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FARM AND DAIRY

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RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

FEBRUARY 2,

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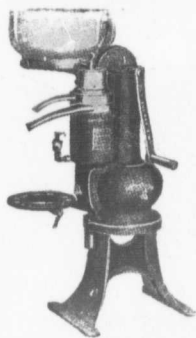


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Cooperative Marketing Increases Production

A. P. Hillhouse, Bromo Co., Que.

Profitable marketing increases production. This rule applies to all lines of business. And the business of farming is no exception to the rule. When the farmer finds that he is marketing any particular line of products more profitably than another he at once sets about to increase his production in that particular line. Cooperation in the marketing of farm products in almost every instance where we have seen it established, brings about this condition of profitable marketing with increased production.

How does cooperation bring better profits in marketing? In the first place it does away with the excessive profits of the middlemen. Cooperation does not do away with ordinary or legitimate profits, which rightfully and honestly belong to some middleman for his labor and enterprise in handling these products. It requires about what the middleman's profits would be in expenses to run a cooperative organization successfully. It places the key of the situation, however, in the hands of the producers, enables them to prevent anyone stepping in between them, and the consumer setting a price on their products, and reaping all the benefit from their hard labor.

COOPERATION IMPROVES QUALITY

The chief factor towards making cooperative marketing more profitable is that it is impossible for a cooperative organization or individual in the organization not to very soon realize the importance and increased value of a superior quality. A cooperative organization run upon the grading system in marketing, proves to be an educational school to every member, since all aim to produce the best of the goods as possible of the highest grade of selected products in order that they may realize the best and most profitable price.

A good feature in the system is that while it increases the price and profits to the producers, it does not increase but rather decreases the cost to the consumer. The consumer does not pay for any half spoiled or worthless products, as is the case with the prolonged and slack methods of individual marketing.

INSTANCES OF INCREASED PRODUCTION

We could quote many instances of the increased and more profitable production resulting from the practice of cooperation that has come under our notice in our locality. We will mention just one or two as examples.

A neighboring family was keeping about 12 or 15 hens, that probably were a mixture of almost everything in the chicken line. These hens were not receiving any special care or attention, but practically had to look after and feed themselves. The result was that there was fully five months in the year that our neighbors did not get an egg. They did not raise any chickens worth mentioning, only a brood or two every three or four years to renew the flock.

Finally, through the influence of another neighbor, who was marketing through our society, they bought a few settings of White Wyandotte eggs, and in the fall they killed off all their old stock, keeping only the pure bred pullets. They soon found there was a rapid change for the better. Their birds have received the best of care, and they are now keeping a flock of 40 pure bred Wyandottes.

They now never miss a week during the entire year in bringing us a consignment of eggs. They hatch all their chickens early. We sold their surplus cockerels for them (80 in

number) for broilers when weighing one pound each, paying them 40 cents a pound. Their surplus pullets are all sold for breeding purposes at good prices. They now consider the poultry end by far the most profitable branch of their farm.

Another farmer who five years back was only keeping 10 or 12 hens in much the same way as the people before mentioned, now has a flock of 150 laying hens. He brings in all his eggs and chickens weekly. The smallest weekly cheque he has received during the past year was \$5.15; the largest \$25.80. He also now considers the poultry branch the most profitable branch of his farming operations.

Please the Consumer

"But the egg is just as good as any other egg," said an indignant lady in Peterborough Co., Ont., to Mr. J. I. Brown, the organizer of the local egg circles, who had just criticised an egg, which was quite rough shelled. "Yes," said Mr. Brown, "that egg is just as good to eat as any other egg. You know it and I know it, but the consumer does not."

"But these eggs are all going to Montreal, and I will venture to say that half of the eggs that are used in Montreal are used by consumers who were never on the farm, and hardly know how eggs are produced. To them a rough shelled egg is a bad egg, and it is the consumer that we have to please."

In marketing either eggs or poultry, the endeavour should be to put up a class of eggs that will please the consumer. Eggs of all colors and sizes, packed loosely in a basket may be just as fresh and just as good to eat as eggs graded as to color and size and packed attractively in compartment boxes, but as Mr. Brown said, the customer does not look at it in that way. Those of us who are willing to please the customer are the ones who will get the extra price.

Pertinent Poultry Pointers

J.V. Jackson, Westmoreland Co., N.B.

Don't think that you can send one of your children out with a can of corn in the morning and then go out at night and gather a basketful of eggs.

Feed at regular hours.

Don't expect the hens to get all they want to drink out of ditches and wayside puddles. Give them plenty of fresh clean water.

See to it that they have plenty of grit, oyster shell, etc., before them all the time.

Don't think because you don't see any lice running around that your flock is clean. These parasites don't run around showing themselves. They are like some people. They live in darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil. Use insect powder or a good liquid poison once in a while.

Don't leave your dropping box only to be cleaned off every spring and fall; clean them at least two or three times a week.

Don't make the mistake of thinking that all you have to do is buy a few hens and your fortune is assured without any trouble to you.

Don't make the mistake of thinking there is nothing in the poultry business either. There is lots of pleasure in it,—also lots of work; and good money too, if it is properly handled.

Breeding Counts.—A hen at the Ontario Agricultural College has this winter laid 68 eggs consecutively one each day for 68 days. She then rested a few days and started at it again. She was housed in a fresh air house and is an insignificant appearing Barred Plymouth Rock pullet. She is out of a strain that is bred to lay.

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STRAIN AS A FACTOR IN WINTER EGG PRODUCTION

Remarkable differences exist in individual hens of the same breed. Any hen will not always lay. Breeding counts for much. Some interesting results from experiments conducted by Prof.

W. R. Graham in the poultry department of the Ontario Agricultural College.

TWO pens contain 24 hens each. The one pen produced over 500 eggs more than the other this present season before January 1st. The eggs were sold at 48c a dozen. The hens, or perhaps we should say pullets, were all hatched the last of April. All ran together in the same yard, fed on the same feed from the same trough and in every way received the same attention until the laying pens were made up late in September. What made the difference?

TWO STRAINS OF SAME BREED

These birds were all Barring Plymouth Rocks. There was a difference in strain. The pullets in one pen were bred from exhibition stock, birds that were nicely shaped, nicely colored—a strain that had been bred for years for the production of nice looking cockerels. The pullets in the other pen were all from stock that for years has been bred to lay. In connection with them it is known how many eggs their mothers, their grand-mothers and their great-grand-mothers laid during 12 months, and it is also known during what part of the year they laid these eggs. The birds referred to are at the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College. The results secured from them show the remarkable possibilities of the influence of strain, or breeding, on winter egg production.

Professor Graham, head of the Poultry Department at the College, early last month when called on by an editor of Farm and Dairy, explained in detail the breeding of the pullets in these two pens and produced records to show the results that he had obtained. According to the Professor's experience, there are five months—October, November, December, January and February—when eggs are most difficult to produce. These he terms the five winter months. Of the other seven, or the summer months, March, April and May are the three months of best production.

THE HIGH STANDARD SET

The individuals of this bred-to-lay strain must measure up to a very high standard. The pullets tested the first year must lay at least 150 eggs each before they are considered at all. The next qualification is for size. They must measure up to a certain standard here. Their eggs are hatched by the natural means and 90 per cent. of the fertile eggs are required to hatch. Ninety per cent. of these, barring accidents, must live to maturity.

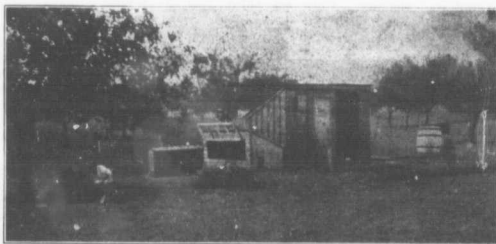
The cockerels from these pullets must obtain a weight of six pounds, or better, when five months old, and be developed ready for breed-

ing at that age. Before these cockerels may be used the laying power of their sisters is ascertained. This is gauged on their performance between the first of October and the first of December or January 1.

JEWELS OF RARE LAYING ABILITY

When the birds are subjected to such a test, there are few indeed that will make the grade. Those that do reach it, however, are jewels of rare laying ability, and Professor Graham has records to show that one of these bred-to-lay pullets laid 68 eggs consecutively. Several others each laid 40 eggs consecutively and many of them laid more eggs before the first of January than the average hen will lay during the whole year.

It would be an impracticable proposition for the average farmer to attempt to develop a strain of layers along such a fine and rigid standard as Professor Graham has laid down for his select



Some Profit-Making, Labor-Saving Auxiliaries to the Farm Poultry Plant

Farm poultry if given free range and the young stock handled with the labor saving equipment here shown will give a splendid account of itself and be of little trouble compared to the old-fashioned way of managing the growing chickens. To the right is shown a barrel, the water from which drips constantly into a pan beneath and out of which the chickens drink at will. The supply lasts for days. Next is a colony house, one or more of which every farmer who has poultry should have. Next is a B coop for chickens that have left the hen. Next is an outdoor hopper for feeding grain and dry mash. Plans of this hopper are given elsewhere. To the extreme left is an A coop for hen and brood. Photo taken in the Orchard at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

laying strain at the College. The standard as given, however, is an ideal worth striving after, and one could require say that a pullet lay at least 40 eggs before Christmas time. Such a pullet (or pullets) must be of a hardy, bred-to-lay strain and be of a quick maturing sort, else she will never lay that many eggs early in the season. The individuals of Professor Graham's bred-to-lay strain are fully six weeks earlier in maturing than are the individuals of his exhibition, or "form-and-feathers," strain.

MORE EGGS ON LESS FOOD

An interesting point has developed from the feed records kept by Professor Graham in connection with these two pens. One would naturally expect that the hens that laid the most would

eat the most. This is not so. The pen of pullets which was so far outstripped by the bred-to-lay pullets ate several pounds more of both dry mash and grain.

It should not be taken from the facts as here given that the strain or breed of hens is the only factor in egg production. The attendant, or the one who cares for the flock, is one of the greatest factors. Then, in addition to strain or breed, there must come proper feed and the proper housing. Like any other farm stock, hens before they can give a satisfactory account of themselves must have feed. And the sooner the general farming populace get over the idea that all the feed a hen needs is what she can steal, in addition to the wind and water that comes her way in the natural course of things, the sooner we will get more eggs. After this revolution has been brought about, egg production, through developing of special bred-to-lay strains of the various breeds, in the light of the facts as set forth in this article can still greatly be increased.—C. C. N.

The Management of Hens

J. T. Doope, Huron Co., Ont.

It is a pretty safe guess that if a hen lays well as a pullet she will also lay well as a year old. More certain is it that if a hen as a pullet does not lay well, she never will. Years ago I learned this fact from observation and hard experience. I then placed myself in a fair way to make my poultry pay.

Since learning this point I have never kept my hens over the second season if I could at all avoid it. The pullets are the money makers from egg production. The year old hens are a close second. After they pass their second season they rarely if ever are worth their keep. Even supposing they are worth keeping, they are but taking the place of the more profitable younger stock, which one might keep with the same expense for feed and labor.

I aim always to make a selection of from six to ten pullets that so far as I can estimate have all laid well. These I mark, and the following year set aside for a breeding pen. From their eggs I hatch my general stock. I find it possible to greatly improve my stock from year to year by managing them in this way, rather than as I used to do, and as so many even yet do, select eggs from the general laying stock. An egg may be an egg, but it will not always hatch a chicken. The chicken that may hatch, if from indifferent stock, will give as indifferent account of itself later on as its owner will have to do for the indifferent manner in which he has managed the breeding end of his poultry.

I find it pays to keep the pullets and the year old hens separate. The feed that is sufficient for hens is not enough for pullets. If fed together the hens become too fat.

How to Produce Ducks Profitably

J. W. Clark, Brant Co., Ont.

The marketing of chickens as broilers, at the end of 10 or 12 weeks, has seldom proved profitable. To so market ducks, however, is the only way in which they will prove very profitable.

The fertility of duck eggs early in the season is much better than in hen eggs, and the mortality from the early stock is far less. Ducklings are comparatively easy to raise, since they require very little heat after the first few days.

For marketing purposes, the Pekin variety is probably the best.

The Pekin duck has a broad breast, a long keel, and when dressed presents a plump and pleasing appearance.

We hatch our first ducks about March 1st. Some poultry men in the United States hatch as early as January, but in Canada there is little demand for broilers so early in the year, and it is not the natural season for ducks to lay. The first few days, the ducklings are kept in a heated brooder, but after that no heat is necessary. They should always have plenty of fresh air, however, if they are to do well.

PROVIDE SOFT FOOD

Ducks require soft feed. A mash composed of low grade flour, corn meal and ground oats with the hulls sifted out makes a good mash. At first the corn meal in the food should be limited, and the amount increased as the ducks get older. A large amount of animal food is required by the ducklings. To mix the mash with milk takes the place of beef meal to some extent, but not altogether. Beef meal should be added to the mash. Sprouted grain, alfalfa leaves or finely pulped mangels and cabbage mixed in the mash will supply the green food of which also ducks require a large amount. This same mash is fed from the time the ducklings are hatched until they are dressed for market. The portion of beef scraps and corn meal is increased, however, as they get older.

The crop of the duck is small compared with that of the chicken and they must be fed four times a day. Feed must not remain in the troughs from one time to another. Give just what they will eat up clean, and if any is left over from one feeding reduce the quantity to be fed next time.

LIMITED AND UNWATERED RANGE

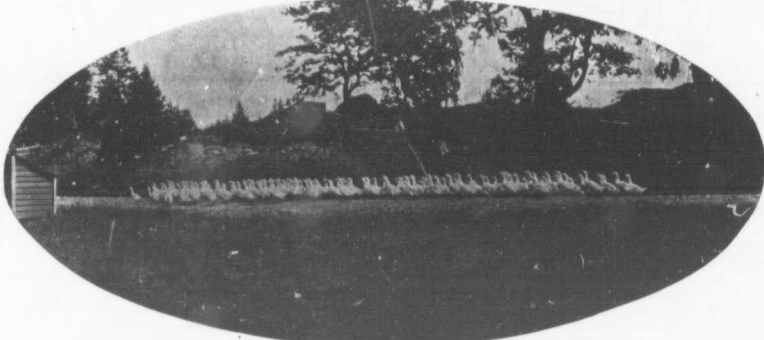
Do not put water where they can get into it. It does not do the ducks any good to be musing in water all the time. If the feathers are to be saved they may be allowed to have a swim before killing to clean them off. As feathers are worth 50 or 60 cents a pound this is an important item. Do not give much range. Ducks will stand quite close confinement if they have abundance of green food and fresh air.

A point to bear in mind in raising ducks is that they are timid. Do not go around the ducks at night with a light. They will crowd

together and many will be injured or smothered.

MARKET AT 10 WEEKS

It is not profitable to feed ducklings over 12 weeks. To market when too old is the most common mistake made by duck raisers. The proper time to market is just as soon as they



Duck Raising can be made one of the Most Profitable Branches of Poultry Farming

Every advantage needs to be taken of the natural propensity of the duck to consume food in large quantities. They are most profitable when forced along and sold early in the season when 10 weeks of age. Feed given to them after they have reached this age, except they are to be kept for breeding purposes, is worse than thrown away.

get their first feathers. If they are left even a few days after this, the pin feathers will start, making it very difficult to dress them attractively. In most cases, 10 weeks is the ideal age for marketing ducks.

It will pay the poultryman to ship ducks dressed rather than alive. There is a large mortality in shipping ducks alive due to their timidity. When not killed, they are bruised and injured to a great extent. When properly fed and cared for and marketed at the right

What Cooperation will do for Farmers

Prof. F. C. Elford, Macdonald College, Que.

Cooperation in producing and marketing poultry products is of great material benefit to those who engage therein. A first essential of cooperation is honesty. The lack of this has

been responsible for many a failure. Honesty alone would work a revolution in the poultry business. As it is, the dishonest producer and the dishonest seller can kill more customers in one day than 100 honest dealers can make.

