



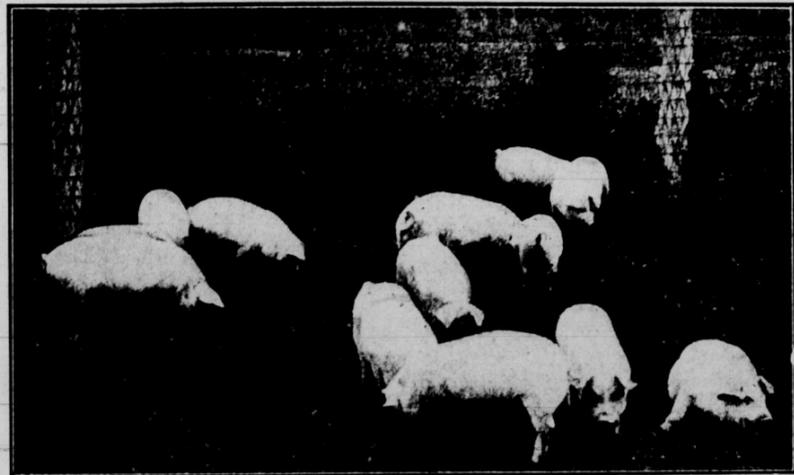
## Glencarnock Champion Angus Cattle

Glencarnock Victor II,  
Champion Steer  
Chicago 1913

**To Breed Champions Sow the Seed of Champions**

We have a splendid lot of young bulls of approved breeding at reasonable prices. Also a few good heifers in calf to our famous stock bulls. Lay the foundation of a pure bred herd by purchasing one or more heifers. Write for Catalog and prices. Sold out of Boars and Rams. A few bred Yorkshire sows still for sale.

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## AUCTION SALE Pure Bred Stallions and Mares

Nine Head—4 Stallions 5 Mares—at **Wetaskiwin, Alta., on Thursday, 12th February, 1914.** The Horses were purchased from one of the best breeders in Belgium and all guaranteed young and sound. The Stallions are guaranteed 65% Foal-getters. There will also be sold 25 head of Grades, consisting of Colts, Fillies and Work Horses. **TERMS**—On Pure-Breds, one-third cash; on Stallions and Mares three years time will be given on furnishing approved security on three equal payments. Interest at 8%—5% discount for cash. Terms on Grade horses will be arranged on date of sale.

**GEO. L. OWEN, Auctioneer**  
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A few choicely bred bull calves sired by prize-winning bulls and dams who are from the best blood to be found. Also a number of young cows, good milkers and in calf to our herd bull, who won first at the Dominion Fair, and who headed the dairy herd which won the cup at Dominion Fair this year. **GLENLEA STOCK FARM, Office: 702 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg**

## BROOKSIDE HOLSTEINS

Bull Calves ready for Spring service, sired by our champion bull Sir Pietertje de Riverside, whose three nearest dams average over 25 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and 87 lbs. of milk per day. Some choice females, due to freshen shortly, as well as stock of all ages.

**MICHENER BROS.**  
BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM, RED DEER, ALTA.

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Recognized as incomparable throughout the Old Country and Europe. Indispensable to Farmers as a Cattle, Horse, Dog and Poultry Dip, while it can also be used for destroying insect pests in gardens and orchards. Absolutely destroys Flies, Lice, Ticks and other Parasites. Certain cure for Eczema, Itch, Mange and all other Skin Diseases. Promotes the growth of hair and is of special value as a wash for wounds. Universally endorsed by the Medical and Veterinary fraternity. One trial will win your approval.

Izal has more than 10 times the germicidal power of Crude Carbolic Acid and 50 times that of Formalin. Put up in tins from 8 oz. to a 40-gallon cask. Prices from 30c per tin to \$2.25 per gallon. Special prices in barrels.

Write today stating for what purpose the remedy is required, when free booklet, describing full particulars, will be mailed you. Also specially prepared as a Household Disinfectant.

### Parker-Whyte Limited

IZAL Sales Agents for Western Canada **Winnipeg, Man.**

## Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 9

asionally they may do well, but in nine cases out of ten they are not really as cheap as a new one.

At all costs a good machine is essential for winter work. Whether it be hot air or tank pattern it must run steadily the whole of the time, and be able to retain a correct temperature under varying climatic conditions. Many seem to think that incubators should do well in almost any room, but they give satisfactory results only when everything is favorable. If temperature varies from 40 deg. to 60 deg. during the hatch it is too much to expect all to pass off well. The nearer one can get a room of an even temperature of just over 50 degrees the better.

