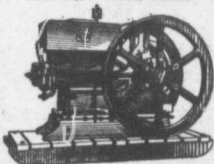


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A Study of Prices

It is interesting to study the difference in prices which breeders ask for stock, eggs or baby chicks. For example, what is a fair price for a May hatched Leghorn pullet in October? Naturally, much depends on her breeding, but as a matter of fact, more depends on the seller. Assume that the pullet is a pure bred fowl from a good laying strain, but without fancy points, is she worth \$1 to \$2? It is self-evident that if the man who raised her (with feed \$4 per 100 pounds) paid his advertising, printer's and postage bills, gets less than \$1.50 for her, that he can not long make expenses, for he doesn't value his time and work at anything to speak of. It is admitted that \$3 is about the minimum cost of raising a pullet to the age of 18 months, even under the best of conditions, and that charge is for feed alone. Judging then from the cost side, a good, vigorous pullet should be worth \$2 at six to seven months of age.

Considering it from the production side, the pullet well cared for should lay 150 eggs at an average value of four cents each, or \$6 for her year's work. Valuing her at \$2 and the cost of feeding at \$2.50, which is rather low for any breed but a Leghorn, the buyer would have made \$1.50 net profit on an original investment of \$2, and he still has the yearling hen on hand, worth fully what she cost originally for breeding purposes. Pullets at \$3 for good, vigorous laying stock should be a splendid investment this coming fall to any one who will care for them properly. Select pullets will naturally cost proportionately more according to quality.

Prospective buyers can afford to buy nothing but first-class stock from well established strains, for in no other way can they be assured of full value for the investment.—Rose Comb White Leghorn Club Bulletin.

Shipping License for Eggs

WOULD you kindly advise me as to whether or not a farmer shipping his own eggs to a packing company in this country requires a license from the Canada Food Board?—S. J. B., Richmond Co., Que.

We have received advice from the Canada Food Board as follows: "Farmers are not required to obtain licenses from the Canada Food Board to ship their own eggs or butter to a packing company, retailer or consumer."

Head Lice in Chickens

THE chicks should be gone over for lice—the head lice are the worst. If the brooder and the surroundings are kept clean as possible there should not be any fear of head lice. Should they appear, however, an application of ointment of some kind should be used at once. If this is not available, use vaseline, olive oil or sulphur and lard. Every head will have to be gone over and the treatment will have to be repeated in a week. It is a troublesome task to go over several hundred young chicks, but it must be done, each head by itself. Rub the paste well into the scalp and around the ears. Some use coal oil, but it is too severe and has been known to kill the chicks as well as the lice.

Head lice in chicks are sometimes hard to locate. The chicks may be listless, getting thin, wings down, feathers ruffled, and dying off one by one. Upon examining the heads one can see nothing running around, and all that appears is what looks like young feathers sprouting out of the head. To make sure that they are there, take some of the ointment and

apply thoroughly to the head. Put the chick in a box and examine in a few minutes time. The young feathers will be gone and large bodied lice will be running for their lives. The "feathers" were the abdomens of the lice, the head and rest of the bodies being buried into the head of the chick eating away at the tissue. It takes only a few days to have a whole flock cleaned out. Absolute cleanliness is the best preventive.

Summer Suggestions

DURING the summer months it is best to produce only infertile eggs. This will enable poultry keepers to sell all the male chicks, saving their feed and producing eggs which will keep better and market to a great advantage. To produce the best market eggs during the summer, all male birds should be disposed of. No broody hen should be allowed to sit on the eggs. Clean nests must be provided. Eggs must be gathered marketed every few days. Also all cracked, soiled or mishapen eggs had better be used at home, and only large, uniform, clean, fresh eggs sold.

Lice and mites will multiply and thrive in hot weather. Be on guard. Spray with a three per cent solution of any coal-tar disinfectant to kill mites. Lice can be destroyed entirely by treating hens with sodium fluoride. Put the white powder on in pinches all over the bird's body. Milder of above treatments must be repeated in ten days.

The little chicks need shade and protection from the heat. Give them some shady grounds or build some frames, cover with old sacks and place on logs to protect them from the heat of the sun. They will thrive better. Be sure they get plenty of fresh water during the hot days.—P. F.

HORTICULTURE

Potato Spraying Demonstrations

DURING the early summer of 1917, several makes of potato-spraying machines were secured for experiments at the Charlottetown Experimental Station. A contest was arranged, and the dates on which the several sprayings would be applied were advertised in the local papers.

A number of interested persons attended practically every demonstration. On the 28th of August, 1,300 people visited the Station, and the majority went to the potato field to see the work of the different machines. Late blight occurred in many parts of the Province early in the season, and the check plots that were not sprayed at this Station showed very plainly that quite a bad attack of the disease was present.