When one buys eggs, there is much that is taken for granted. The average consumer believes that the eggs are fresh

and knows the difference, or rather that they are bad, only when they are broken—it may be on the breakfast table.

EFFECT OF ONE BAD EGG

One bad egg may result in a decreased consumption of many eggs. As poultry producers we cannot afford to have one customer less, nor one egg less eaten. The more eggs that are consumed, the better it is for us who produce them.

The one way to increase the consumption of eggs and poultry products is to supply everything to the ultimate consumer in the most appetizing and attractive condition. Through cooperation we can do this. Cooperation will bring about a greater production. The products will be of a higher standard and this will crowd the products of an inferior quality off the market, and in the case of poultry products, when the day arrives consumers may get what they pay for. Prices need not be higher to the consumer. They will, however, be better for the producer; in other words, the margin between the price to the producer and the price to the consumer will be greatly lessened.

BEST PRICES FOR UNIFORM PRODUCTS

The best prices can be secured only for products of a uniform grade. Cooperation among poultry producers will tend to bring about the desirable uniformity in production. Instead of having all kinds of breeds on the one farm, as is now so common, every farm in the community will have but one breed and these for the most part will be all of the same breed. The dressed poultry and the eggs that will come from a community of that kind will be of uniform appearance. Buyers will know that they can go to such a place and get large quantities of uniformly good stuff.

There are many ways that cooperation in connection with the poultry industry will be of a material money benefit to farmers who produce poultry and poultry products. The money gain, however, is only one side of the question. The gain in other ways is of even greater importance. Cooperation broadens the men who cooperate. It brings them into touch with bigger things and with better men.



A Type of So-called Egg Breeds

The White Leghorn and other breeds of its class have many champions. Farmer poultrymen when making their choices should remember that egg production is more a matter of strain than of breed.

age, ducks are extremely profitable and one of the easiest fowls to care for that the farmer can raise.

To be successful in raising chickens, it is necessary to have healthy and vigorous breeding stock. The lack of vigor in the newly hatched chicks is often traceable to weak parents.—Mrs. John Rosebrugh, Brant Co., Ont.

One of the first rules in the poultry yard should be to have only strong, vigorous birds. Without such it is utterly impossible to succeed with poultry.—C. W. Hurst, Carleton Co., N.B.

Factors in Artificial Incubation

W. H. Elford, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Other than good hatchable eggs, temperature and moisture are the two most important factors that influence the hatch in artificial incubation. The control of these two factors to a very large extent determines the success or non-success which we can have with the incubator. It is essential that we have strong, healthy parent stock. Chickens from weak stock cannot even break the shell.

The age of the egg when put in the incubator, other things being equal, determines the number of days it will take to hatch. An even hatch, therefore, is induced by using eggs of uniform freshness. Hence it is well to have all of the eggs put in the incubator laid about the same time. Before starting the machine it should be thoroughly scrubbed out with zenoleum. At the time of hatch there are always eggs in which are dead chickens, and if the incubators are not disinfected thoroughly these germs will be left in the machine, and will spread disease to all successive broods.

START AT 103 DEGREES

Start the machine at 103 degrees and keep this temperature until the animal heat of the chickens raises it two or three degrees. One need not worry about the temperature going up at the last. The chickens require this extra heat. It is easier to kill a chicken by cooking than by cooling; so in our efforts to keep the machine up to the proper temperature, we should not risk running it too high, particularly in the early stages of incubation.

Moisture is necessary in the incubator to keep the shell of the egg from getting too hard. Were there no moisture in the machine, none but the very strongest chickens would be able to break the shell. Some machines have no moisture pans. Moisture can be supplied in this case by putting a pan of water under the machine or better under the lamp. A wet sponge put right in the machine serves the same purpose. It is just as well, however, to get a machine with a moisture pan. The sand tray affords the best method of controlling the moisture as it holds moisture better, and in case the atmosphere is too dry, lets it off faster. A sprinkling of zenoleum in the sand tray will keep the air sweet and kill all disease germs.

When the machine is closed up on the 19th day, the sand tray can be taken out and a nursery tray put in its place. The objection to the chickens going down into the nursery tray is that the temperature is lower in the tray than on the egg shelf. I consider it a good plan to put in a slat at the front to keep the chickens on the shelf in an even temperature. The chickens can then be left on the shelf until moved into the brooder.

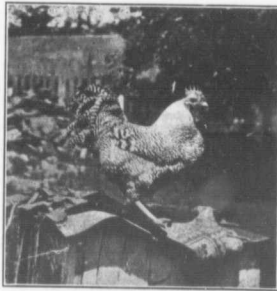
TURNING AND COOLING

Eggs on the first day put into the machine need not be disturbed. From the second day to the fifth the eggs should be turned morning and evening, but not cooled. On the fifth day, they can be cooled for five minutes. The period of cooling should gradually be increased to 10 minutes on the 11th and 13 minutes on the 13th day. On the 16th day, they can be cooled 15 minutes, and on the 18th day, 20 minutes. On the 19th day cool the eggs for five minutes, and then close up the

machine until the end of the hatch. The chickens should all be out on the 22nd day.

On the 7th day it has been my rule to test out all infertile eggs. On the 14th day, the eggs are tested again and all those having dead germs are removed.

Some High Prices.—Those who are accustomed to pay not over \$1 or \$2 per bird for breeding stock will find it difficult to fully com-

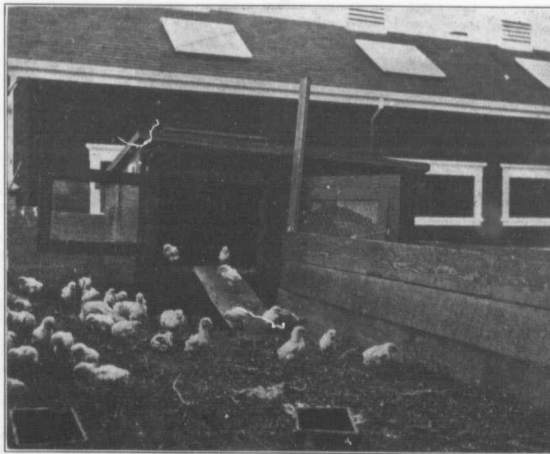


A Good Type of a Generally Favorite Breed

Before you choose elsewhere remember that a breed, which is generally common as is the Barred Plymouth Rock, must have sterling qualities to enable it to maintain its proud and premier position.

prehend the splendid prices some American buyers pay for choice exhibition stock. Mr. J. W. Clark, of Brant Co., Ont., a well known poultry man and Institute lecturer, has sold individuals from his flock of Buff Orpingtons to American buyers at \$100 a piece. Since the Toronto Exhibition, 1910, up to the end of that year, Mr. Clark sold over \$1,700 worth of breeding stock.

The average farm has either an orchard or a corn field or waste piece of land on which they can run these colony houses during the summer months. Even a stubble field or a root field will suit the purpose very well, and the possibility of giving new soil to the poultry each year will do away with the danger of disease.—John I. Brown, Poultry Specialist, Montreal.



The coop as here shown is fitted with a round or Universal hover under which the chicks are brooded. This type of brooder has many advantages peculiarly its own and may be fitted to any box or colony poultry house.

Setting and Care of Brood Hens

Chas. G. Golding, East Assa., Sask.

We are often asked why we have such good "luck" hatching with hens; why we never have hens breaking eggs and leaving the nest. The easiest thing in the world to do is to set a hen—if she wants to set. The following is our plan: During the winter one pen of our poultry house is set aside for the male birds. In the hatching season this pen is used for the setting hens. We place our nests right on the floor, side by side with the walls of the pen. Each nest has two sides, a top and a back. A six inch strip in front keeps eggs and nesting material in place. There is no bottom to the nest. It, therefore, rests right on the ground where it should be. Did you ever see a hen make her nest in a tree? Well, always try and follow nature.

SETTING THE HEN

We shape the soil under the nest so as to be slightly hollow. Enough soft hay is put in to make a comfortable, warm nest. In this we place two eggs, generally china ones or infertile ones, but never a full setting. At night we carefully lift biddy off the nest she has chosen and place her on the one we had chosen, at the same time dusting her well with insect powder and sprinkling a little in the nest. We place a board in front of the nest and go to bed.

If the hen is quiet next day we do not disturb her or uncover her till evening. If she is not quiet we let her go. She is no good for that job. Even if she is quiet it is too soon to give her the eggs. The next day she should leave the nest to feed, and return of her own accord. She will do so if you cover all the nests but the one you want her to sit on. Sometimes she decides to ramble about and not go on the nest till evening. Do not give her eggs yet. If she goes on at night she will likely stay, if not throw her out. But if she takes to her nest all right, it is safe to give her the eggs.

SEPARATE INFERTILE EGGS

On the 10th day, not later, test out any infertile eggs, and keep them to feed the chicks. Eggs are grand feed for little chicks. If the weather is dry, moisten the eggs and nest about the 19th day, unless the hen can get outside. Even then it is a good practice, as it helps the chicks to get out.

DUSTING FOR LICE

On the 10th and 11th days dust biddy for lice. No, it is not too much trouble. You will raise more chickens if you give them a good start, and, anyway, if you want "good luck," you must make it.

While the hen is setting provide her with a hopper of whole grain (we prefer mixed oats and wheat) and a pan of water. Leave the middle of the pen bare and dry so she can roll in the dust. Twice a week give a mash of bran or even rolled oats and any vegetables you may have. Be sure and do not give feed that is wet. Diarrhoea is induced by feeding too wet feed, or too many vegetables. When the eggs pip, put the board in front of nest again and keep the hen on the nest till the hatch is out.

These simple instructions if followed will result in good luck with your setting hens, even if you have a number together. We have 21 sitting in a pen eight by 16 feet, and they never fight or take each other's nests.

Artificial Incubation Preferred

Geo. Pazman, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Artificial incubation and artificial brooding of chickens are two points on which men have improved on nature's methods. Any farmer who intends to raise 100 or more chickens ought to invest in an incubator. There should be no question about inability to run a machine. Any child can run an incubator. A 120 egg machine is about the ideal for the general farmer.

Objection is sometimes taken to the incubator on the ground that it will not hatch a normal chicken and that incubator chickens are very subject to white diarrhoea. I have never had white diarrhoea with incubator chickens, and I have used incubators for many years.

I start up the incubator and allow it to run half a day to a day to make sure that it is in good running order and that it keeps a steady temperature. A temperature of 103 degrees is kept right through the hatch until the last few days, when it will go higher. The controlling of the temperature depends almost altogether on the machine. With a reliable incubator one need not look at the thermometer more than twice a day. The lamp should be filled and re-trimmed once each day.

The cooling and turning of the eggs is a most important point in getting a good hatch. Most people are afraid to cool enough. It is my experience that after the 10th day, you cannot kill a chicken by cooling. Watch a hen for advice in that particular. For the first few days she will stay on the nest steadily. But after the 10th day, she will go off and stay until the eggs are quite cool.

Long cooling gives stronger, healthier chickens. At one time, I took the eggs out of the incubator early in the morning and forgot them until after nine o'clock. I went back and put them in and had a good hatch. Of course, the time which the eggs are to be left exposed will vary with the temperature of the room. In a fairly cool room they might be left out for 15 minutes. Turn and cool the eggs twice a day until the first one is pipped, which will be on the 19th or 20th day. Then close up the machine and leave it.

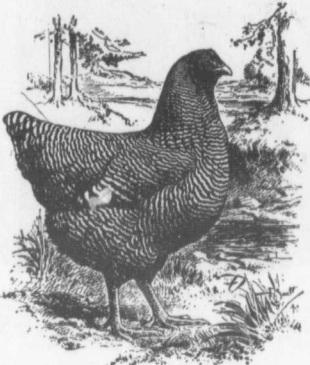
Do not be afraid of the temperature getting too high towards the last. Many poultry men turn the light down until it is almost out for fear of getting too high a temperature. Let the temperature go up until the regular lowers it again.

Testing out all infertile eggs or dead germs is an important point. I test all the eggs on the fourth day and keep testing regularly, a few every day, taking out all infertile ones.

How to Manage Geese

John Young, Huron Co., Ont.

An orchard is the ideal place in which to keep geese, and for the breeding flock a good creek is necessary for best results. I keep Toulouse



A Madison Square Garden Winner

The ideal in type and feathers for a top-notch Barred Plymouth Rock pullet in here shown.

geese, have four geese and a gander, and raise 50 to 60 goslings each year.

During the winter, we feed our geese on grain once a day, with apples or mangels for green food. As the laying season approaches, geese should be fed twice a day. The eggs are gathered before they get chilled, set on their ends, and turned every other day.

When the goose is setting, she should be taken off the nest every second morning to feed. At least once a week, the eggs should be sprinkled with water.

For the first six weeks the goslings should be well fed. From that time on, they will hunt their own living. Goslings which are very weak should be fed a little cream and bread for the first week.

Some Pointers on Artificial Brooding

N. C. Campbell, Brant Co., Ont.

To hatch eggs is comparatively easy. "Any hen can hatch a chicken, but it takes a good one to raise it." The difficulty is to get the chickens over the first two weeks. I leave them 24 to 36 hours in the incubator. They are then removed to the brooder, on the floor of which is sand and hay loft chaff. The grit they pick from the sand is their first food. It is most unwise to take the chickens out of the incubator immediately they are hatched and feed them a lot of soft food.

Shortly after the chicks are placed in the brooder, I give them their first feed; it is dry bread crumbs, or a corn-meal cake made with milk and baked so that it will crumble. When a couple of days old, I give them pin-head oatmeal. Some people claim that hard, dry grain is the natural food for the chicken. This is not true. What they would get naturally is vegetable food, worms, bugs, and flies, but not hard grain.

I feed pin-head oatmeal with charcoal for a week. Grit and water are left before the chicks at all times. There is no danger of bowel complaint where charcoal is used. After the first week, the feed should include a larger amount of the coarser grains, but I believe in giving them soft feeds once a day at least.

A common mistake often made in artificial brooding is in not supplying sufficient ventilation in the brooder. If you were to take off the lid of some brooders at any time the smell would knock you down. We must use commonsense in brooding chickens as in all other work. I do not use a thermometer in the brooder. After a little experience, one is able to tell by the hand whether the temperature is right or not.

Pure Bred vs. Grade Poultry

C. W. Hurst, Carleton Co., N.B.

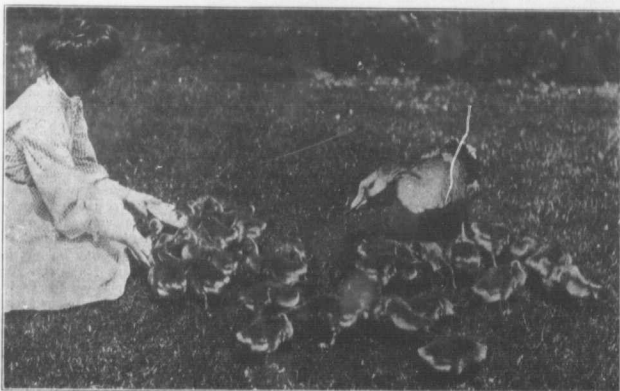
In all branches of the live stock industry, good blood is the foundation of success. In fact, in all business the best material must be used to attain the highest success. In nothing does good blood (the best material) count for more than in poultry husbandry. Common hens, like cheap labor, are not to be depended upon.

Here are four strong points in favor of pure bred stock in the poultry yard: 1. Those who keep scrub stock cannot sell eggs for hatching at pure bred prices. 2. Those who keep scrubs cannot sell their surplus cockerels for breeding. 3. They cannot exhibit their stock at poultry shows, and there results a loss of all the benefits ensuing. 4. As a market bird, scrubs cannot compete with the pure bred in appearance and quality.

