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Ware's Grain Binder

Orders taken for Ware's Grain Binder at our shop, 100 James St., Winnipeg. This attachment can be applied to the McCormick Harvester by removing the knotter. It binds without a knot by aid of a metallic clip and will save half of the twine bill if the new flax binder cord is used.

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The Ness Ayrshire is noted for quality and production, as well as for show-ring records. I have at present for immediate sale a large number of really first-class animals, all ages, both sexes, and my prices on them are very reasonable. See my herd at the summer fairs, or write me your wants. I have also a few high class Clydesdales to Offer at attractive prices and terms.

ROWLAND NESS, Lake View Stock Farm, De Winton, Alta.

CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

A choice lot of young heifers, also a few young bulls, ready for service in Spring, for immediate sale. These all from pure-bred prize-winning stock. Clydesdale stallions at very moderate prices.

GLENALMOND STOCK FARM C. F. LYALL, STROME, ALTA.

POTATOES WANTED

With new potatoes coming in, market is steadily declining. It will pay you to ship us early to obtain highest market price.

J. A. GOWLER PRODUCE CO.
159 Portage Avenue Winnipeg, Man.

OATS

We want all the good oats we can get right now, as we have a big demand for Winnipeg consumption.

It will pay you to communicate with us before disposing of your oats, as we can pay you better price from numerous points than obtainable elsewhere. Write or wire today.

LAING BROS., WINNIPEG

PIN MONEY FOR CLEVER WOMEN can be earned by a few hours a week devoted to representing The Guide. Let us tell you how lots of other women are meeting success. Write to The Circulation Manager, THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Royal Visit

During the recent visit of the King and Queen of Denmark to the Court of St. James, the outstanding feature was the Royal Banquet at Buckingham Palace, and at this most interesting function the two features that impressed the visitors and those privileged to be present were the wonderful gold plate comprising not only the domestic service of Buckingham Palace, but also the magnificent and historic plate of Windsor Castle.

Next to this was the magnificent lace worn by persons of high rank, and it is interesting to note that in point of value the Gold Service sank into insignificance. It is common to say "Worth its weight in gold," but let us not forget that Queen Mary is possessed of lace that is worth forty-seven times its weight in solid gold sovereigns, and to note that at the time of Queen Elizabeth this priceless lace was sold for but a few shillings a yard.

During recent years the manufacture of lace has taken a new lease of life and foremost among the British lace makers are those of Buckinghamshire, which for seven centuries has been noted for this product.

Opportunity to secure the genuine Buckingham hand-made lace is afforded by the Buckingham Cottage Workers' Associatian and any lady interested may obtain an interesting history of the Buckingham lace together with descriptions and prices of the articles made by these cottage workers, by applying to Mrs. Gertrude Armstrong, Olney, Bucks, England.—Advertisement.

a like amount to the second exhibit. The idea of the distance qualification is to put all societies who have to send goods by express or freight in a class by themselves and not compel them to compete with societies who can take their exhibits by wagon.

Over $1,000 in prizes are offered and every year a goodly part of this goes to exhibitors outside the vicinity of Winnipeg. A special invitation is extended to flower and vegetable growers all over the province to share in the awards next September.

SYSTEM IN HANDLING EGGS

Very opportunely at this time, when an attempt is being made in many quarters to control to a certain extent some of the numerous wastes on the farm, Circular No. 23 on "Improving the Farm Egg" has been issued by the Poultry Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College. In view of the fact that so much can be done by farmers with very little trouble towards bringing egg production to a higher and more profitable level if only a little careful attention is paid to a few simple details, the substance of the circular dealing with this matter is given herewith:

It is estimated that one and a half million dollars are annually wasted in the Canadian egg trade on account of the improper methods followed in producing, handling and marketing the farm eggs. A large percentage of this loss could be done away with if the farmers would follow a few simple rules.

The first and most important thing to do is to remove or separate the roosters from the hens, or kill them off, as soon as the hatching season is over. Hens will lay just as well, if not better, when the males are removed. The eggs also will be better, as they are non-fertile. If the eggs are fertile and a broody hen sits on them overnight the eggs begin to hatch, or if the weather is warm the eggs will also start to hatch. The greater part of the "bad eggs" on the market are eggs that have started to hatch, so by removing the roosters but very few "bad eggs" will be sold. Fertile eggs cannot, under the present system of marketing reach the consumer in first class condition during the months of July, August and September; the weather is too warm and it takes too long from the time they are laid until they reach the consumer's table. They become heated and spoil very quickly. Then again, if these eggs go into cold storage they will not keep but have to be candled out during the winter season as "mouldy eggs" and "spot rots." Thousands of dozens are annually wasted in this way.

By producing non-fertile eggs this loss is done away with. Such eggs will keep better and never spoil during the warm weather. They can be placed in cold storage in the summer and taken out in the winter in almost as good condition as fresh eggs. Since the germs are not fertilized there is no danger of the eggs becoming heated and starting to hatch; they will, therefore, keep far better than the fertile eggs. This is the class of eggs we want our farmers to produce. Therefore, the first and most important step to take in producing better farm eggs is to kill off the old roosters.

