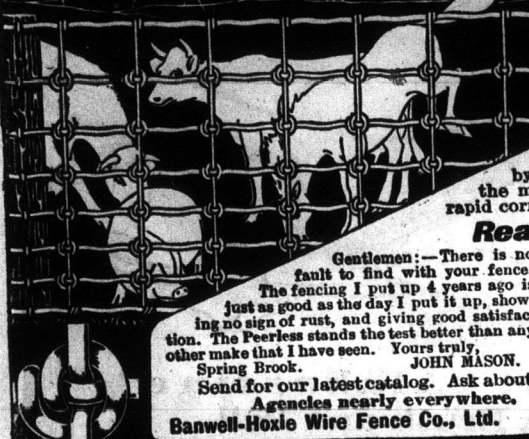


PEERLESS - PERFECTION



The Fence That's Locked Together

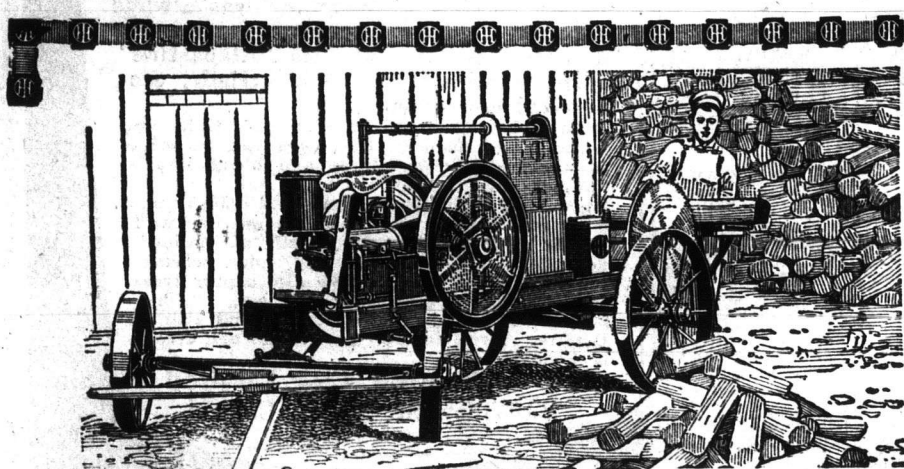
The attacks and onslaughts of animals can't face it. It's strong, yet springy. Manufactured from Open Hearth steel galvanized wire. When made by this process, impurities are burned out of the metal, removing one of the chief causes of rapid corrosion or rusting.

Read What Others Say

Gentlemen:—There is no fault to find with your fence. The fencing I put up 4 years ago is just as good as the day I put it up, showing no sign of rust, and giving good satisfaction. The Peerless stands the test better than any other make that I have seen. Yours truly, JOHN MASON, Spring Brook.

Gentlemen:—I have been in the fence business for ten years, and I find no fence like the Peerless, both for galvanizing and workmanship. I consider it equal, if not superior to any other make of fence on the market today. I have always found the Banwell-Hoxie Fence Co. people of their word. Yours respectfully, MACK, LILLIS, Glenburnie, Ont.

Send for our latest catalog. Ask about our poultry fencing and ornamental gates. Agents wanted in open territory. **Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.** Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.



Put the Load Where It Belongs

IF you are to make the most of your time and opportunities, you must have efficient tools to work with. You have enough hard, tiresome work without wasting your time and energy in such jobs as wood-sawing, water-pumping, grindstone-turning, and the like. Use an I H C engine to furnish power for such work. In far less time, the wood is sawed, the stock watered, the tools sharpened, all at one-tenth the expense of hand work. Put the heavy load where it belongs. Buy and use an

I H C Oil and Gas Engine

and save money as well as hard work. It is the cheapest engine you can buy—because it costs less per year of service than others. It is so simple that it is practically troubleproof. Perfect combustion makes it economical.

I H C oil and gas engines operate on gas, gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, distillate, alcohol. Sizes are 1 to 50-horse power. They are built vertical, horizontal, portable, stationary, skidded, air cooled and water cooled. Sawing, pumping, spraying outfits, etc. I H C oil tractors, 12 to 60-horse power for plowing, threshing, etc.

Look over an I H C engine at the I H C local agent's place of business. Learn from him what it will do for you, or, write the nearest branch house for catalogues.