The choice of a breed hinges on what the fowls are intended to produce. If we want eggs alone, we have a long line of breeds to select from—Leghorns, Minorcas, Spanish, Andalusian, Hamburgs, Houdans, and so forth. If we aim to produce roasters, we find superior qualities in the Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, Cochins, Langshans, Dorkings, and Wyandottes. If we properly raise, house, and feed fowls of these breeds, no crossbred fowl will equal them.

Note.—Laying strains of Rocks, Orpingtons, and Wyandottes are now known to produce as many eggs as any of the so-called egg breeds, and they lay more readily in winter time when eggs are most difficult to produce and high in price. Before you decide to change to a lighter breed you should ponder well on this point.—Editor.

The breeding of turkeys has decreased in Ontario owing to the ravages of Black Head, a disease of the liver. The feeding of salt in the soft feed will help to ward off the disease.—Jas. Baptie, Peterboro Co., Ont.



The Goose Asks but Few Favors and Little Help to Rear Her Stock

Geese, after being fairly started for the first two weeks as goslings, will live and thrive on pasture grass. It costs next to nothing directly to rear them to a marketable age, and since they sell readily for remunerative prices it is amazing strange that there are not more geese raised. The illustration shows a flock on Mr. John Young's farm in Huron Co., Ont.

THE TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS—A VICTORY FOR THE FARMERS

The Most Essential Concessions they asked for likely to be granted. What the proposals may mean for agriculture.

SHOULD the negotiations for freer trade between Canada and the United States be ratified by the governments of both countries, on the basis that has been proposed, it will benefit every farmer in Canada and enlarge enormously the trade between the two countries. The revenue of practically every farmer in Canada will be increased, in thousands of cases by hundreds of dollars a year each. The value of our farms will be enhanced by five to 30 per cent, each as soon as the effect of the new conditions become fully apparent. It is proposed that the products of our farms shall be admitted free to the markets of the United States, and that Canada shall lower slightly its duty on agricultural implements. These are the principal proposals as far as the farmers are concerned. If these proposals are carried into effect, they will completely change much of the agricultural conditions and trade in Canada. The farmers of the Maritime

provinces will gain free access for their hay, potatoes and apples, as well as for the other products of their farms, to the valuable markets of New England. This will rejuvenate maritime agriculture and at the same time withdraw much of their potatoes and hay from the markets of Ontario. In Ontario live stock, dairy products, fruit, especially apples, and grain, will be shipped into the States in enormous quantities, and to the extent of scores of millions of dollars a year. In the West, the farmers will be able to sell their grain and live stock in Chicago, and at other western points, at considerable advances over the prices they have been getting. This will place their entire system of farm operations on a decidedly more profitable and better basis. By being enabled to ship our products to nearby markets, and thus avoid the long haul now necessary on much of our farm produce, we will thereby be enabled to save the very

heavy transportation charges we have been forced to pay on much of it in the past. Thus we will save hundreds of thousands of dollars a year on freight and express charges alone. While this may disturb our transportation systems, the effect will be only temporary, as the benefit that will be derived by the country at large from the new condition of affairs will be so great. Increased production will result, immigration will be encouraged, and the ultimate result will be a decided benefit to the railways.

The growers of tender fruit in the Niagara district, along the shore of Lake Erie and the St. Claire River, and in British Columbia, as well as market gardeners near the large cities, will be injuriously affected by the free admission of United States fruit and vegetable to this country, but apparently cannot very well be avoided.

The reduction that is proposed in the duty on agricultural implements, and parts thereof, as well as on cement, is not as large as we had a right to expect. Our Canadian government evidently has been anxious not to injure our manufacturing inter-

ests. While it has made some slight concessions to the farming community in this matter, it has largely offset this, as far as injury to the manufacturing interests are concerned, by providing for the free admission of coke, and by a reduction in the duty on bituminous coal, from 53 to 45 cents a ton.

MIDDLEMEN AFFECTED

The new conditions will be likely to injure the interests, at least temporarily, of those middlemen who have large establishments in Canada, such as the millers, pork packers and others. Such firms will be forced to pay more for the grain and live stock they purchase but will not be enabled to pay as much for their finished product in the markets of the world. Some of them, in consequence, are loudly proclaiming that the proposed new trade arrangements will work in Canada even to farmers. These expressions of opinion only serve to show how necessary it is that the farmers shall do their own thinking in regard to matters of this kind. It will be unfortunate, nevertheless, if Canadian middlemen, with their large investments in plants, are injured. Dealers and drovers are not likely to be affected, as they can buy as readily for the United States markets as for any other.

THE EFFECT ON FARMERS

The result of the negotiations is a wonderful demonstration of what we as farmers can accomplish when we set ourselves to do it. The united front presented by the farmers of this nation for the past few years on this question of freer trade, backed up as they have been during the past year by the farmers of the east, has had its effect on the government. This, however, is not the time to cease organizing or to rest on our oars. The interests opposed to the proposed arrangements are so great it will probably be months at least before they can be carried by the voters of the various countries. Strenuous efforts will be made on both sides of the line to block them. Only by being thoroughly organized will we be ready to act on short notice to defeat and promote our rights. Even should the negotiations as proposed be terminated successfully, it will be well worth our while to continue our efforts for a further reduction in the duty on agricultural implements and several other much needed reforms.

A SERIOUS DANGER

There is one serious danger. Our government has driven a shrewd bargain. The influence of the manufacturers, however, has been so great as to lead our government to refuse United States manufacturers as free a market in Canada for their products as they had a right to expect. This may lead the United States manufacturers to denounce the agreement as one-sided and their influence may be sufficient to induce the United States Congress to refuse to approve of the negotiations as now proposed. Should this prove to be the result, it will be worth our while to consider seriously the advisability of urging the abolition of all duty on agricultural implements.

WHAT IS PROPOSED

The proposed tariff changes in which we as farmers are most interested are divided into three classes. Schedule A includes articles that it is intended shall be admitted free hereafter to both countries. Schedule B shows ar-

PRESENT TARIFF

Canadian Tariff	United States Tariff
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SCHEDULE A—FREE GOODS

ARTICLE	Canadian Tariff	United States Tariff	Rate now paid Both U.S. and Canada	Proposed Changes	Reduction by United States	Reduction by Canada
Cattle	25 p.c.	Free	Free	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
Cattle less than one year old	Free	\$2 per head	Free	Free	\$2 per head	Free
Cattle valued at not more than \$14 per head	Free	\$2.75 per head	Free	Free	\$2.75 per head	Free
Cattle valued at more than \$14 per head	Free	27 1/2 p.c.	Free	Free	27 1/2 p.c.	Free
Horses and mules	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Horses over one year old valued as \$50 or less	\$12.50	Free	Free	Free	Free	\$12.50
Horses N.O.P.	25 p.c.	Free	Free	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
Horses valued at not more than \$10 per head	Free	\$30 per head	Free	Free	\$30 per head	Free
Horses valued at over \$10 per head	Free	25 p.c.	Free	Free	25 p.c.	Free
Swine, 10 per lb.	15 1/2 p.c.	\$1.50 each	Free	Free	\$1.50 each	15 1/2 p.c.
Sheep and lambs	25 p.c.	Free	Free	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
Less than 1 year old	Free	75c per head	Free	Free	75c each	Free
One year old and over	Free	\$1.50 each	Free	Free	\$1.50 each	Free
Other live animals	25 p.c.	20 p.c.	Free	Free	30 p.c.	25 p.c.
Poultry, dead and alive	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
Alive	25 p.c.	3c per lb.	Free	Free	3c per lb.	25 p.c.
Dead	20 p.c.	5c per lb.	Free	Free	5c per lb.	20 p.c.
Wheat, per bus.	12c	25c	Free	Free	25c	12c
Rye, per bus.	10c	15c	Free	Free	15c	10c
Oats, per bus.	10c	15c	Free	Free	15c	10c
Barley, per bus.	10c	15c	Free	Free	15c	10c
Buckwheat, per bush	15c	15 p.c.	Free	Free	15c	15c
Beans, edible, dried, per bus.	23c	4c	Free	Free	4c	23c
Peas, dried, per bus.	15c	25c	Free	Free	25c or 40c	15c
Potatoes, per bus.	20c	25c	Free	Free	25c	20c
Corn (except into Canada for distillation) per bus.	Free	15c	Free	Free	15c	Free
Sweet potatoes, per bus.	10c	25c	Free	Free	25c	10c
Turnips	30 p.c.	25 p.c.	Free	Free	25c	30 p.c.
Onions	30 p.c.	40c per bus	Free	Free	40c per bus	30 p.c.
Cabbages	30 p.c.	2c each	Free	Free	2c each	30 p.c.
All other vegetables in their natural state	30 p.c.	25 p.c.	Free	Free	25c	30 p.c.
Fresh fruits, viz.:						
Apples	40c per bbl.	25c per bus.	Free	Free	25c per bus.	40c per bbl.
Pears	25 p.c.	30c per bus.	Free	Free	30c per bus.	25 p.c.
Peaches	\$1 per 100 lb.	25c per bus.	Free	Free	25c per bus.	\$1 per 100 lb.
Grapes	2c per lb.	10c per cubic ft. cap. of bbls. or pgs.	Free	Free	25c per cubic ft. cap. bbls. or pgs.	2c per lb.
Wild blueberries, wild strawberries and wild raspberries	Free	1c per qt.	Free	Free	1c per qt.	Free
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries (N.O.P.)	2c per lb.	1c per qt.	Free	Free	1c per qt.	2c per lb.
Fresh fruits (continued) all other edible fruits in their natural state (N.O.P.)	25 p.c.	Free or 25 p.c.	Free	Free or 25 p.c.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
Dried apples	25 p.c.	3c per lb.	Free	Free	3c per lb.	25 p.c.
Dried peaches, pears, and apricots	25 p.c.	3c per lb.	Free	Free	3c per lb.	25 p.c.
Butter, per lb.	3c	6c	Free	Free	6c	3c
Cheese, per lb.	3c	6c	Free	Free	6c	3c
Fresh milk	17 1/2 p.c.	1c	Free	Free	2c per gal.	17 1/2 p.c.
Fresh cream	17 1/2 p.c.	1c	Free	Free	5c per gal.	17 1/2 p.c.
Eggs, per dozen	3c	3c	Free	Free	3c	3c
Honey	3c per lb.	3c per lb.	Free	Free	3c per gal.	3c per lb.
Garden, field, and other seeds not herein otherwise provided for when in packages weighing over 1 lb. each, not including seed sowing	10 p.c.	From 15c per bus. to 20c per lb.	Free	Free	15c per bus. to 20c per lb.	10 p.c.
Grass seed, including timothy and clover seed	10 p.c.	Free	Free	Free	Free	10 p.c.
Flaxseed and linseed, per bus.	10c	25c	Free	Free	25c	10c
Cottonseed and other oil seeds	10 p.c.	Free	Free	Free	Free	10 p.c.
Hay, per ton	\$1.00	\$4 (2,340 lbs.)	Free	Free	\$4 (2,340 lbs.)	\$1.00
Straw, per ton	\$2.00	\$1.50 (2,340 lbs.)	Free	Free	\$1.50 (2,340 lbs.)	\$2.00
Cream separators and parts for repairs.	Free	\$1.50 per lb.	Free	Free	310c per lb.	Free

Notes.—Owing to the large tables and the considerable matter in connection with the questions of the tariff that we feature in Farm and Dairy this week, it was necessary to withhold one page of "wide measure" matter. Included in this page held over were the article by John I. Brown, of Montreal, on "200 Hens on a Farm," and an article by Mr. Clark, on "Early Broilers Are Not Profitable." These will be given next week.—Editor.

PRESENT TARIFF

PROPOSED CHANGES

ARTICLE

SCHEDULE B—DUTIABLE GOODS; MUTUAL REDUCTIONS.

ARTICLE	Canadian Tariff	United States Tariff	Rate Proposed for Both U.S. and Canada	Reduction by United States	Reduction by Canada
Meats, fresh or refrigerated, per lb.	3c	3c	3c		
Bacon and hams, per lb.	2c	15c	15c		15c
Beef, salted, in barrels, per lb.	2c	4c	35c		
Pork, salted, in barrels, per lb.	2c	15c	15c		
Pork, salted, in barrels, per lb.	2c	25 p.c.	25 p.c.		
Meats, other, salted, per lb.	2c	25 p.c.	15c		
Canned meats and canned poultry, per lb.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.	15c		
Tallow	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	20 p.c.		
Lard and compounds thereof, cottonseed, cotton stearine and animal stearine, per lb.	2c	5c per lb.	40c per 100		
Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans in cans or other air-tight packages, including the weight of the package, per lb.	15c	25c to 40 p.c.	15c		
Wheat, flour, semolina and rye flour, per barrel of 196 lbs.	60c	25 p.c.	50c	15 p.c. or 70c per bbl.	25 p.c., or 10c per bbl.
Oatmeal and rolled oats, per 100 lbs.	60c	25 p.c.	50c	15 p.c. or 70c per bbl.	25 p.c., or 10c per bbl.
Barley, pot, pearled and patent	30 p.c.	81	50c	50c	10c
Barley malt	45c per 100 lbs.	2c per lb.	50c per lb.	48 p.c.	14 p.c.
Buckwheat flour or meal	53c per 100 lbs.	45c per 34 lbs.	45c per 100 lbs.	47c per 100 lbs.	
Cornmeal	25c per bbl.	40c per bbl.	5c per lb.	10 p.c.	
Split peas, dried	25c per bbl.	40c per 1,000 lbs.	125c per 100 lbs.	275c per 100 lbs.	75c per bu.
animal food	175c	20 p.c.	125c per 100 lbs.	75c per bu.	5 p.c.
Maple sugar and maple syrup	20 p.c.	4c per lb.	1c per lb.	3c per lb.	1c per lb.
Canned fruits, including the weight of the package	25c	2c	2c		
Farm wagons and complete parts thereof.	25 p.c.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.		
Ploughs	30 p.c.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.		
Tools and disc harrows	20 p.c.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.		
Harvesters and reapers	20 p.c.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.		
Agricultural drill and planters	20 p.c.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.		
Mowers	175 p.c.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.		
Horse rakes	20 p.c.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.		
Cultivators	20 p.c.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.		
Threshing machines	20 p.c.	15 p.c.	15 p.c.		
feeders therefor and finished parts of the foregoing for repairs	20 p.c.	35 to 45 p.c.	15 p.c.	From 20 to 30 p.c.	5
Portable engines, with boilers in combination, with horse-powers and traction engines for farm purposes	20 p.c.	45 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	Nil
Hay loaders	25 p.c.	35 to 45 p.c.	20 p.c.	15 to 25 p.c.	5 p.c.
Potato diggers	25 p.c.	45 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	5 p.c.
Fodder or feed cutters	25 p.c.	45 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	5 p.c.
Grain crushers	25 p.c.	45 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	5 p.c.
Fanning mills	25 p.c.	According to material	20 p.c.	15 p.c. to 25 p.c.	5 p.c.
Hay tedders	25 p.c.	wood 35 p.c.	20 p.c.	15 p.c. to 25 p.c.	5 p.c.
Farm or field rollers	25 p.c.	35 p.c. to 45 p.c.	20 p.c.	15 p.c. to 25 p.c.	5 p.c.
Manure spreaders	20 p.c.	45 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	5 p.c.
Weeders	30 p.c.	35 p.c. to 45 p.c. according to material	20 p.c.	15 p.c. to 25 p.c.	5 p.c.
Windmills, and finished parts of the foregoing for repairs except shuttles	30 p.c.	45 p.c.	30 p.c.	25 p.c.	
Grape vines, gooseberries, raspberries, and currant bushes	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	175 p.c.	75 p.c.	25 p.c.

SCHEDULE D—CHANGES BY CANADA, NOT BY U. S.

Cement, Portland, per 100 lbs.	125c	8c	11c	16c
Trees, viz., apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum, and quince of all kinds, and small peach trees known as June buds, each	3c	82 per 1,000 to 25 p.c.	25c	5c
Condensed milk, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty	35c per lb.	2c per lb.	2c per lb.	15c per lb.