Further steps in the improvement of the farm egg are to produce the eggs under sanitary conditions. By this we mean keeping the hen house clean, using clean nesting material and feeding good clean food. The broody hens should also be separated and broken up. This is a comparatively easy matter—simply take a box with a slatted bottom and raise it off the floor so as to allow a free circulation of air under the body of the hen. If she cannot generate any heat under her body she will soon be broken off. The slats should be quite narrow and placed about an inch and a quarter apart. Put the hen in this box and feed lightly for three days, and then let her out again. This is all the treatment required. The eggs should be gathered twice a day during the summer and kept in a cool place at a temperature of between 40 deg. and 55 deg. Use only clean pails or baskets for keeping the eggs and keep them away from all materials having an offensive odor. It is important that everything surrounding the eggs be absolutely clean. An egg becomes tainted very quickly on account of the shell being porous. Any dirt or filth adhering to the outside of an egg will cause mold to grow inside and the egg thus spoils in a short time. If there is a lack of nesting material in the nests the eggs often break and the other eggs in the nest become smeared. Such eggs, if not properly cleaned, will rot very quickly.

Before the eggs are marketed they should be candled so that only absolutely good eggs will be sold. Eggs can be easily tested or candled by darkening a room with tar paper over the windows. Cut a small round hole in the paper and hold each egg up to this. If the egg is clear and has a small air space it is a new laid egg. A stale or old egg has a large air space and a cloudy yolk. Heated eggs, cracked eggs and other inferior eggs can be determined at a glance. All the eggs should be graded as to size and color and all the small eggs should be used at home. The standard weight of a dozen market eggs is twenty-four ounces. The eggs should be marketed at least twice a week during the summer season. Only good strong cases and clean, serviceable fillers should be used for shipping eggs to market.

In outlining the various things to do in improving the farm egg, we know that there are a few points which need attention before the farmer can realize the prices for high class eggs which they should have. In this connection it might be stated that the eggs go thru too many middlemen's hands before they reach the consumer, and each one is endeavoring to secure at least a reasonable margin of profit. The route from the farm to the consumer's table must be shortened. Then there is the lack of discrimination in regard to quality. Practically not a single country store pays a premium on guaranteed eggs. This is wrong and is probably the most serious drawback to the improvement of the egg trade. If the farmers cannot get the price for their guaranteed eggs at the local stores that they should have, they should organize and ship to the larger markets where a premium will be paid for high class eggs. Why should the farmers receive only 15 cents a dozen for their eggs at the local store when the consumers in the larger cities have to pay 25 cents for those same eggs ten days later? Simply because the system of marketing is wrong and the farmers are not organized. On the Winnipeg markets guaranteed new laid eggs, stamped on the large end, sell at from two to five cents a dozen more than the ordinary eggs. If the farmers would simply organize a co-operative egg circle, produce their eggs as herein outlined, and in addition guarantee each egg to be new laid and non-fertile, they could increase the revenue from the egg basket at least twenty per cent.

There is a very good demand on all the larger markets for just this class of eggs, but a second grade article has to take its place until the producers are educated how to get better farm eggs. We find that the consumers are willing to pay a few cents a dozen more for eggs of a quality that can be relied on in preference to buying eggs of questionable quality. Any farmer alone could develop a splendid trade for guaranteed new laid eggs, but the cost of marketing on a co-operative basis would be less than for each producer to market his own eggs. Then, too, by co-operation, the producers can secure trade which one alone could not get, and quantity as well as quality can be supplied.

If the farmers of this western country would each conduct a systematic campaign for a better farm egg on his own farm, and then get together and properly organize for handling and marketing the farm eggs, we would in a few years have the standard of the egg trade a good deal higher than it is at the present time.

Any questions on poultry raising will be answered free of charge by the Poultry Department, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Canada.

NO REASON TO CHANGE SEED

The belief was strongly held years ago that farm crops are improved by a change of seed from one locality to another. There are today many who have a lingering faith in the practice, tho results at the experimental farms do not give any support to the theory. Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has paid some attention to the matter in his work with grains, and in his latest report says that upward of thirty varieties of farm crops have been grown there continuously from nineteen to twenty-five years without any change of seed whatever from one farm to another. These include a number of varieties of oats, six-rowed barley, two-rowed barley, hulless barley, winter wheat, common spring wheat, durum spring wheat and potatoes.

In practically all cases the yields per acre in recent years have been greater than those during the earlier part of the experiment. Taking the average of all the varieties included in this test at Guelph, it is found that the yield instead of decreasing has increased somewhat as the years have advanced. The soil on which these varieties have been grown has changed but little in fertility, and no plant selection has been used in this particular test. A large number of leading farmers are realizing the fact that in very many cases they are able to grow the same varieties for a considerable period of time without any change of seed, providing proper care is taken in growing varieties suitable for the soil, in the careful selection of seed, and in the cultivation of the land.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association is working largely on the basis that by the careful selection of seed the crop of an old standard variety can be improved by continuous selection, and that the high qualities of newly bred varieties obtained from the experiment stations can be maintained for many years by the method of selection which they recommend. From experiments which have been conducted at Guelph during the last quarter of a century it seems quite possible to grow the same varieties for a considerable length of time without change of seed, providing care is taken in the selection of the seed, and in the growing of the crop.

While minimizing the value of seed change, Prof. Zavitz advocates rotation of crops, and considers it is one of the problems which requires further emphasis. No one who gives the question of rotation of crops careful study can but feel that there is still a great lack in the practical application of this question on many of the farms. Some of the crop growers do not give the question of rotation enough consideration, and others do not know just how to work out the rotation that is best for their own particular circumstances. Crop rotation is a subject that will apply equally well to all circumstances. There are no conditions, however, in which one certain rotation will not give decidedly better results than some other rotations that might be followed. It is therefore, of the greatest importance that the individual farmers give the matter their very careful consideration. It would pay them handsomely to spend evenings in thinking over and discussing the requirements of the farm so as to furnish the most satisfactory results. There will be different factors which will decide the most profitable crop—proximity to market, quality of soil, water supply and labor available.