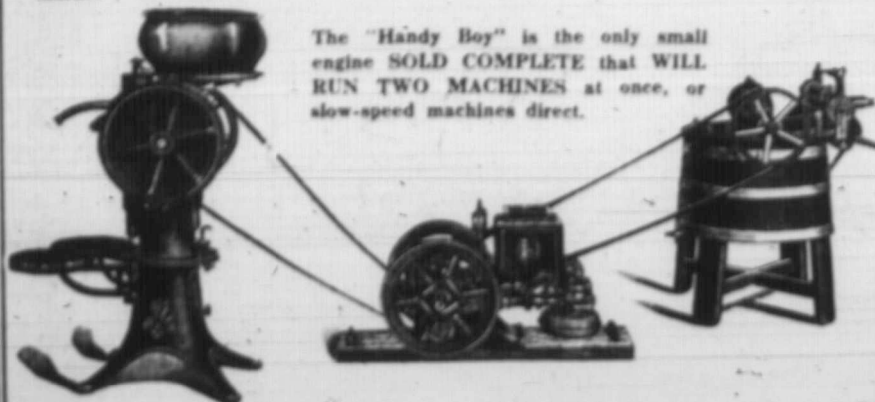


Solve Your Labor Problem with a Judson "Handy Boy"

What The Judson Handy Boy Engine Will Do

Our 1½-Horse Power Gasoline Engine is high grade in every respect, water cooled, and we guarantee it to be equal to most 2-horse power gasoline engines on the market.

This little wonder worker is always ready to do all the back-breaking chores. It is so easy just to feed it with a little fuel, turn the wheel and watch it do the heavy part of the work, while you simply do the directing. It will save the cost of a hired man entirely.



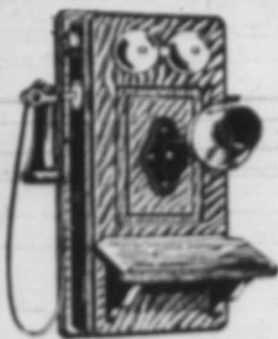
The "Handy Boy" is the only small engine SOLD COMPLETE that WILL RUN TWO MACHINES at once, or slow-speed machines direct.

The magneto starts the engine every time on one turn of the flywheel, winter or summer. No batteries needed.

- Handy Boy 1½ H.P. complete with magneto \$58 50
- Canada Power Washer with reversible wringer \$22 50
- King Cream Separator, 600 lb. capacity \$59 50

Send your order direct or write for Catalog.

C. S. Judson Co. 669 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.



The Farmers' Phone

Gives Unequaled Service
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KELLOGG Code No. 2839 Farm Line Telephone is especially built for the severe rural line service. It has sturdy, well seasoned, quartered oak cabinet; Kellogg standard long distance transmitter (over two million of one type in use), powerful five bar generator; reliable, durable, receiver with Kellogg Bakelite shell. This telephone gives the most reliable service, with the least amount of repairs. Its use throughout the world proves it the unequalled farm line phone.

We have a stock of these subscriber and profit making telephones at Regina, Saskatchewan, ready for prompt delivery. Here you can buy from us complete supplies, including these splendid telephones and your orders and inquiries will have our prompt, intelligent attention.

Do you need wire, pole or line hardware, tools, batteries, etc., for your spring work?

A selected stock for spring renewals and extensions, with switchboards and telephones, ordered now will mean a saving and enable you to give a better service. Write us today.

We issue a booklet entitled "How to Organize a Rural Telephone Company," and we will forward this on request.

Canada West Electric Ltd.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

Distributors for Kellogg Switchboard & Supply Co.,
Manufacturers of Standard Telephone Equipment.

availability of such eggs will be uncertain from now on.

The Iowa Egg Reporter says: "Exporting has diminished thirty days earlier this year than last. Advertisements from England indicate that eggs have not been held in reserve, but have been put into consumption and there is not the usual quantity in storage against the threat of shortage."

We learn authoritatively that several cases of eggs have been actually shipped in Export to England. When it is considered that, including items of inland freight in America, least transportation to England, marine insurance, war risk and selling cost on the other side, the total expense of putting Chicago eggs on the London market is in the neighborhood of 17 cents a dozen, the very high market ruling there becomes apparent.

The New York Produce Review, one of the very leading produce journals on the continent, says: "There has lately been a noticeable falling off in egg quotations. This is generally believed to be due to lack of the usual amount of grain feed and is shown chiefly in weak body. There is also a liberal

mixture of eggs with dark yolks and shrinkage is increasing. There is some feeling that these defects are likely to affect unfavorably the keeping quality of a good deal of the stock now going into storage."

Anyone can readily see what the probable effects of such may be this fall and winter. Butter is firm in Winnipeg at 27 cents. Little choice dairy butter is coming in, though there is plenty of poor off quality stuff. The best sweet cream is 26 cents or only 2 cents below the highest winter quotations.

Sir Richard McBride has tendered his resignation as agent-general in London. The former premier has been under the care of a physician since January for nephritis and is understood to be seriously ill. He cannot return to the province until August it is said.