Get High Class Phones

If you and your neighbors are going to build a rural telephone system, it will pay you to install high-class apparatus. There will be less trouble and annoyance, and the cost of maintenance will be lower. Canadian Independent Telephones and construction materials are made in our plant in Toronto. They may cost you a little more than some others, but they're certainly worth the difference. Every phone is guaranteed for 10 years. Send for "Canada and the Telephone," our very interesting new book, containing 32 pictures, showing necessity of the telephone on the farm.



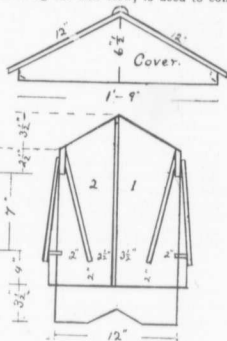
Canadian Independent Telephone Co. Limited
24 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

articles on which it is intended that both countries shall make considerable tariff reductions. Schedule D includes articles on which Canada alone is willing to make the reductions indicated. That Canada is likely to gain the most is shown by the fact that the United States is now willing to allow in at lower rates just 91 per cent. of all goods formerly dutiable we supply her, worth \$47,332,000, while we allow in at lower rates just 36 per cent. of all goods formerly dutiable that the United States has supplied us with, worth \$47,829,000. We have imported much more from the United States relatively than the States has from us, which makes the net value about the same. Under the new arrangement, with 91 per cent. of our goods admitted to the States free, our exports are likely to increase much more rapidly than the exports of the United States to us.

Should Farm and Dairy this week please you tell your neighbors about it, and this will help us to make the next Poultry Number even better. Next week an eight-page Illustrated Supplement of the Ottawa Winter Fair will be out. Watch for it.

A Hopper for Outdoor Feeding

A hopper of special design is required for feeding chickens dry mash out of doors while they are on the range. The diagrams given herewith describe a hopper, which has been used with a large degree of satisfaction by Prof. Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College. This hopper is so constructed as to prevent the wind blowing out the dry mash and thereby wasting it. The side marked 1 in the diagram, showing the end view, is used to con-



A Suitable Hopper for Outdoor Use

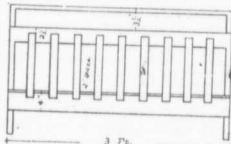
End view showing construction which prevents wind blowing out the dry mash fed from this hopper.

tain the dry mash or chop feed, while the whole grain is fed in the side.

The bill of material required for this hopper is: Ends—2 pieces, 7-8 inches x 12 inches x 1 foot, 8 inches; bottom—1 piece, 7-8 inches x 12 inches x 2 feet 10 1/2 inches; bottom sides—2 pieces, 7-8 inches x 3 3/4 inches x 3 feet; top sides—2 pieces, 7-8 inches x 2 1/2 inches x 3 feet; side strips—18 pieces, 3-8 inches x 15-8 inches x 10 inches; centre division—1 piece 1/2

FEED HOPPER

Scale 1/4" = 1'



Side View of the Out-door Hopper

inch x 16 inches x 2 feet 10 1/2 inches; side division—2 pieces, 3/4 inch x 10 inches x 2 feet 10 1/2 inches; cover top—2 pieces, 1/2 inch x 12 inches x 3 feet 2 1/2 inches; cover ends—2 pieces, 7-8 inches x 6 1/2 inches x 1 foot 8 inches.

Land For The Settler

160 acres of land convenient to Railways in Northern Ontario's great Clay Belt for each settler.

The soil is rich and productive and covered with valuable timber. For full information as to terms of sale and homestead regulations, and for special colonization rates to settlers, write to

DONALD SUTHERLAND,
Director of Colonization,
Toronto, Ontario.
HON. JAMES S. DUFF,
Minister of Agriculture,
Toronto, Ontario.

The Latest Open-Air House

The hen house best adapted for winter egg production and one which meets the requirements of the average farm flock of poultry is an open air house of design as shown in the illustration herewith. It was designed by Prof. W. R. Graham at the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. A model of this house was exhibited at the Guelph Winter Fair, and was discussed by Professor Graham in the lecture room.

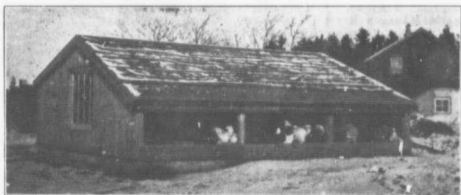
The house is 29 x 20 feet and has a capacity of 100 hens. It faces the south, is wide open to the weather in front, is very cheap to build and it has given excellent results at the College and elsewhere.

On hearing of this house, Mr. J. W. Clark, the well-known poultry

ber, costing about \$15 per M., and covered it over with Brantford roofing.

"Any farmer who will house his hens in a building such as this and give them any care at all, will have them laying like fun. The house might not do for exhibition stock since the combs of the cock birds house in it, freeze. The stock will keep absolutely healthy when kept thus in the fresh open air, and under these conditions the results they will give in egg production is little short of remarkable."

This open-air house is bound to grow in popularity, and since like causes produce like effects, there is no reason whatever why every farmer in Canada should not obtain winter eggs in quantity, if they have the right stock, feed it properly and house it in these cheap and modern



The Latest and Approved Style of Farm Poultry House

The poultry house as here shown has given remarkably good results with Professor Graham, who designed it and had it built at the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, in the south, and is an all the year round, every day hen house. It is very cheaply built—costing \$46—and has capacity for 100 hens. Read the adjoining article for fuller information about this structure.

Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy. and fruit farmer and Institute lecturer from Brant Co., Ont., went to see this house and decided to build one forthwith. While on institute work early last month in Peterborough County, Mr. Clark called on the editors of Farm and Dairy, and while in our office discussed this house. "I saw this house of Professor Graham's towards the last of November," said Mr. Clark. "Mr. Graham said that the hens had been in it only for a few days and that if he got a few dozen eggs from them by Christmas time, he would be satisfied."

SPLENDID RESULTS FROM THE START

"The 100 hens in the house were of several breeds, included amongst which were: Leghorns and Minorcas. I told the Professor that from the appearance of the birds then, I reckoned he would get more than a few dozen eggs from them before the end of the year. When I saw the Professor again at the time of the Winter Fair, he was getting 30 eggs a day from that pen. I went right home and built one of these houses, and got splendid results right away."

A peculiar thing about this house is that although it is open in the front, it seems warmer in there than it does in other houses that are closed, even if they have curtain fronts. The difference is that the atmosphere in these wide-open houses is dry, while in the others the air is damp.

"My hens have only been in this house three weeks," continued Mr. Clark, "and they are now laying like fun. The house is eight feet high in the centre, three feet at the front, four feet at the back. At the base at the front of the house I have a board two foot wide, which leaves an opening two feet in height, right across the width of the house."

THE HEN HOUSE FOR THE FARMER

"This structure is the house for a farmer. It is cheap. I built mine on a cement wall six inches above the ground. My man and I together built the whole thing in three days. It cost me only \$46, which cost me over \$50 or \$60. I built it of cheap lumber,

Pointers on Turkey Management

Jas. Baptie, Peterboro Co. Ont.

In hatching turkeys by the natural method see that the mother is perfectly free from vermin before the eggs hatch. Vermin is one of the principal causes of the poult dropping their wings and dying while young. This can easily be avoided if the setting hen is free of vermin.

The young turkeys require very little food when first hatched. I feed principally on green onion tops cut up fine, and mixed with bread crumbs. Do not let them have any drinking water. The old hen needs water, but it can be elevated so that the chicks cannot get at it.

A roomy coop tightly made on three sides is provided for the hen. This coop is placed in a grassy plot. The hen is tethered with a piece of rope so that she has some liberty. I keep the hen and chickens shut in the coop at night and see that they do not get wet. Young turkeys must be kept perfectly dry and warm the first month; after that there is not much trouble if they are bred from healthy stock. If the poult is started right they will usually do well. They do better on high land than on low land.

Queries re Distinguishing Sex

I have a goose or it may be a gander, I cannot tell which. I wish to get a mate for it and would be glad if you will tell me how I can tell whether to buy a male or female—Subscriber, Simcoe Co., Ont.

It is almost impossible to give you by letter any information that will enable you to decide, positively, whether you have a goose or a gander. The heads of the ganders are coarser than those of the geese, and there is a fineness about the eyes in the goose that is found in the females of most poultry and farm animals. If there is a goose raiser living anywhere near you, he could probably tell you immediately what sex the bird belongs to, just as you could tell if you were experienced in goose culture.—J. P. H.

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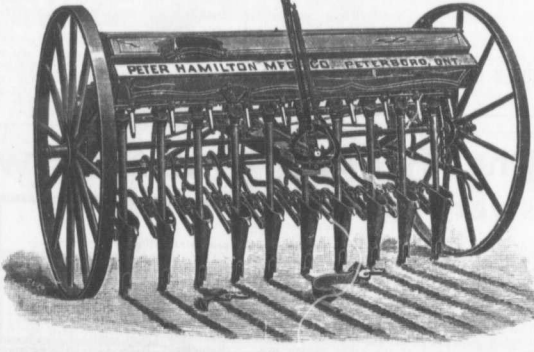
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You Cannot Buy a Better Drill than The Peter Hamilton "Leader"

This is the unanimous opinion of thousands of farmers who have used our "LEADER" in the past. The secret lying in the fact that it is simple in construction and operation, light of draft and strongly constructed, and does the work given in it in all kinds of grain and under all conditions in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

See our agent and he will explain to you dozens of advantages in the "Leader," or write today for Catalogue F.

HE HAS SOMETHING SPECIAL TO OFFER YOU.

S. G. HANSON'S STANDARD WHITE LEGHORNS

The breeding hens for the season 1911 are part of the flock of 402 pullets, which in January, February and March, established a record for flocks of that size, by laying 23,532 eggs. The cockerels heading the breeding pens are bred from trapped hens, with individual records in their pullet year of 200 eggs and over. Birds from these matings must give exceptionally good results. Book your orders for hatching eggs well in advance, if you want early laying pullets.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

March and April—\$3.00 per 15; \$10.00 per 100.

May—\$2.50 per 15; \$12.50 per 100.

June—\$2.00 per 15; \$10.00 per 100.

Prices of day-old chicks on application.

S. G. HANSON
HILLCREST POULTRY FARM
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Positions Guaranteed Competent Men
MEN WANTED—Age is 18, for Firemen \$100 monthly, and Brakemen \$80, on all Railroads. Experience unnecessary. No strike. Promotion to Conductors or Engineers. \$125 to \$250 monthly.

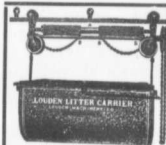
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Over 600 men sent to positions monthly. State age, send stamp. **Railway Association, Dept. 341, 227 Marston St., Brooklyn, N.Y.**

Look up our Pig offer. It will interest you.

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FOR SALE—Good Cockerels. Single Comb Black Minorcas, S. C. White Leghorns, Rose Comb Brown Leghorns and Rouen Ducks.

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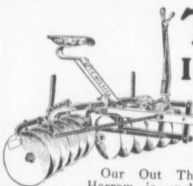


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on the farm as a Litter Carrier. Every day in the winter and generally every day in the summer it is used. Think of the amount of time and money that would be lost. Send us a plan of your barn and write for catalogue and prices to

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Manufacturers of Hay Tools, Litter Carriers, Cow Stalls and Stanchions, Barn Door Hangers, etc.



The "Bissell" Out Throw Is very light draft

Our Out Throw Harrow is such a great success that we have decided to advertise it and give you your choice between it and the famous "Bissell" In Throw harrows are usually heavy draft,—heavy on horses' necks. But the "Bissell" Out Throw is

HORTICULTURE

The Boy and his Dad

"A farmer in our state," said Mr. N. Hull, of Michigan, recently while addressing the convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association at Perth, "sent his boy to the State College. After spending a few years there, the boy returned to the farm full, as his Dad thought, of fancy ideas.

"This farmer had 10 acres of orchard, which he kept in just the same manner as his neighbors kept theirs, and which yielded him about the same returns. "One day his son asked him for permission to take charge of this orchard. The father resented the request, and told the boy pretty plainly that although he had never been to the College he guessed he still knew more about caring for the orchard than the son did.

"The boy was a chip off the old block. He looked his father straight in the eye and told him that he was either a fool for having wasted several hundred dollars in sending him to the College or in not allowing him to use the information he had the gained. This hit the old man pretty hard. He took some time to think it over. Finally he decided to give the boy a chance at the orchard.

"The boy took hold with a will. He first pruned the trees thoroughly, later sprayed them, cultivated the ground, and ended up the first year by getting out of the orchard about 10 times as much as it had ever produced before. Now the old man thinks more of the boy than he ever did before. There are other farmers who would not make a mistake were they to give their boys similar opportunities to show what they can do."

The foundation of many a success-

ful business has been laid when the father gave the boy a chance. Speaking recently to an editor of Farm and Dairy, Mr. J. W. Richardson, of Caledonia, Ont., said that when a boy he took a notion to get some pure bred Holsteins. His father encouraged him in this, and the foundation of their present excellent herd was laid. Last year Mr. Richardson's farm won second place in the finals of the Farm and Dairy Prize Farms Competition.

Niagara Fruit Men Meet

The fruit growers of the Niagara district are becoming more and more incensed at the treatment they are receiving from the express companies. This indignation was given voice to at the recent meeting of the directors of the Fruit Growers' Association held at St. Catharines. General Manager Bryce of the Canadian Express Company, refused to meet them to confer on the new tariff, claiming that the recent ruling of the railway commission applied only to the territory between Niagara district and the Northwest. General Manager Scott of the Dominion Express Company has not even replied to their request for a conference. Mr. Robt. Thompson of St. Catharines suggested that the matter be taken up quickly and brought to an issue. To facilitate matters in this regard, a committee were given power to expend any sum necessary to conduct the fight.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. W. Smith, Winona; Vice-Presidents, Robert Thompson, St. Catharines; W. B. Bridgman, Winona; G. C. Brown, Pelham; Fred Hamilton, Port Dalhousie; Secretary-Treasurer, Carl E. Fisher, St. Catharines.

District meetings will be held at the following places: The week of February 13th, at Stoney Creek, Beamsville, Grantham, and in the last week of February at Jordan, St. David's, and Foxhill. The question of orchard inspection was discussed, but no definite action was taken.

The Apple Growers Association of Northumberland and Durham held a very successful two day fruit institute in Cobourg, Ont., Jan. 29 and 30. It was decided to connect themselves with the Provincial organization. A full report of this institute will be given in Farm and Dairy next week.

Dandy Fowls.—I received the pair of pure bred Dorking Fowls, which Farm and Dairy were to give me for a club of four new subscribers. The birds are dandies. They were shipped through Mr. Jas. Binnie, of Peterboro Co., Ont., and pleased me so well that I am going to try and get three more clubs of new subscribers between now and spring.—Jas. Morrow, Nipissing District, Ont.

APICULTURE

Brood Diseases of Honey Bees

Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist for Ontario

Beekespers often become dissatisfied with their business because they have "bad luck" with the bees. The bees dwindle and die.

Their owners cannot tell what the trouble is. Beemoths frequently are blamed for the poor condition of the bees when as a matter of fact the moths are only a secondary consideration. Heavy winter losses sometimes come and cannot be accounted for in any way known to the beekeeper.

Morley Pettit keeper. Whenever a colony is not doing well the exact cause of its failure should be carefully sought for, because in many cases so-called "bad luck" is due to bacterial disease.

Disease often makes its appearance in the best colonies in the apiary. Infection is usually carried by robbing and robbing is generally done by strong colonies. If not checked on the start the disease soon changes these best colonies to the poorest, and



Some Bees. Why Don't They Sting?

The illustration herewith is reproduced from "Gleanings" and shows William H. Crowson in a bathing suit demonstrating bees at a state fair in Tennessee. Would you care to try such an experiment?