It is quite time more incubator users realized the importance of strongly fertilized and fresh eggs. It is foolish to expect eggs eight to twelve days old to hatch out a satisfactory percentage of chicks, while eggs from stock birds kept in small pens are even worse. Cross-bred eggs, as a rule, always hatch better than those of pure breeds. The chicks are stronger, there are not so many dead in shell, while fertility is always more satisfactory.

### LARGER YIELDS PER COW

During these short winter days when many cows are dry, and the cows that are milking are not giving very much, would it not be wise to lay plans for improvement of the dairy herd? Seeing that the average household consumes a

borax or other good washing powder. Rinse in hot water, or steam, if possible. They should then be left to dry while hot. Wiping with an ordinary clean cloth contaminates utensils with innumerable bacteria.

The bacteria contamination in milk is increased from three to five times by running it thru a separator bowl which has been used and only flushed and left standing several hours. If only flushed while using for several days the contamination increases several times more, and such milk would likely be detrimental if fed to calves.

The use of a cream separator that is thoroughly washed reduces the number of bacteria in milk one-fifth to one-fourth. Improper cleaning is detrimental to a separator on account of the rust that accumulates on dirty or damp places. This may shorten the life of the machine many months, depending on the degree of cleanliness employed.

Running milk thru a dirty separator is similar to running it thru a dirty strainer, with all the filth of the previous milking left in it from 12 to 24 hours. The millions of undesirable bacteria from the dirt, manure, and slime lodged in the separator bowl will spoil all the milk, to a greater or lesser degree, that passes thru the machine.

When properly used, a cream separator is a clarifier and to a certain extent a purifier, but if not kept clean it is a source of filth and contamination. It is more important to follow these directions at the season of the year when it is very warm, altho they are appro-



**CARMEN BEAUTY DE KOL**

2½ years old. Record: 319 lbs. milk 7 days, 12 lbs. butter. 30 days 1,264 lbs. R.O.P. test. Bred and owned by Joseph H. Laycock, Bonnie Brae Stock Farm, Okotoks, Alta.

fair quantity of milk daily all thru winter, and seeing that the ice cream trade is not by any means dead during the cold months, is it not a pity that there is not more good milk and sweet cream available? Current prices and good demand should prove an inducement to a larger number of producers to go in more strongly for winter dairying.

Some of the variations in yields are very marked; it is a common thing month after month to find groups of cows in four adjacent sections averaging one hundred pounds of milk difference, for instance, from 450 by even stages of 100 up to 750 pounds. Many of these poor cows could easily be giving, under better conditions of feed and care, another three or four pounds of fat each per month; after a year or two at cow testing the herds will probably average, as many already have done, considerably more of an increase than that, even as much as forty or forty-five pounds in the year extra per cow. Those farmers who desire increases are invited to write to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, to ascertain what assistance is given by the Department of Agriculture in organizing cow testing associations.

### CARE OF THE CREAM SEPARATOR

Probably no one thing connected with dairying is of more importance than keeping the utensils clean. One of the most important and one that is oftentimes neglected is the cream separator.

A cream separator should be thoroughly washed every time after using. A brush should be used on every part and piece, using a five per cent. solution of

appropriate for all seasons. The warmer the weather the more rapidly bacteria develop and therefore the more rapidly milk and cream become damaged.

Again, the creameries are every year becoming more and more particular as to the cream or milk which they purchase. The more particular they become the better it is, both for the creamery and for the farmer; and hence it stands every man in hand to be able to furnish cream or milk of the highest quality, which can be done only by taking special care of the utensils, and especially of the separator.—A. E. Vandewort.

### DEPTH OF PLOWING

The depth of plowing depends largely upon the character of the soil, the climate, and the crops to be grown. Channels between the soil kernels are easily formed in sandy soils without plowing; consequently the principal object is often to bury vegetation. Plowing too deeply may render the soil too porous and hasten the oxidation, or burning out, of organic matter. It is seldom desirable to plow very sandy soils to a depth of more than three or four inches. Very retentive soils devoid of humus, and those containing cementing elements, should be broken to a much greater depth at least every other season. Done at the proper time, and by the proper plow, this soil will be granulated and loosened, thus securing the porous condition favoring plant development. Between these two extremes lies a great range of soil types requiring greater or less depth of plowing. Sod, either wild or tame, is usually broken shallower than