The contest was carried on in duplicate, with Green Mountain potatoes. Four applications were made to each plot. The total cost of applying the bluestone and lime included the cost of both man and horse labor. Unsprayed check rows were left at intervals throughout the field for purposes of comparison. Long before potato digging time, anyone could pick out these by their dead, disease-infected tops. The following results were obtained:

(1) A four-row, horse-power machine with one nozzle spraying down from the top and one on either side of the row, applied 89 gallons of 4:4:4 Bordeaux at a cost of \$1.65 per application without poison. The plots yielded at the rate of 194 bushels of marketable potatoes, or 52 bushels more marketable potatoes than the corresponding unsprayed check, giving a net gain over the total cost of spraying, of \$32.40 per acre.

(2) A four-row horse-power machine with one nozzle spraying down on the foliage of each row, applied 55

gallons of the same Bordeaux per acre, at a cost of \$1.00 per application. These plots yielded at the rate of 161 bushels of marketable potatoes, or 24 bushels more of saleable potatoes than the corresponding check, giving a net gain over the cost of spraying of \$14.80 per acre.

(3) A four-row hand machine with one nozzle spraying down, and one nozzle spraying through the leaves on the side, applied 40 gallons of the same Bordeaux at a cost of \$1.00 per application, per acre. These plots yielded at the rate of 193 bushels of marketable potatoes, or 52 bushels more saleable potatoes than the corresponding check, giving a net gain, after deducting the total cost of spraying, of \$35 per acre.

(4) A four-row hand machine with one nozzle spraying down on each row, applied 26 gallons of the same Bordeaux at a cost of 70¢ per application. These plots yielded at the rate of 135 bushels of marketable potatoes, or 19 bushels more saleable potatoes than the corresponding check, giving a net gain after deducting the total cost of spraying, of \$11.45 per acre. Marketable potatoes were valued at 75¢ per bushel. The foregoing contest clearly demonstrates the advantage of thorough spraying, and the necessity of spraying the 1918 crop.

Orchard and Garden Notes

SPRAY potatoes early to keep ahead of the blight and bugs.

Do not cultivate when the soil is wet, but just as soon as it works

Clean straw around the strawberry plants and between the rows will keep the berries clean.

Appraise and otherwise flowering shrubs may be pruned now, although ten days earlier would have been a better time.

Frequent cultivation is of much more value than we realize, and it keeps the weeds down and a dust blanket over the soil.

Before moving a plant, thoroughly wet the soil about it and take a ball of earth with it.

Arsenate of lead or paris green are good remedies to use against chewing insects. When paris green is used it is well to add an equal quantity of lime to prevent injury to the foliage.

Kill the weeds before they start to grow. This is best done in the garden by a hand cultivator, garden rake or a five-tined garden fork.

Shades should be put around the plants about one foot high. Sometimes stakes are set when the plants are put in. Keep the plants thinned to three or four stalks. The more stalks, the smaller will be the flowers.—L. E. Roy Cady.

Plant for the Future

By A. M. Metcalf.

"I had room for only one apple tree I would plant it," once remarked a venerable horticulturist. "Mr. J. A. Jones," he said, "was one of the boys on the back benches around the stove but that remark stuck in my memory and when, years later, we got a farm of our own after several years of horse renting, we immediately began to plant for an orchard and a model fruit garden. Every year since we have planted a new tree at least. Some of them are now bearing and we have an orchard that adds several hundred dollars to the value of our farm and which will soon be adding a goodly sum to our income. In addition to apples, we have planted at a cost of \$1.65 per application without poison. The plots yielded at the rate of 194 bushels of marketable potatoes, or 52 bushels more marketable potatoes than the corresponding unsprayed check, giving a net gain over the total cost of spraying, of \$32.40 per acre.

So far we have gotten the greatest returns from our fruit garden, which occupies about one eighth of an acre at the side of the house. We have selected our varieties so as to have a succession of fruit, right from spring to fall. We have strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, and a garden of bush fruits such as gooseberries and

black, white, fruit garden house, so good fresh apple is not late, but each year for sale sum work expense have to the how value to union it has the joy of that the house since starting of the chard.

Cultiv THE big potato cultivator. It is a great harrow come up. The young weeds germinated. It is a trained a firm can be kept are quite a to harrow it the afternoon potato sprout afternoon they will not break harrow is used the growing over them week and given after the crust and which is so Douglas May

Cows, Hog

(Contin

must pay for its high to make said Mr. Jack drainage is

The Swi

is unlike the any other fa here that the for the prove first experience der the Direc Director Gene tain that the spread cholera neighborhood, been laid off entire hog po quarantined a of the surplus restrictions no hogs from for breeding however, legis whereby coun permit of the double serum "The merit venting hog lately proven here." Mr. J. A. Jones, using the dou can keep our ture that they at any time by letting, however, with restrict nuisance."

Honoring do practice in the United States. at the River a 30 acres of h said Mr. Jack ed well. It u we will do it to have a good corn field. M would be to p and finish the starting with cottonseed mix increase gradual petties of the