It also spreads throughout the apiary and to other apiaries in the neighborhood.

TWO KINDS OF FOUL BROOD

The diseases which cause the most damage in Ontario attack the developing brood causing much of it to die in the comb, and the colony soon dwindles from lack of young bees to replace the old. There are two kinds of brood diseases of bees prevalent in Ontario, called respectively: American Foul Brood and European Foul Brood. American Foul Brood is found pretty well sprinkled over Ontario from the Trent Valley southwest to Windsor. It has been with us for years. We do not know how long. It has a habit of lingering in a community without doing excessive damage in a short time, and yet, causing in the aggregate enormous financial loss in the bees that die, the honey that goes to waste for lack of bees to gather it, and in the discouragement and disinterest that it brings to the

T. E. BISSELL CO., Ltd. Elora, Ont.

beekeeper who sees his apiary falling from year to year.

European Foul Brood made its first appearance in Ontario, in Northumberland County, about three or four years ago. It spread from the apiary where it first appeared until it now covers an area of about 400 square miles in that neighborhood. The neighborhood of Ottawa has recently developed an area of nearly 800 square miles badly affected with this disease.

RESISTANT STRAINS OF BEES

Some of the distinctive features of European Foul Brood are that it usually affects the larvae at a younger stage and spreads over an apiary much more rapidly than American Foul Brood. Particular strains of Italian bees have been found to be so resistant to this particular disease as to be practically immune to it. The main factor in combating or safeguarding against this disease is to re-queen all apiaries with the right strain of Italians.

It is not possible in the limits of this article to describe the symptoms or methods of cure of bee-diseases.

Well Satisfied with Pig

Last year Farm and Dairy sent me a pure bred Berkshire pig which was bred by W. F. Elliott of Coleman, Ont. I am much pleased to say we think we could not have secured a better pig than the one Farm and Dairy sent us. Everyone who has seen it says it is a very fine animal. I am now going to secure another pig of the same pair of chickens.—Calio McGregor, Lambton Co., Ont.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture has a very thorough system of inspection of apiaries for disease, and is always ready to furnish information and answering all kinds of inquiries with reference to Agriculture in Ontario.

The Price of Honey

Wm. Couse, Peel Co., Ont.

The Bee Keepers of Ontario are now practically setting the prices which they receive for their honey. They have done this by getting out their own reports of the honey crop. Formerly, the buyers used to get out the reports and consequently light crops of honey in certain districts are not mentioned. By circulating favorable reports in this manner, the wholesale price of honey was kept down. For the last two or three years we have been getting out our own crop reports, and giving an estimate of the prices which should be received by the bee keepers.

And the members of the Bee Keepers' Association have been able to get the prices demanded too. Our reports are very complete and when we know exactly how much honey there is, it is no trouble to determine the price which should be received and the buyers simply have to pay it. Next year, the Bee Keepers' Association are going to make a few trial shipments of honey to the British market.

Farm and Dairy is a paper that is appreciated by myself and by my farm manager. It is a credit to the farmer who issue it, and should be subscribed for by all farming people, as the amount paid for the name is merely a nominal one.—G. W. Hatton, Peterboro Co., Ont.

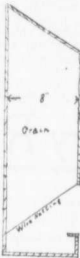
Renew your subscription now.

POULTRY YARD

Crushed Oats and Hopper Feed

J. W. Clark, Brant Co., Ont.

Crushed oats is the feed par excellence for making hens lay in winter. It should be fed from hoppers. It is difficult to get a hopper that will feed this material properly because of the tendency of the crushed oats to hang up and not come down of their own weight to the opening. I have a hopper now, however, which feeds this material to perfection. The sketch herewith describes it fairly well.



As may be seen from the dimensions indicated on the hopper, it is eight inches from its front to back. Mine is three feet wide. The bottom is of wire netting of half inch mesh. The birds pick the crushed oats through this netting and the box shape device of the hopper below it catches any feed that falls.

There is nothing that will take the place of crushed oats for hens in winter if you want eggs in abundance. Oat chaff will not do. The hens will not eat it readily. Whole oats will hardly be noticed by the average well fed hen. In fact there is nothing that will take the place of crushed oats fed from a suitable hopper. The hens will eat this "ice beat band," and they seem to get just enough of the hull to aid digestion.

OTHER FEED PROVIDED

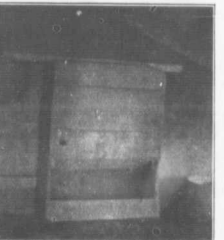
Aside from this material fed in the hoppers, my hens receive wheat or corn fed in eight inches of straw littered on the floor. This grain is scattered on the straw and turned over in the evening. The hens work for it all the next day. I also feed clover or alfalfa chaff from a wire screen rack. This rack is made of poultry netting tacked on two scantlings in the wall of the hen house and it bags out slightly. This will hold

about two bushels of the clover. It is surprising what an amount of clover the hens will eat. They will clean up two bushels from this rack in very about two days. Such a rack is very simple and one can make it in a minute.

In order that hens may have a supply of water that is not frozen it is well to warm it slightly so that it will not freeze immediately as it otherwise would in the cold open butternut house. My hens are given buttermilk or scur milk all that I have available.

How to Care for Chickens

Wm. B. Lynch, Colchester Co., N.S. No matter how good the stock, good poultry cannot be raised unless the chickens are properly cared for from the time they leave the shell. When



As Open Free Lunch Counter for Hens

The photo as here reproduced shows the hopper, as used by Professor Graham in his new wide open front poultry house, for feeding crushed oats. The sides of this hopper do not converge, thus the crushed oats feed down readily of their own weight to the wire netting bottom.

My chickens are 12 hours old, they have fine gravel constantly before them to pick at. No food is given, however, until they are 24 hours old. The first three days they receive dry bread crumbs mixed with their own weight of fine gravel by weight. They are fed at seven and eleven and three and seven p.m., being given as much as they will eat up clean in half an hour. Clean water and charcoal are always within their reach.

Equal quantities of dry bread crumbs and oatmeal mixed with one-sixth of fine gravel are fed from the

WINOKA POULTRY FARM

Single Comb Black Minorcas

EXCLUSIVELY
Exhibition and Utility Points Combined.
Stock and Eggs for Sale
Send for Mating List.

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MONEY IN EGGS

We start you RIGHT with the heaviest laying strains and tell you how to succeed. Send address and get our

GRAND FREE OFFERS
for season 1911.—You'll be glad you did.

BRANT POULTRY YARDS
BRANTFORD, ONT.

fourth to the 14th day. From then on the proportion of bread crumbs and oatmeal is decreased, bringing them gradually to a ration of equal parts of corn-meal, middlings and bran by weight or in the proportion of 3, 4, 6 by measure. When we have skim milk we prefer to give it instead of beef scraps to supply the animal food. It should be scur before being fed.

When the chickens are six or eight weeks old, whole grain should be added to the ration until one feeding consists of whole grain and two of mashed feed. We have had splendid success with our chickens, fed and managed in this manner. Once they reach the age of six or eight weeks there should be no further trouble in keeping them healthy and growing.

Don't get the idea a hen will lay better the second year if she does not lay well the first year. Pullets that are poor layers will be worse as hens, and you should cull them from the flock as soon as it is possible.

Have you forgotten to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy?

The Sure Way to Poultry Profits

Makes healthier and more productive hens

Destroy Lice and Mites and Prevent the Spreading of Infectious Diseases

One who does not take proper care of his poultry has as much chance to raise them profitably as the man who tries to fill a sieve with water.—It is absolutely necessary to keep poultry free from lice, mites and all disease-breeding germs and filth. When this is done, when they are given a fair chance, poultry will make you profits which, compared with the capital invested, are greater than in any other line of legitimate business. You can obtain these profits, easily and with hardly any effort, by the use of

ZENOLEUM

A Carbolic, Cresol, Coal-Tar Preparation
The Surest Lice Killer and Disinfectant

A single quart is all that is necessary to rid 100 hens of lice, mites and germ filth—the most and most insidious of poultry ailments, and disease-causing none the less.—Insure cleanliness—disinfectant dip made—and an absolute necessity to every farmer and poultry raiser.

Sold Everywhere—and positively guaranteed to be satisfactory. If Zenoleum is not all we say it is—write us what you think it would be for you. You can have Zenoleum and don't take a cent's expense—if you don't, we will deliver it free of charge—prepaid—pat. #150,549, #65,235. Send size of your dealer, the form on opposite page, immediately for free literature. Write for free trial. "Disinfectant" and "Fertilizer Advice"—the latter is invaluable to stockmen. Your name on a postal will do.

The Zenon Disinfectant Co., 218 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Hatches a greater number of healthy chicks and protects them from disease.

Has a Clean, Wholesome, Inexpensive and Pleasing Odor

Prof. Wm. R. Graham, of Ontario Agricultural College, says: "The addition of Zenoleum to the greatest value in maintaining the vitality of the chicken-producing 28 fowls. I would use this solution in every chicken run."—Send for official report.

Use and endorsed by 46 agricultural colleges

It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers

Pointers on Geese

Breed only from the best. Bathing water is not required for stock birds. Geese should have more or less range, that they may exercise. They do not do so well when confined to a small run.

Geese make their own nests. It is a pretty good indication that the laying season is at hand when the goose is seen going from one place to another with straws in her mouth.

After the goose has chosen the place to lay her first egg, she will, as a rule, use that place for the entire laying season.

The ideal gander is one that has large dimensions, active gait, lively and clear eyes, an ever ready and hoarse voice, and a demeanor of full boldness.

Choose a goose for weight of body,

steadiness of deportment, and breadth of foot—a quality said to indicate the presence of other excellencies.

It is difficult to dress a gosling in cold water, as the feathers set tighter and in picking them the flesh is apt to be torn.

All things being equal, it is estimated that four geese and two ganders should produce 100 goslings in a season.

The gander is a gallant fellow ever guarding his mate. When sexes are equal geese pair, and are much attached to each other, seldom being unfaithful. They have a strong love for home.

A cabbage hung in the hen house twice a week will keep the thermometer at a zero.

Grit is Essential for Poultry

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N.S.

The grit in the food of the hen performs the same function in preparing the food for the assimilation as do teeth in the case of other farm animals. In the gizzard of the fowl the strong muscles in the walls keep the food and the grit grinding continually against each other and in this way, coarse food is rendered fine and put in the proper condition for assimilation. Without grit, bowel trouble is sure to result in fowl as the food will not be digested.

Very fine grit should form the first food of the young chicken. As soon as the chicken is taken from the incubator, it should be given a chance to pick at grit so that it will have the means at hand to make use of its food. Failure to observe this rule, is a most frequent cause of loss

in the brooding of young chicks.

Fine sand, oyster shells, broken crockery, and mortar from old walls are all desirable forms of grit. Old mortar serves a double purpose of supplying grit, and the lime to make the shell of the egg. If lime in some form is not used, soft-shelled eggs result. Where hens have free range in the summer, no provision need be made for supplying grit, but it should be constantly in front of them when housed for winter. I have found that the most convenient way to feed them is by means of a small feeding hopper, divided into two compartments. In one keep oyster shells, and in the other old mortar pounded fine.

Don't forget seeing your friends and having them join in for a club of subscribers to Farm and Dairy.



At a cost of only two-thirds of a cent a day per Animal, Royal Purple Stock Specific makes each Animal worth 25 per cent, more.

You never heard of any other Specific, or "Stock Food," doing likewise.

Royal Purple will permanently cure the Bots, Colic, Worms, Skin Diseases, and Debility, and restore run-down Animals to plumpness and vigor.

It will increase the milk-yield three to five pounds per cow a day inside of from two to three weeks. It makes the milk richer than ever before.

MR. ANDREW WEGORICH, of Waldsett, Ont., says: "This is to certify that I have tried your Royal Purple Stock Specific for two weeks, on one cow. On the 16th I weighed her milk as 17 pounds. I noticed a change after 5 or 6 days, as there was an extra weight of milk. On the 20th, I carefully weighed the milk, and she gave 23 pounds. I am giving an order for 5 boxes, as I consider it the best I have ever used."

"Stock Food" will not do this. Because "Stock Food" is nothing more or less than a mixture of the very things which you, yourself, grow on your own farm.

It is not more food your Animals need. They must have something to help their bodies get all the nourishment from the food they are getting. So that they will fatten, and stay fat, all the year 'round.

They need something to prevent disease, to cure disease, and to keep them in the best of health, all the time.

Not a Stock Food

Royal Purple is not a "Stock Food," nor a "medicine." It is a Conditioner.

It does not contain Grain, nor farm products. Nor does it contain "Dope," or any other injurious ingredient. Royal Purple does not merely temporarily bloat or inspire the Animal. It fattens and strengthens it, permanently.

No other Specific known adds flesh so quickly as Royal Purple. It makes 6-week-old Calves as large as ordinary-fed Calves are at 10 weeks.

Royal Purple makes naturally-thin Animals fat



Free to Stock and Poultry Raisers

We will send, absolutely free, for the asking, postpaid, one of our large thirty-two-page booklets on the common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells you how to feed all kinds of heavy and light horses, colts and mares, milch cows, calves and fattening steers, also how to keep and feed poultry so that they will lay just as well in winter as in summer. No farmer should be without it.

and heavy. And it builds up the health and restores the former plumpness and vigor of run-down stock, in little or no time.

The very best time to use this Conditioner is NOW. It digests the hard food properly and prevents the animals getting indigestion or losing flesh.

50 per Cent Cheaper

One 50-cent Package of Royal Purple will last one Animal 70 days. This figures a little over two-thirds of a cent per day.

Most "Stock Foods" in 50-cent Packages last but 50 days, and are given three times a day.

But Royal Purple Specific is given only once a day, and lasts 50 per cent longer.

(A \$1.50 Pall, containing four times the amount of the 50-cent Package, lasts 280 days.)

So, you see, it is only necessary to give Royal Purple Specific once each day.

Just think of making each Animal worth 25 per cent, over its cost! What will that mean to you, Mr. Stock Owner!

It makes the Hens lay Eggs in Winter as well as in the Summer.

MRS. WM. BURNHAM, Sanford, Ont., says: "Dear Sirs,—This is to certify that I have used two boxes of your Poultry Specific for my hens. They laid so well while feeding it to them, I wondered if you would mind sending me word how or where I could get some this winter. I bought it from your agent last winter. I had 32 hens, and some days I got two dozen eggs a day in February and March, while feeding them the Specific."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific prevents Fowl laying flesh at moulting time, and permanently cures every poultry disease. It makes their plumage bright and keeps it always in prime condition.

It makes your Poultry worth more than they could ever be without it.

Yet one 50-cent Package will last 25 Hens 70 days. Or a \$1.50 Pall will last 25 Hens 280 days. This is four times more material at only three times the cost.

Royal Purple

STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

Make This Test

Every ounce of Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specific is guaranteed.

To prove that Royal Purple has no equal, we want you to make this test:

Feed Royal Purple to any one of your Animals for four weeks. And at the same time feed any other preparation to any other Animal in the same condition.

If Royal Purple does not prove to you, by actual results, that it is the best you ever used, we'll return your money.

And we'll ask no questions—make no excuses. You will be the judge—not us.

This is an honest test, isn't it? We ask you to make it because we know that Royal Purple is the best Conditioner on the market.

If you are not satisfied, after testing it, you don't lose anything, do you?

Centralla, Ont., Feb. 7, '10. The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

Gentlemen,—Last Fall we had in our stables a young mare belonging to Miss Clouston, of Montreal. We could not feed her any bran on account of causing violent scouring, consequently causing her to become weak and thin. We commenced using your Royal Purple Stock Specific, and the results were wonderful. After using it three weeks, we found we could feed the animal bran or any other soft feed without scouring her, and she actually took on in this time twenty-five pounds of flesh, we working her at the same time through the hunt. I can heartily recommend your Stock Specific.