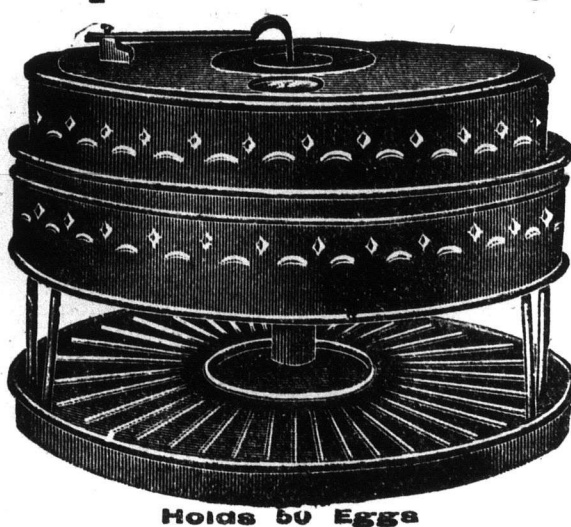


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The Sow and Her Litter

When a litter appears, the food of the sow should be changed, the middlings or coarse toppings being usually preferred, and on this food the youngsters quickly learn to feed until they are fit for weaning, when the food is gradually changed to barley meal or whatever the farmer prefers. Much, however, depends upon the type and quality of the sow. She should be large, with broad loins, a long body, deep flank, a good udder, with a full complement of teats, and head and ears rather lengthy than too short. However much we may admire the short-headed pig with prick ears, she is less prolific and apt to lay on fat without a sufficient complement of lean, and to lay it on, too, on the least profitable part of the carcass. It is well that the history of a breeding sow should be obtained, especially as regards her milking properties, her aptitude to fatten, and her constitution, but whether she is pure-bred or not, she should be mated with a boar of equally good practical pedigree. It is more important that the sow should be large than the boar should possess his qualification. The cost of feeding depends to some extent upon the size of the pig, but one thing is quite certain, that the food should not be stinted; when with her pigs the sow should be supplied with all she

cows considered the highest, prove in the test to be the lowest.

3. Cow testing saves good cows from being beefed; they are found to be profitable when actual yield and cost of feed are considered, and it shows that many fine-looking cows do not bring in much cash from the factory.

4. Cow testing helps to discover the great difference in persistency of flow and it brings to notice the slightest variation in flow and urges one to see to the cause of shrinkage.

B.—Herds as a Whole.

1. Cow testing helps to increase the total yield of milk and fat from the same number of cows.

2. Cow testing brings in larger returns from fewer cows.

3. Cow testing helps to build up a profitable herd quickly because heifers can be selected from the best cows.

C.—Feed.

1. Cow testing allows more discrimination in feeding.

2. Cow testing emphasizes the benefit of liberality in feeding succulent, digestible foodstuffs.

3. Cow testing abundantly proves that it pays handsomely to give dairy cows the best of care and kind treatment; this includes regularity as to milking, protection from cold, and the supply of good water.



Piggy at Breakfast

needs, and the young pigs as well; when without them grazing and a few handfuls of grain daily, whether barley, maize or beans, will frequently be found sufficient to keep her in good condition.

One of the most important points in pig-breeding is to get together a number of first-class breeding sows and to take care to keep them and the best of their progeny, which should be gradually improved. One object should be to get off the young pigs as early as possible and to keep them going from birth. It is necessary to be more or less tied to time in order to obtain two litters in a year, but it is equally important that the second should be sufficiently early to enable the young pigs to be sold before the advent of the cold weather, when they frequently fail to thrive. "Canadian Farm."

Benefits of Cow Testing

The following good reasons why every dairy farmer should commence and continue the system of cow testing have been classified:

A—Individual Cows

1. Cow testing enables one to find out the poorest cows, those not paying for their feed, so that they may be got rid of.

2. Cow testing shows that many cows considered only average are really the best in the herd, and that many

D.—The Dairyman Himself.

1. Keeping records makes one more observant of all those little details that go to make up success.

2. Because cow testing develops this faculty of observation and induces reading and study, we are becoming far better dairymen.

3. The employees take more interest in tested cows, consequently they give them better attention and get more milk.

4. Cow testing increases one's love for good cows, and creates infinitely more pleasure in the work of the farm.

5. Financially, cow testing is of very great benefit; young bulls sell for higher prices; cows sell for double the old prices when buyers see records.

Never Tease the Horses

Teasing, tickling and beating a horse should never be practised. Very often when the team is being rested for a few minutes, the driver amuses himself by teasing them. Horses are very sensitive animals, and such treatment only serves to keep them "on edge" and deprives them of the rest which the driver thinks they are enjoying. They seldom appreciate the joke. It would be far better if the driver's time were employed raising the collar or rubbing the perspiration off from under the collar. Beating tends to make the horse