of the roof, tack slats below the rafters then stuff straw in between. See that the house is perfectly clean and free from mites, then get the pullets in at once.

Do not overcrowd. Give an average of five square feet of floor space to each bird of the heavy varieties and four to the lighter or Leghorn type. If there are too many pullets for the available space cull out the poorer ones. Fifty pullets with sufficient accommodation will give more eggs than sixty in crowded quarters.

FEEDING.

The question of feed is the hardest one to solve this year because practically all feeds are high. It will pay, to feed the pullets well from the start, though the hens might be fed more lightly till the middle of January. Where possible, use feeds grown on the farm. Good wheat screenings, shrunken wheat, barley, oats, or buckwheat, all make suitable feed. Clover and milk cover a multitude of feeds and cut down the cost. If these can be fed, animal foods such as beefscrap may be curtailed or dispensed with. High priced mashes may be eliminated and cheaper ground feeds such as bran substituted. Two or more of the grains may be mixed in equal proportion for the grain rations.

The mash may consist of ground barley and oats, or bran may be added. If grain has to be purchased cracked corn is as cheap as anything and makes a suitable addition to any grain ration. Bran is as cheap a food as one can buy for the mash.

The mash can be fed dry in a hopper or mixed with milk and fed moist once a day. Any table scraps should be used in the mash. If milk is not available, beef scrap or other animal food should be fed in the mash. In a good heavy litter, feed a mixture of the grain ration morning and night, allowing the hens sufficient grain so that they will always have some in the litter, but not so much that they can get a crop full without scratching for it. In the Prairie Provinces, there is considerable shrunken wheat available. Shrunken wheat if it is dry is as good a poultry food as wheat fit for milling purposes. Care must be taken, that it is not damp or otherwise spoiled. Shrunken wheat alone, if there is no other grain, will answer for the grain feed. For the mash, use bran, middlings or chopped oats. Elevator screenings, free from black seeds, make a good feed for either grain mash. If alfalfa or clover can be had, by all means give the leaves to the hens.

In Central Canada, Ontario and Quebec, grain is scarce and it is likely some will have to be purchased. If there is feed wheat from the west available, it should be used. Cracked corn may be purchased and other farm grains which may be on hand or purchased locally, such as barley and buckwheat, might be used. Bran can be used in mash feed and the good crop of clover in Ontario and Quebec will do much to cut down the cost of the ration. The clover may be fed dry or steamed and used in a mash.

In the Maritime Provinces where grain is usually purchased for the poultry, the same advice may be given as that for central Canada not forgetting the clover and milk. If small potatoes can be had for poultry feed they may be boiled and fed in the mash.

In every case, grit and shell should be before the layers at all times. In some localities the grit can be secured from the local gravel pit and in other cases sufficient lime can be secured to do with out the commercial shell. If neither of these is available they should be procured and as much given to the birds as they will eat.

It does not pay to stint the layers. If they do not get the feed they will not lay the eggs. As a rule, a laying hen will not get too fat. Therefore, feed the pullets well. If green cut bone is available and there is no milk, the former may be fed to the pullets at the rate of about half an ounce each per day. The proportion of grain and mash usually eaten is from two to four of grain to one of mash.

Deported At Rate Of 2,000 Daily

The Hague, Nov. 17, via London, Nov. 18.—The number of Belgians deported by the Germans up to date, according to information given to-day from a reliable source, apparently is between 30,000 and 40,000, and they are being deported at the rate of about 2,000 daily.

A "sameness" that is most enjoyable—the daily, unvarying goodness of a cup of "SEAL BRAND" COFFEE. It never fails to greet you with that same exquisite fragrance, amber clearness and delightful flavour, that win people with the first cup.

In 1/2, 1 and 2 pound tins. Whole-ground-pulverized—also fine ground for Percolators. Never sold in bulk. 134

CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.

Examine Your Printing Supply

Letter Heads

Note Heads

Bill Heads

Statements

Envelopes

Tags

Business Cards

Invoices

Ladies' & Gents' Calling Cards

Wedding Invitations

and Announcements

Tickets of all Kinds

Posters, Handbills Dodgers

Programmes

ALSO CARRIED IN STOCK

Road Taxes, School Taxes

Poor and County Rates

Deeds, Mortgages

Bonds and Bills of Sale

Receipts and Notes in

Books of 50 each

THE DISPATCH OFFICE