When farmers and stockmen get acquainted with Royal Purple, it will have a greater demand than all other tonics and stock foods on the market combined.

Yours truly, ANDREW HICKS.

Aug. 28, 1910.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.

Gentlemen,—Last Fall we had in our stables a young mare belonging to Miss Clouston, of Montreal. We could not feed her any bran on account of causing violent scouring, consequently causing her to become weak and thin. We commenced using your Royal Purple Stock Specific, and the results were wonderful. After using it three weeks, we found we could feed the animal bran or any other soft feed without scouring her, and she actually took on in this time twenty-five pounds of flesh, we working her at the same time through the hunt. I can heartily recommend your Stock Specific.

TOM SMITH,

Trainer for the Hon. Adam Beck.

We also manufacture:

Royal Purple Kiler Lick..... 25c.

Royal Purple Gall Cure..... 25c.

Royal Purple Sweet Liniment..... 50c.

Royal Purple Cough Cure..... 50c.

Our Cough Cure will cure any ordinary cough in four days, and will break up and cure distemper in ten to twelve days.

If your dealer cannot supply you with our Royal Purple Brands, we will supply you upon receipt of \$1.50 a pall, prepaid, for either poultry or stock, or if you want any Liniment, Gall Cure or Cough Powder, we will send it by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of price.

W. A. JENKINS MFG. COMPANY, LONDON, ONTARIO

THE FARMER VS. THE MANUFACTURER

A Joint Debate at Beaverton between the Champions of the two interests. Both sides ably presented. Important points scored.

The joint debate at Beaverton, Ont., last Friday evening, between Mr. E. C. Drury, of Crown Hill, Ont., representing the farmers, and Mr. T. A. Russell, of Toronto, representing the manufacturers, proved a memorable affair. As Far and Dairy predicted, that he would, Mr. Drury held his own and reflected credit on the cause of agriculture.

The debate took place in Alexandra Hall, at Beaverton, which holds comfortably about 350 people. It was jammed to the doors. Probably 450 people heard the discussion.

Beaverton is the centre of three ranges. The farmers for miles around began gathering as early as half past seven. About 125 seats were reserved for the use of a party of manufacturers and university students of Toronto who accompanied Mr. Russell by train from Toronto. The Toronto daily papers had one or two representatives each there while the telegraph companies sent a special operator. The university students soon let it be known, by means of their college yell, that they were for Drury and free trade. Rev. J. McKee McLennan, acted as chairman. It was arranged beforehand that no decision should be given. The verdict was left open.

THE DEBATE

Mr. Drury spoke first for 45 minutes. Mr. Russell then spoke for 50 minutes. Mr. Drury followed for 15 minutes and Mr. Russell closed the debate with 10 minutes. This was a decided advantage for Mr. Russell. It gave him a better opportunity to answer Mr. Drury's arguments, while Mr. Drury had but comparatively little opportunity to answer his. Largely for this reason it is possible that had the debate been settled on the points scored that Mr. Russell would have won. On the other hand, Mr. Drury had such a fund of arguments on his side he found it difficult to present them effectively, and many were not even touched on. Mr. Drury reached his time limit, both times he spoke, and had to be called off by the chairman. Mr. Russell, on the other hand, did not use his full time either time he spoke.

TIE SPEAKERS

Both speakers, considering the magnitude of the interests they represented, had the appearance of being very young. They were both clean shaven and might have passed for 30, but little over that age, though Mr. Russell is probably considerably older than that.

Mr. Drury proved himself to be the more ready and forceful speaker. He relied but little on his notes. Mr. Russell, who had not been feeling well, spoke pleasantly, but relied on his notes largely. He was rather the more effective debater of the two, as he condensed his material somewhat better and therefore scored to advantage.

In one respect the debate was disappointing. Probably because they had dealt exhaustively with the fundamental principles of free trade vs. protection in previous addresses both speakers showed a tendency to neglect these essentials, and to try and introduce new material. Mr. Drury, for instance, did not emphasize, as he might have, the point that protection limits the farmer's markets for his products and increases the cost of the articles he buys. Mr. Russell, on the other hand, did not attempt to prove as strongly as he might, that given good home markets under protection farmers do not greatly need foreign markets for their surplus, and that protection has provided such markets. The fact was that neither speaker was able to do full justice to his subject in the time at his disposal.

Lack of space makes it impossible to give a full report of the addresses. A summary of the main points scored by each is all that can be given. Both speakers started by expressing a desire to deal with the question from a national and not from a purely class standpoint.

MR. DRURY'S POINTS

Mr. Drury's main points were as follows:

First—That he was not opposed to a purely protective tariff for revenue only. Such protection should be given in a limited period and a tariff commission should be appointed to investigate and estimate the needs of the industries receiving it.

Second—That our present tariff is not for a revenue only. He claims that it puts \$3 in the pockets of the manufacturer to every dollar received by the government. This, he claimed, was an unfair burden on the farmers, who have to pay at least \$200 a year in protective duties, which is equal to carrying a mortgage of \$4,000 a year.

Third—That the depopulation of the rural districts and the increase in urban population is due largely to the present fiscal system, which builds up the manufacturers at the expense of the farmers.

Fourth—That the wisest system of taxation is one which will encourage the great agricultural interests, as the foundation of all industries.

Fifth—That the depopulation of the farming districts cannot be accounted for by modern farm machinery, inasmuch as there is still a greater demand for farm help than can be supplied at the prices farmers are able to pay.

Sixth—That advice to the farmers to increase the production of their farms was good as far as it went, but was given mostly by people who were not working on the farms and who did not realize the tremendous difficulties farmers labor under.

Seventh—That the manufacturers take advantage of the tariff to advance their prices to undue figures. In proof

of this Mr. Drury held up some samples of cloth of English and Canadian manufacture, apparently identical in

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months, or 25 insertions during twelve months.

SUNNYSIDE HOLSTEINS.—Young stock, all ages.—J. M. Monte & Son, Stanstead, Quebec.

CLYDESDALE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE.—Large selection of best stock. Prices reasonable.—Smith & Richardson, breeders and importers, Coburn, Ont.

ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, ORMSBURY TOWN, P. QUEBEC.—Importation and specialty. Special importations will be made.—Duncan McEachran.

SPRINGBROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTH'S.—High-class stock, choice breeding. Present offerings, two year old heifers, fresh and in calf. Young bulls. Five Tamworth boars from imp. stock, ready to wean.—A. C. Hallman, Sreolan, Ont.

CLYDE HORSES, SHORTHORN CATTLE.—Young stock for sale at all times.—S. F. Redmond, Peterboro, Ont.

YORKSHIRE AND TAMWORTH HOGS.—Plymouth Rock and Orpington fowl.—A. Dymon, 424 Perfidale Ave., Ottawa.

HAMPSHIRE PIGS.—Canada's champion herd. Boar herd leaders. Sows three months and under.—Hastings Bros., Cross Hill, Ont.

CLYDESDALES.—Many by that great sire, Acme (Imp.) Write us, R. M. Holby, Manchester P.O., and G.T.R. Station, Myrtle C.P.R. Long Distance Phone.

TAMWORTH SWINE.—Choice stock for sale at all times at reasonable prices. Correspondence invited. Wm. Keith & Son, Listowel, Ont.

STADACONA FARM OFFERINGS

CONSIST OF THE IMPORTED

Clydesdale Stallion, Gartley Edward

—26125—

Six years old next May. A horse of substance and quality. Two of his get:

STADACONA PRINCE—18422

Foaled June 23rd, 1908

STADACONA EDWARD, a foal of 1909

All this stock must be disposed of as the Farm is sold. Write or Come to Stadacona Farm.

GUS. LANGELIER

CAP ROUGE, QUEBEC. Proprietor

Put up a Fence that you can be proud of

A Good Fence is more important than a good Binder, a good Plow, or a good Mower. You can only use a binder, a plow or a mower part of the year, whereas a fence must give service the year round.

LEADER FENCE



We believe the Leader will appeal to your judgment. It's a handsome, slightly fence, made of heavily galvanized No. 9 hard steel wire throughout, with the famous double-grip lock.

Frame & Hay Fence Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.

The largest fence mills in the world make and galvanize our wire to specifications we have proven are best for Canadian conditions.

For defying rust, for withstanding extreme heat or cold, for resisting wear, the Leader stands first among fences. You cannot buy more quality or satisfaction for your money.

Our Booklet tells a lot about the Leader fence. Send for a copy, and you will avoid making costly mistakes when selecting wire fencing.

Also, if ambitious, ask for particulars regarding an agency for Leader farm and ornamental fencing and gates in an unrepresented district. We often send expert fence salesmen to help our agents land big orders. We heartily co-operate with new agents too. You'll find our agency a most desirable one.

quality and value. The English goods cost 55 cents per yard, with 16 cents added for duty and freight, making the price in Canada 71 cents per yard. The Canadian cloth sold for 75 cents a yard last year and 77½ cents this

year. He also showed two tin plates, the English selling at 41 cents per dozen, the Canadian at 61 cents.

Mr. Drury also quoted a letter from an importer, Mr. G. B. Ryan of Guelph, who stated that he had to charge 20 to 30 per cent. more for dry goods than he would have to if he had free access to the European markets.

Eighth—That manufacturers combine and limit the tariff and crush our competition and limit the production. Mr. Drury showed that the manufacturing establishments, which numbered 49,928 in 1881, had decreased in 1901 to 41,650. He quoted from government reports to show that during the investigation of the tuck combine it had been admitted freely that combines existed and that the manufacturers divided their territories and limited their production.

Ninth—That manufacturing establishments water their stock to prevent the public from seeing the large profits they pay. He quoted from the government report of the cotton strike in Quebec to show that an industry receiving high protection, which was paying 50 per cent. on its common stock, watered its stock so that it showed profits of only 5 per cent. and at the same time called for higher protection.

Tenth—That farmers were justified in asking for free trade in agricultural implements in view of the fact that evidence given by the International Harvester Company, during an inquiry in Michigan, had showed that farm

machinery could be manufactured as cheaply in Canada as in the United States.

Eleventh—That from 1851 to 1881, or during 30 years of free trade, Ontario's population had increased from 562,004 to 1,929,922, or by nearly a million. After protection came in Ontario's population in 30 years increased to only 2,180,000, or less than 200,000.

Mr. Russell did not dispute points one, two, four, seven, nine, ten and eleven except in a very general way.

MR. RUSSELL'S ARGUMENTS.

In opening, Mr. Russell seemed nicely by claiming that if the public was to adopt the arguments that had been advanced by some farmers, that people should not offer advice to farmers unless they were personally acquainted with conditions on the farm; it would mean that farmers could not give advice to the manufacturers, and no one could offer advice to bankers except bankers. He said that he was a farmer's son, that he had shown prize-winning Shorthorns at the Toronto Exhibition and that had won more prizes at the Huron County Fair than Mr. McMillan, one of the leading champions of the farmer's cause. Being a manufacturer also, he felt that he could speak with authority on the advantage of having a somewhat intimate knowledge of both interests affected. His main points were as follows:

First—That protection was not the cause of rural depopulation inasmuch as such depopulation was very manifest in free trade England as well as in the United States. He claimed that it was due to an improved farm machinery, the making of many improvements in the cities which were formerly made on the farm, and the demand on the part of farmers for advantages not to be obtained on the farm.

Second—That the Canadian revenue tariff encouraged the building of diversified manufacturing industries, enlarging the farmer's home market without bearing a burden on the farmer.

Third—That the tariff did not unduly enhance prices. In proof of this contention, he quoted the United States prices on certain articles used in his business, which for business reasons he did not specify, together with the Canadian prices on the same articles, which prices went to show that the Canadian prices were but little if any ahead of United States prices, although the tariff would have permitted their being so.

Fourth—He denied positively that Canadian agricultural implements were sold in Australia at lower prices than they were in Canada. He claimed that although Australia was a free trade country prices of agricultural implements there were 20 per cent. higher than they were in Canada.

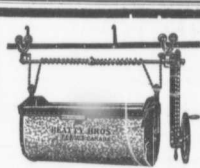
Fifth—That where protection interests charged unduly high prices the remedy was for the government to investigate the circumstances and, if necessary, reduce the tariff.

Sixth—That where combines existed the anti-combine law should be invoked.

Seventh—That it was impossible to determine the exact cost of manufacture of an article, as this is determined by the overheads, such as rent, salaries, cost of advertising, etc., which were proportionately less when business was good than when it was poor and the output was curtailed. Manufacturers such as himself, had to invest hundreds of thousands of dollars in their business and their investments would be ruined by unfair manipulation of the tariff.

Eighth—That some markets are so extensive that last year we consumed 80 per cent. of all we produced and in addition imported farm products to the value of \$30,000,000.

Ninth—That the United States manufacturers would not dare to establish plants in Canada so long as (Concluded on page 19)



Buy a "BT" Litter Carrier

and save yourself the dirtiest and most disagreeable job about the farm. With a litter carrier four barrow loads of manure can be removed from the stable at one time—no heavy wheeling, no climbing through mud or snow. If desired, the manure can be dumped directly into a wagon or sleigh and save reloading.

The "BT" LITTER CARRIER has splendid features of advantage over other makes, which we would like to tell you about.

"BT" Steel Stalls and Stanchion

Should be in every Stable because:

They will make it easier for you to keep your stables clean.

Having sanitary stables means more profits. Every cow should be kept clean and comfortable. With "BT" Steel Stalls and Stanchions this is made possible.

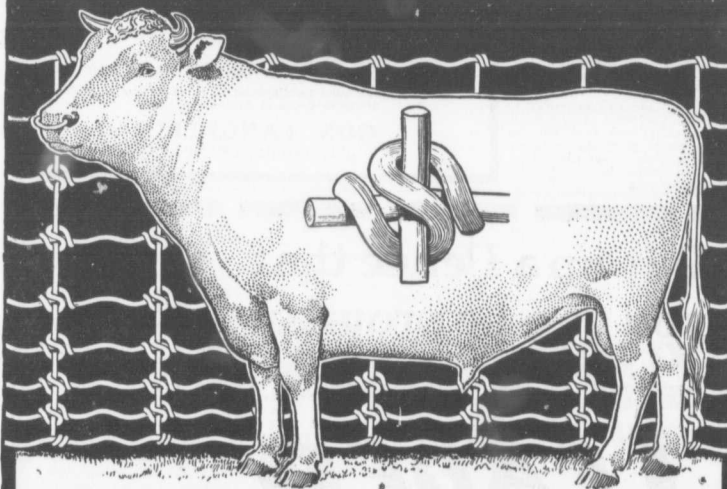
Be up-to-date, and equip your new stable with modern fittings.

They cost no more than the old style, and with cement floors, Steel Stalls and Stanchions will practically last a lifetime.

We have just gotten out new catalogues on both of the above lines. If you are interested, send us your name and address, and we will mail you copy of same. In writing, let us know how many feet of track you expect to require, and how many cows you intend stabling.

WRITE TO-DAY TO:

Beatty Bros., Fergus, Ont.



Is Anything On Your Farm Stronger Than A Bull ?

YES! If your fences are "IDEAL" Woven Wire, made of large gauge No. 9 HARD STEEL wire, heavily galvanized and with the verticals and horizontals clamped together with the Ideal Lock—that CANNOT SLIP. Bull-strong; hog-tight; horse high—a REAL fence.

NO! If you have wire fences of the ordinary kind—fairly good for a few years, but with no reserve strength to stand hard usage—because poorer wire makes them, and stretching them taut takes the utmost of their little strength to start with.

All Large Gauge Number 9 Hard Steel Galvanized Wire

From top to bottom Ideal Fence is all the same—large gauge No. 9 hard steel wire, heavily galvanized and therefore rust-proof. Note lock and its uniform smooth curve—no sharp turns to weaken the strength of the lock and yet a most positive grip—in FIVE different places. This is the fence that has ample springiness, immense strength, and the ONE LOCK THAT'S GOOD. Drop us a card and get our catalog telling all about the many styles and merits of IDEAL FENCE. Sample lock comes with it. Write us today.