SAVING EGG LOSSES

The Federal government estimates that 17 per cent. of the eggs produced in the United States are wasted because of improper methods of production and handling of this product. It is probable that the fault lies almost entirely with the producers and small dealer and that this could be very easily remedied if the farmer would adopt proper methods of producing and handling this product. The 17 per cent. loss of market eggs mentioned above is itemized by the Federal government as follows:

Dirty eggs	2 per cent
Breakage	2 per cent
Chicks developed (fertile eggs)	5 per cent
Shrunken or held	5 per cent
Rotten	2.5 per cent
Moldy, bad flavor	5 per cent

Total 17 per cent

The farmer sustains the greater part of this loss and the middleman and consumers suffer only a small part of it. Again, this 17 per cent. only includes that part of the product which is absolutely lost or is in an unfit condition for food. There is also a large percentage of eggs believed by the farmer to grade as the best market eggs, which, upon reaching the consumer, are graded into second, third, fourth or fifth grades because the producer has failed to realize the importance of properly producing and handling his eggs. The market egg of high quality is easily the most profitable one, and every producer of eggs should strive for it. Two points should be taken into consideration in placing a high-class egg on the market: 1. Production of the egg. 2. The handling of this product.

How to Procure Good Eggs

In the production of good eggs the stock is of utmost importance. Weak, sickly stock produces eggs that are of poor quality. Such eggs will deteriorate quickly. Discard the hens that lay too small or too large eggs, and eggs that are poorly shaped. If eggs selected for incubation are small, ill-shaped, of poor color and texture, so will be the eggs that are laid by hens hatched from those eggs.

The question of the quarters in which the stock is to be kept is also an important one. No matter how healthy the stock, if kept in poor quarters, it will become sickly and weak. The house should be roomy, well-ventilated, and allow an abundance of sunshine to enter. A good supply of dry, clean nesting material should be in all the nests at all times to reduce the danger of soiling eggs and breaking them in the nest.

Immediately after the eggs are gathered they should be graded and sorted. Take out all eggs in any way dirty. The egg with a dirty shell is one of the most objectionable factors of the egg industry. Its contents may be fresh and the egg itself may be large, but the dirt on the shell consigns it at once to the "seconds," and it will bring a lowered price in all markets. Dirty-shelled eggs do not store

well and are therefore not available for holding when the surplus production is greatest. Often they scarcely pay the expense of marketing.

Do not wash dirty eggs and send them to market for different forms of mold may result from packing the eggs damp. Washing also gives them the appearance of stale eggs by making them look glossy. Do not pack eggs that are cracked, for they will probably become broken before they reach the market and soil a number of other eggs. Pack the eggs according to size, placing the large eggs in one case and the small ones in another. Also sort them as to color, separating the brown eggs from the white eggs. Candle all eggs before sending them to market so that stale eggs, eggs with blood rings, checks, white rots, black rots, moldy eggs, eggs in which incubation has begun, etc., will not be put upon the market.

Following are five rules which might well be followed by all farmers and poultrymen in handling their poultry and eggs:

1. Keep the nests clean; provide one nest for every four hens.
2. Gather the eggs twice daily.
3. Keep the eggs in a cool, dry room or cellar.
4. Market the eggs at least twice a week.
5. Sell, kill or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

The raising of poultry, collecting and marketing of eggs, etc., has always been left, to a large extent, to the farm woman. But in too many cases, poultry raising has been considered a side issue and the care of the chickens and the gathering of the eggs has often been left to the children on the farm. As a result no one knows just how many working hens are around the farm. Often the eggs are gathered from stolen and dirty nests and taken to town and traded for groceries. If the eggs are sold on a "loss off" basis, by which only the good eggs are paid for, those eggs gathered from stolen nests will be candled out and the farmer will receive pay for only a small part of the eggs which he has brought to town.

Now is the time to make every effort to improve the quality of the flock, select the best layers (by the trap-nest or other methods), and discard the weak spiky stock.

OPINION ON CONSCRIPTION

The announcement by Premier Borden that 50,000 or perhaps 100,000 men would be raised by selective conscription to complete the army of 500,000 men promised by the government and to furnish reinforcements for the Canadian troops at the front is meeting a mixed reception at the hands of the people. Labor men are opposed to the idea. Outside of labor circles opinion is divided. A heavy body of public sentiment seems to favor the proposal while perhaps an equally large section takes strong grounds on the conscription of wealth as logically preceding the conscription of men. The desirability of a referendum on the subject is being brought forward. Until definite details, which, it is expected will be announced by the government later in the week, are given out, it will be impossible to form correct conclusions regarding the probable effect of the proposed measure. Whether those provinces that have already given their full quota to the overseas forces should be called upon to contribute a share of the conscripted force proportional to their population is being keenly discussed as is also the question of the danger of the disorganization of industries by further losses of men.

A food administrator for the United States has been appointed. For the position President Wilson has chosen Herbert C. Hoover, former chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission.

"The farmers of this country can defeat the German submarine, and when they do so they destroy the last hope of the Prussian," says Lloyd George to the English farmers.

BREEDER'S NOTES

After having purchased during the past eight years a good many colts by the well known Percheron Superior 74543, formerly at the head of the stud of Messrs. J. A. Logan and Sons, Waterloo, Ont., Messrs. W. E. and R. C. Upper, North Portal and Calgary have now acquired to super himself to head their stud. Superior weighs 2,250 lbs. and is the sire of numerous horses already distributed throughout Western Canada. One of his colts won first at a three-year-old in a class of eight at Regina Spring Show, 1915.