McGREGOR BANWELL FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

Poultry Farming on Vancouver Island

S. G. Hanson, Nanaimo Dist., B.C.

About seven years ago I bought a farm on the sea coast—a most lovely place. It had been neglected badly, however, and a good deal of money had to be spent on it before a living could be made out of it. More land had to be cleared, the whole place fenced, roads were to make, a water supply had to be put in, and buildings were to be erected. My intention when I bought it was to use this property for mixed farming.

A month or two after buying the place, I met a man who talked to me about poultry farming. He said there was 100 per cent. profit in the business. I did not at that time know a cock from a hen. Finally I agreed to find the land and capital necessary for a start, and take half the profits with this man. He was to build the houses and run the business. He had never before handled more than 150 hens, but he intended to run 400 hens with me. With the experience I now have, I know that this man's method of laying out a plant for 400 hens was impractical, and would never have paid well. He however, gave me my first ideas of

sandy land, and with very little labor.

I sold my first farm, and bought 10 acres at Duncan, B.C., intending to run 1,000 layers, keep one horse, and buy everything else. I had to clear the land by contract and put in an expensive water system in the fall. That winter I engaged a carpenter and together we put up a brooder, house 110 feet long, (hot water system), with a capacity of 2,000 chicks. We also put up a laying house for 150 hens. I bought 100 breeding hens to supply my incubators, and about 1,400 eggs from a breeder near by for hatching. I bought five incubators, each of 240 egg capacity. From nearly 4,000 eggs set in these incubators I got 200 pullets to the laying age. It was not till the following spring, when I lost 2,000 more eggs, that I knew positively that the incubators were at fault, but what I found left no room for doubt **SUCCESS AGAIN**

To go back with my story, I bought 100 pullets in addition to the 200 hatched, making my stock up to about 400 birds. The following year I bought incubators of another make 'late in May, and hatched 402 pullets, which laid remarkably well in Janu-

The Laying Houses on a Large British Columbia Poultry Plant

The hen house in the near foreground is 300 feet long, and has a capacity of 600 birds. The other house to the left is 180 feet long, and accommodates the Hillcrest Poultry Farm, in the distance. The illustration shows part of the Hillcrest Poultry Farm, owned by S. G. Hanson, Duncan, Vancouver Island, B.C.

poultry farming. Reading and experience have considerably widened my horizon since. As a start that August we bought 120 Black Minorca eggs. They hatched on September 8th. We had 35 pullets laying at the end of the following February. I kept accounts carefully, and knew how our different crops paid. These birds laid an average of 176 eggs each in 12 months, and made a net profit of \$3.84 each. They ran on land which could not be used for anything else.

When my partner left me I continued with my farm, gradually increasing the size of my plant and the number of birds kept, till about four years from the start I had a flock of 425 White Leghorns, which made a profit for the year of over \$1,100.00.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS

This was more than I was making from all other sources on my farm put together. I had 100 ewes and four cows, grew about 10 acres of grain, four acres of potatoes, 15 acres of hay, and half an acre of orchard. And I made this outlay money on about one and a half acres of poor

land, February and March. My stock for 1910 was about 600 birds. My income from this small farm, from January 1st to September 30th, nine months, was \$4,484 gross and \$3,194 net. I now have houses built for 1,200 layers, fenced in the 10 acres with a six foot wire fence, and have incubators with a total capacity of 1,700 eggs. Next year I think I shall clear over \$4,000.

I have a man to help me for three months in the spring. After that, the labor I employ is one day a week to clean the houses. I could save that outlay, as for six months in the year, even with 1,000 birds, my work is done by midday. I would rather pay a man, however, than do more work myself. If I wanted to work, I could easily manage 1,500 hens for nine months alone with a man to help in the breeding season.

Poultry farming is the only possible pursuit on high priced land, in places where labor is scarce and expensive. No other kind of farming will pay 20 per cent. to 33 per cent. on the total investment except poultry.

Prevention of Red Mites

The roosting quarters in our poultry house are overrun with small red insects. How can we get rid of them?—C. B. M., Peterboro Co., Ont. There is nothing so destructive to roosting quarters clean and spray on coal oil with an ordinary cow sprayer, every day until the mites are disposed of. Always spray the roosts twice a week as a prevention of all such vermin.

GUNNS

"Prairie State" Incubators

Get the Most Chick

because they come closer than any other incubator to matching Nature's own conditions. The hen sitting on the ground is still, on a small scale, the most successful hatcher. But she can't hatch 20 or 30 dozen eggs at a time, and she won't hatch them at the right season to make winter layers or cockeries that are ready for market at off seasons, when prices are highest.

The most successful Canadian poultry raisers therefore use the "Prairie State" Incubator. It practically equals, on a great big scale, the hen's success with her little setting.

Gunns Prairie State Incubators are built not so much to sell, as to hatch chicks. Note that. We are making incubators and marketing them at rock-bottom prices simply because they will help in our campaign for "More and better eggs and poultry"—not because we want to make profits out of incubators.

Gunns Prairie State Incubators are **honestly** made in our own factory at Ste. Therese, P.Q.—the finest wood-working factory in the Dominion. No poor material or flimsy construction is tolerated, for we have a reputation for 40 years of square dealing at stake.

They are designed so that the **heat is distributed evenly** to every egg in the tray. There are no cold or hot spots.

The **correct temperature is maintained**, within a fraction of a degree, whether the temperature outside the incubator be zero or 80 degrees.

The moistened sand tray gives an **absolutely even and easily regulated supply of moisture** to every egg. This prevents drying up the eggs, and brings out big, strong, healthy chicks.

An even **supply of fresh air**, free from lamp fumes, is provided, greatly increasing both the hatch and the vitality of the chicks.

Thus Gunns Prairie State Incubator supplies so perfectly the conditions of natural hatching that it not only brings out a very high proportion of chicks, but the **chicks live**. When

GUNNS UNIVERSAL HOVERS

are used for brooding, results are even better than those secured by natural methods. These Hovers enable you to raise chicks successfully at any season and in any numbers. Gunns Combination Colony House Brooders make the most convenient, practical equipment known.

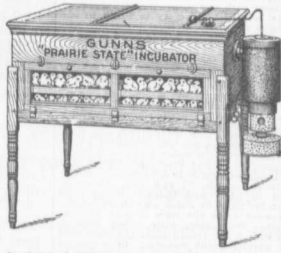
Write for our book on **Practical Poultry Raising**. It tells all about the "Prairie State" line, and how to raise poultry for profit by common sense methods that have proved successful. Meantime, note these prices:

- GUNNS**
 Prairie State Incubator
 No. 0.—100 hen eggs—\$18.00
 No. 1.—150 " "—25.00
 No. 2.—240 " "—32.00
 No. 3.—390 " "—38.00

GUNNS
 Universal Hover
 With lamp, lamp case and smoke conductor \$7.00

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SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA

250,000 Acres to choose from

Prices low. Terms generous and helpful. Special inducements given actual settlers, and those requiring blocks for colonization purposes.

Write for particulars. Reliable agents wanted in every county.

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Branch Office:—North Battleford, Sask.

During 1910 we sold over 133,400 acres; during the past four years we have sold over 400,000.

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PURE BRED FOWLS GIVEN AWAY FREE
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EXCLUSIVE BREEDER of pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks. Sweepstakes champion female at Toronto for two years. Stock for sale, prices reasonable.—Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ont.

FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



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We want the readers of Farm and Dairy to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of our advertisers' reliability. We try to admit to our columns only the most reliable advertisements. Should any subscriber have cause to be dissatisfied with our treatment, he receives from any of our advertisers, we will investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason to believe that any of our advertisers are unreliable, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements. Should the circumstances warrant, we will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but our responsible advertisers as well. In order to be entitled to the benefits of our Protective Policy, you need only to include in letters to our advertisers the words, "I see your advertisement in Farm and Dairy." All complaints must be made to Farm and Dairy within one week from the date of any unsatisfactory transaction with anyone thereof, and within one month from the date that the advertisement appears. In order to take advantage of the guarantee, we do not undertake to adjust trifling differences between readers and responsible advertisers.

FARM AND DAIRY

PETERBORO, ONT.

START AT THE BOTTOM

Probably there is no other branch of farming about which many people become so enthusiastic as they do over poultry. The business looks fine on paper. It offers great profits, which with many are being worked out to a tangible reality. The success of the business is for the most part wrapped up in details. Poultry raising is a business made up of little things, and the success or failure of it depends for the most part wholly on the attendant—his judgment, his regularity, and the interest which he takes in the work.

We need to go slow at the start in the poultry business. There is no other branch of farming fraught with such possibilities of loss; hence the wisdom of starting at the bottom, then there is only one way to go and that up.

The tendency in connection with poultry is for people to become wildly

enthusiastic over the industry. They rush into the business on a large scale, and as surely meet their fate in the course of a few years. Large establishments for the production of eggs or poultry, which have sprung up almost as it were in a day, have seldom survived the third or fourth year.

In all things pertaining to poultry, Farm and Dairy would counsel against undue haste and expense. As the business is learned and as returns begin to justify enlargement, then, and then only in the light of one's own experience and the best information and experience of others available, is it safe to venture out on the broader road, which offers such allurements and which to an increasing number is proving a glowing reality.

AIM TO MARKET POULTRY EARLY

Much farm poultry fails to return a profit because it is kept too long. There is a most favorable time each year for selling poultry and the greatest profits are realized by those who manage their flock so as to have their stock ready for market at that time. Money in abundance is lost through keeping poultry for too long a time. Most of the birds are held until snow comes or until it freezes up. Then they are all gathered in and placed upon the market at once. There is then a glut on the market. The birds are improperly fitted or are not finished at all, and the price drops.

One should aim to feed the young stock well throughout the summer, to grow them quickly, and to get them on the market early. Then will the best prices be realized. If kept until later in the fall the great bulk of the poultry is placed on the market and then much of it is sold at a price that will not pay for the feed consumed.

It is not always a mistake to withhold feed from young stock. Young stock of any kind can make more profitable use of feed than it can after it has become more mature. This fact is particularly true of poultry. Now that hopper feeding has proven its worth, and seeing that there is so little labor connected with feeding the birds where this system is practised, there is no excuse for any one not having good poultry well fleshed to place on the market early when the demand is keen. Birds that have been hopper fed throughout the summer will be ready for an early fall market without any special fitting in the way of crate fattening.

MONEY THAT OUR FARMERS SHOULD HAVE

During the past year there has been brought to the attention of the producing public much information concerning the unhealthy state of the egg trade. We have learned that something is very radically wrong with the business. In the case of a few centres, notably among which is Peterboro, some steps have been taken with a view to remedying existing conditions and to raise the business to a higher and more profitable plane.

From the producer's standpoint the trade in dressed poultry is little if any better than that in eggs.

It is passing strange that commission men can buy chickens from farmers, crate them, buy feed and buy milk from these same farmers, ship it to the city, and pay heavy charges for transportation, pay a high rent on the high-priced land in the city where they crate fatten the poultry—pay good wages—yes, what would be very high wages on the farm—to a man or men to feed these birds, and then make money! We should like to see some man try that game with steers. The result of such a venture would be certain failure. There is no other business other than poultry that can stand up under such a test.

It is time for us farmers to waken up. We ought to have the profits that come from fleshing our poultry. The only explanation that can be offered, as to the reason we do not get it, is that a merchant or an outsider would have a difficult proposition to get a dollar or dollars from us, but we fail to take notice of, say, 10 cents. There is between 10 and 30 cents profit to be made on each and every chicken that we crate fatten. This amount figures out to about 50 cents or \$1 an hour on our time that we might devote to the work of fattening our poultry for market.

POULTRY, FRUIT AND BEES

One of the nicest combinations that can be worked out with satisfactory profits on a small acreage, is that of poultry, fruit and bees. These three properly managed on a small acreage will give returns and net profits that puts the income from many—yes, most large farms, to shame. J. W. Clark, of Brant Co., Ont., a well known poultry man and Institute lecturer, in 1909 made over \$3,500 from his 25 acre farm. While in conversation recently with an editor of Farm and Dairy, he estimated that his receipts would much overrun that amount for 1910.

Confronted by the facts of these splendid results from 25 acres, all must own that poultry, fruit and bees are a great combination. Mr. Clark has a family of six and most of their living has been taken off their farm, and is not included in the returns as stated. The chickens and bees are kept on 10 acres. During the past season Mr. Clark's bees produced two and a half tons of honey, which he sold wholesale at 10 cents a pound. Mr. Clark avers that there is money in small fruit, but he states emphatically that apples are the best paying proposition. Recently he has set out more of his limited acreage to apple and pear trees, and he expects soon to have that 25 acre plot producing \$7,000 a year or more. He says that it only means planting out more fruit trees and erecting more poultry houses.

The splendid possibilities of poultry and horticulture on a small acreage in Ontario are abundantly demonstrated in Mr. Clark's experience. Many Ontario farmers may well profit from what Mr. Clark has done and specialize more along these particular lines of agriculture.

THE NEW OPEN AIR POULTRY HOUSE

The latest thing in poultry houses for winter egg production is shown and described on page nine of this issue. This house is radically different from what was thought to be O.K. some years ago. On casual observation it appears to be too simple and too great a change from the usual order of things to give satisfactory results. But it is results that count, and this new wide open front fresh air house is giving splendid satisfaction with those who are using it.

One must not be carried away with the idea that this house is comparable to any old shed or hen roost, which is commonly thought to be good enough for the hens. On three sides this structure is as tight as a drum. No matter from what direction, unless it is due south, the wind may blow, there is shelter in the building from any direct draught. The house is dry, has an abundance of fresh air, and consequently it harbors no smell of hens.

The building is a low-down, warm structure. The narrow opening to the front is not more than sufficient to provide efficient ventilation and to maintain a moderately uniform temperature in the house throughout day and night. The house might not work so well did it not have a large window in the west side. This window must be hinged and in summer time opened up; in real warm weather the door must be kept open also, else it would be too hot.

The building, in that it accommodates 100 hens, greatly economizes on labor, which off-sets the disadvantages there may be of not having the birds in four houses containing 25 each.

In all particulars this house bids fair to give satisfaction. When supplemented with one or two more colony houses, such as may be built for about \$15 each, this structure should be the thing for the average farm flock of poultry.

A NOTED POULTRY CENTRE

About 10,000 chickens go out to market annually from the district in the vicinity of Fergus, Wellington Co., Ont. This poultry is of first grade. It realizes to the farmers from 13 to 16 cents a pound, live weight. About 75 per cent of the dressed chickens shown at the Guelph Winter Fair in recent years have come from this neighborhood. On investigation we learn that the cause for this is traceable to a man named Adam Armstrong, of Fergus, and to the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College.

About 10 years ago, Mr. Armstrong, who runs a flour and feed store, made fattening crates and loaned them to the farmers in his district. He sent out special matter telling the farmers how to fatten their birds and what he would give them for the fattened birds delivered alive. These chickens when delivered are dressed and shipped to Montreal.

Poultry has proven to be exceedingly profitable with the farmers of the

district referred to. They keep for the most part but one breed of chickens—the Barred Plymouth Rock. If others elsewhere would become convinced that one breed of poultry is the proper thing for them, and if they would set out on the path blazed by Mr. Armstrong and his co-workers, what a splendid thing would result! What a great thing it would be if the farmers in each county would agree among themselves in regard to what one breed of poultry was best for them, and then go after this business in such a systematic way as the farmers near Fergus have done, and which has been demonstrated to be so satisfactory and so profitable!

RECORDS OF INDIVIDUAL HENS

Records show up some remarkable facts in the case of hens, as they do with dairy cows. Some facts ascertained by Professor Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College, in connection with the individuality of hens, almost surpass belief, but complete records of the egg production were kept, and there is no ground on which to doubt them. One particular hen, a pullet hatched last spring, laid for Professor Graham 94 eggs up to December 31st. She was hatched early in April. Of the 94 eggs laid before the New Year, she laid 68 consecutively, one each day. Four other hens, full sisters to the former one, laid in the neighborhood of 40 eggs each consecutively. Other hens, in the same pen, which were hatched at the same time, were raised together, and were fed together out of the same troughs, had not laid an egg up to January 1st. Some others again had laid only an indifferent few.

It is established that there is beyond doubt a great difference in individuals and in strains of poultry as there is in other stock. Some system of bookkeeping such as will afford one a fair idea of the actual eggs produced and what they cost should be kept in connection with every flock.

Countless flocks would be condemned were such information available in regard to them. On the other hand, poultry would be given more prominence by many people did they know and realize how profitable some of their hens are.

During October, November and December it requires more feed to maintain poultry than at any other time of the year. **When Hens Eat Most** Experiments at the Guelph College prove that supposing 10 cents was the cost of feeding a hen for a month other than one of the three mentioned, it would require 13 cents a month to feed that hen during October, November or December. That is a point worthy of more than passing notice. One had better get rid of surplus stock early in the fall. We might figure that poultry would sell for two cents a pound higher later on, or at Christmas time, but in view of the facts here stated that extra price would have little to do with increased profit. And then these three heaviest feeding months

are the three months of non-production with the average flock.

Tuberculosis is now recognized to be not an uncommon thing amongst cattle. Hogs that have **Tuberculosis** followed after cattle, or **Amongst Hens** that have been fed skim milk from tuberculous herds, are also known to be affected with tuberculosis. The latest information given out in regard to poultry diseases is that tuberculosis is surprisingly prevalent amongst hens. Those anemic birds, which are going "light" and are gradually pining away, are invariably "lungers." If tuberculosis is as prevalent amongst poultry as we have every reason to believe it to be, it is most fortunate that cold fresh air houses have been discovered to be the most suitable for egg production. Generally speaking, we cannot too soon adopt this style of house for the sake of the health of the birds.

Many people figure March as a winter month in reckoning egg production. To do so, is not **One of the Best Months** for egg production show March to be one of the best months for getting eggs. When figuring on winter egg production, we need to leave the month of March out of consideration. October, November, December, January and February are the five months when eggs sell highest, and when they are most difficult to produce.

One needs only to stand behind the **SYMPATHY** for **Consumers** in any poultry produce house to find that on the average eggs reach the consumer only after they are from three weeks to one month old. Countless numbers of them are of very much greater age. As producers we ought to feel sorry for the consumer in the city who must eat such eggs. What is the matter? Have we been paying attention too long to the production end? Perhaps so; at any rate there are some things in connection with marketing poultry and its products that need cleaning up.

Is it possible to judge poultry from a utility standpoint? According to many of our best poultrymen, poultry, quite as well as other classes of stock, can be judged on their utility value. The success of any breed of stock in the long run is based on its utility value. The average poultryman has no use for a breed unless it will bring a living profit in either meat or eggs. Our poultry shows by judging entries largely on purely fancy points tend to discourage breeding for utility points. It would be in the best interests of both farmer and fancier to have the scale of points for judging at our shows re-adjusted and placed more on a utility basis. More of the prize money should be given in the purely utility classes.



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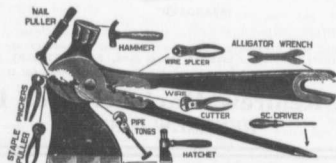
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CIRCULATION MANAGER
PETERBORO, ONT.

Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department.

Weight of a Gallon of Cream

What is the weight of a gallon of cream? Our buyer calculates it as 10.25 lbs.—G. W. H., Wellington Co., Ont.

Your correspondent does not state the richness of his cream. The weight of a gallon of cream will vary slightly according to the percentage of fat it contains and the amount of air and gas in it. According to the specific gravities of sweet, fresh, separator creams of different rich-

ness, given by Farrington & Wall in "Testing Milk and its Products," one gallon of cream testing 10 per cent. will weigh 10.23 lbs.; testing 15 per cent., 10.12 lbs.; 20 per cent., 10.08 lbs.; 25 per cent., 10.02 lbs.; 30 per cent., 9.96 lbs.; 35 per cent., 9.90 lbs.; 40 per cent., 9.86 lbs.; 45 per cent., 9.80 lbs.; 50 per cent., 9.74 lbs.

The authors of this book also state that "the specific gravities of the cream given in the table refer to fresh separator cream only. Considerable air is incorporated during the separation, and cream of this kind is therefore lighter than gravity cream of corresponding fat contents."

The weight of a given volume of cream varies slightly, according to the percentage of fat in the cream

and the amount of air and gas incorporated. Conversely the volume of given weight of cream varies slightly for the same reason. In actual work, however, not much error will creep in, if 10 pounds of cream testing 25 to 30 per cent. fat be considered as a gallon.—J. F. Singleton, Creamery Instructor, Kingston, Ont.

Good Butter Making Methods

Mrs. Chas. Cocklin, Simco Co., Ont.

Firmer butter is secured when churning a thick than a thin cream, hence we take a reasonably thick cream. We use a hand separator. It is the easiest, quickest and cleanest method of skimming milk. We can get more cream and butter by using the separator than from any of the old methods and with less labor.

We cool the cream from each separator before mixing it with old cream. It takes us two days to gather enough cream to churn. We set the cream ripen for 24 hours, stirring it frequently. It takes from 15 to 30 minutes to churn at about 70 degrees F. The buttermilk is then drawn out, the butter washed in the churn with fresh cold water and salted at the rate of one ounce to the pound. We work the butter thoroughly until very bit of water is out of the butter, except that which is thoroughly incorporated.

We let the butter stand in a cool place until it hardens, then print. We weigh each pound of butter separately to be sure that we have full weight. We prefer printing the butter to packing in tubs, as those who buy from us on the market see our names on the wrappers, and come back knowing that they will get good butter and full weight.

Increase Profits by Cooling Cream

With little or no increase in investment or labor it would be possible for patrons of creameries to increase their earnings by simply giving a little more attention to the care of their cream. The best quality is absolutely necessary if we are to get the highest possible price for our cream. The only practical method in the hands of the farmer for checking the growth of the small organisms in the cream, called bacteria, which causes it to sour and decay, is by cooling it down to a low temperature immediately after it comes from the separator.

To show the value of quick cooling upon the keeping quality, a sample of milk was kept at 98 degrees Fahrenheit (the same temperature at which it was drawn from the cow) and it curdled in 18 hours. The same size sample of the same milk was cooled to 70 degrees Fahrenheit and it did not curdle until 48 hours had elapsed. Another sample was cooled to 50 degrees and it kept for 10 days without curdling. Although these figures were not by the same for all samples of milk, it brings out the fact that bacteria which cause milk to sour grow very slowly at low temperatures.

To bring out the fact that it is possible to cool the cream much quicker by placing the can in cold water than by allowing to stand in the air, a four-gallon can of cream at 98 degrees Fahrenheit was placed in water having a temperature of 64 degrees. The cream cooled to the temperature of the water (64 degrees) in two hours. Another can of the same size, containing the same amount of cream, at the same temperature, was allowed to stand in the air having a temperature of 45 degrees (10 degrees lower than the temperature of the water) yet it did not cool down to 64 degrees until 10 hours had elapsed.—B. V. C.

Have you forgotten to renew your subscription to Farm and Dairy?

Education Must Come First

G. H. Benckendor, Madison, Wis.

Education must precede any permanent reform. Ignorance is usually responsible for the unclean and unsanitary condition of a creamery. The owner of a factory and the factory manager realize the importance of a clean building and equipment and there will soon be an improvement. Let the patrons be convinced of the importance of herd improvement of well ventilated, well constructed barns, and that it is to their own advantage to deliver good raw material, and the quality of the butter will soon improve.

An enthusiastic buttermaker can do a great deal of good in his community. Granting that the conditions under which he is working are not always of the best, still it remains true that if he is filled with the proper spirit he will be able to change these conditions very materially. An enthusiastic buttermaker working with an enlightened community do much to solve the problems which confront them from time to time.

An Egg Station at a Creamery

S. G. Hanson, Nainaimo Co., B.C.

We have, in conjunction with our creamery, an egg station. It started just one year ago. The benefit of co-operation in this connection is well shown, when I tell you that I have made 10 cents a dozen more through selling cooperatively than when I sold my own eggs to grocers and to hotels. In any community where there are 2,000 hens it will pay well to cooperate in selling produce and in buying supplies.

We buy our wheat from the Northwest, 400 tons at a time. The bank advances the money. We can pay cash or give notes when we take delivery of our special lots. Wheat is selling in Victoria and locally at \$2.50 a cwt. Our wheat cost us last week \$1.75.

If we sell in the highest market and buy in the cheapest we can make money. But if, as many farmers do, we sell in the cheapest and buy in the dearest market, we will get over in the local storekeeper's debt, as so many in some districts always are.

Comment on Composite Samples

M. J. Lewis, Victoria Co., Ont.

We take composite samples and test our cream once a month. We use liquid formalin for preservative and never have any trouble in getting a satisfactory test. So far we have always used the pipette for taking the sample out, but we probably start with the scales next spring. As a general rule, we have no trouble with our patrons through dissatisfaction over the test. The tests are fairly uniform from month to month, before, during and after the month before, we will make two or three tests to satisfy ourselves that we are right and then keep that sample to test before the patron in case he is dissatisfied with our results.

For some time we have been thinking of taking aliquot samples,—that is a sample proportionate in weight to the amount of cream delivered. If all patrons would take a uniform cream, the same size of sample each day would be all right, but they do not. It takes very little to change the test from day to day and under our present system of taking samples, we can never be sure that we are giving the patrons credit for exactly what they deliver.

Strained Relations.—Two microbes sat on the pantry shelf, and watched with expressions of pain, the milkman's stunts; and both said at once: "Our relations are getting strained!"

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"STANDARD" Cream Separators are not only better than the cheap machines in the market but out-class all Cream Separators of any make. They are today as far in advance of the most popular makes before the advent of the "STANDARD" as such machines are in advance of the cheap ones.

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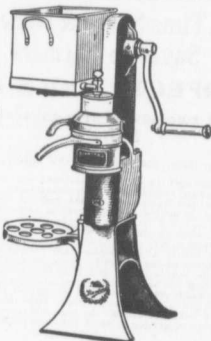
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Cheese Department

Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheesemaking and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address contributors to The Cheese-Maker's Department.

Fine The Makers

N. Neville, Middlesex Co., Ont. Whether or not the maker can absolutely control the quality of the milk delivered at the cheese factory is as suggested by Mr. Humphries in Farm and Dairy recently is a problem.

Jan. A maker can, however, control the quality of the milk to a certain extent. If a maker uses tact in dealing with his patrons he can educate them as to the way he would like to have the milk delivered at the weighing stand.

In most cases where the factory is close to another factory and where the competition is keen the maker dare not refuse milk even if it will make an inferior grade of cheese. The maker knows however, when he weighs in inferior milk that he is going to do an injustice to himself and to those patrons who are trying to produce good raw material.



How "Eastlake" Steel Shingles will save you money



Talk No. 4

SAFETY

By **The Philosopher of Metal Town**

Just ask yourself the question, Mr. Farmer, "Is my barn roof lightning-proof—is it fireproof?"

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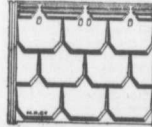
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- WRITE WYANDOTTE—Single-Comb White Leghorns. Heavy laying strains. Write for mating list and prices. H. O. Bunde, Brighton, Ont.

THERE IS AN ENORMOUS DEMAND for Dairy and Stock farms products in the South. The U.S. Government in its Agricultural Year Book says: "While the Southern Dairyman will have some difficulties that are not found in the Northern sections he also has many advantages over the Northern Dairyman in milder climate, cheaper buildings, greater variety forage crops and good market." We have a large list of farms for sale in the rich Piedmont section at \$10.00 to \$75.00 per acre. Foot of mountains, no malaria, out door work the year round. Death rate in Green-ville is 1 to the 100. Write for descriptive booklet. Goldsmith & Agnew, South Carolina, U.S.A.

I know from my own experience that where the factories are small the makers all try to get all the milk possible. I think there should be a law fining makers who take in milk that has been refused by another maker. A good heavy fine would prevent a lot of this crooked work among the makers.

To Divide Proceeds Justly

Henry H. Rennie, Dundas Co., Ont. The milk as received at our factory is paid for according to the test. We pay by the straight fat or in other words, the bottle reading. I believe the system as we practise, it to be right; if it is not altogether right, then it is the nearest right of any system yet devised for distributing the proceeds at the cheese factory.

We have now paid for the milk according to the straight fat for two years. I have been asked why it is that more factories do not pay by test. Personally, I do not know of another factory in Dundas County that pays for cheese making according to the percentage of butter-fat it contains.

Dairy Notes

It is stated that eight cheese factories in Brockville district will abandon cheese-making for 1911, as American representatives are closing contracts for their supply of cream.

The Huntingdon Dairymen's Association held their 39th annual convention in Howick, Que., on January 20th. Mr. T. Mason, of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, Professor E.L. Ford, of Macdonald College, C. F. Whitley, Dairy Division, Ottawa, John Fixter, Macdonald College, and Miss Laura Rose, Guelph, were the principal speakers. A full report of this meeting will appear in Farm and Dairy next week.

Farmer vs. Manufacturer
(Concluded from page 14)

ket being 12 times that of Canada, there was a danger that the United States through a mere whim of its politicians, might ruin their investments by cutting off their market in the United States.

Tenth—That freer trade would lead to commercial union.

Eleventh—That many products of the farm frequently sell for higher prices in Canada than they do in the United States, and that many farm implements can be bought for less in Canada than in the United States. In support of this he claimed that threshing machines in the United States cost \$569 and in Canada \$511.

Twelfth—That the Canadian tariff had led 200 United States firms to establish branches in Canada, representing an investment of \$226,000,000. Thirteenth—That no country could legislate Canada out of its home markets, but that they could legislate it out of their foreign markets.

Mr. Drury did not answer Mr. Russell's contentions under the headings of two, four, seven, eight, nine, eleven, twelve or thirteen. In reply to Mr. Russell's sixth point, Mr. Drury claimed that it is practically impossible to gather authoritative information about which they are manipulated, and that therefore the anti-combine law is of little use. He denied point blank Mr. Russell's tenth point. Mr. Drury had effective replies to many of Mr. Russell's other points but did not have time to give them.

Close attention was given to both speakers. It was so close there was but little applause. The debate was instructive and helpful. Were more such debates held they should do much to overcome feelings of distrust on both sides.

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When you can so easily see the World's Best cream separator, why waste time on any "faddler" or other so-called cheap machine? A Tubular is cheap because it lasts you a lifetime, and is more efficient than any other separator ever built.

The Sharplese Dairy Tubular is one of Canada's Stocks for sale, price for Catalogue No. 26, and the name of our representative, who will send it for you free of charge.



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- FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chains, Iron Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc. All sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want. The Imperial Works and Metal Co., Dept. P.D. Queen street, Montreal
- FOR SALE—One ten hp. Upright Boiler. New flues. Will sell cheap. Write for particulars. John M. Sherk, Pt. Albino Creamery, Ridgeway, Ont.
- FOR SALE—Cheese factory in good dairy section. Good reasons for selling. Apply Box 700, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.
- WANTED—A married man to take charge of a combined cheese and butter factory. House provided. Apply Box 900, Farm and Dairy.
- FOR SALE—Combined cheese and butter factory equipped with all modern machinery in good running order. Ill health reason for selling. Inquire shipping cream this season. A bargain for the right man. Apply Box 800, Farm and Dairy.
- EXCLUSIVE BREEDER of pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks. Sweepstakes champion flocks at Toronto for two years. Price very low, prices reasonable.—Leslie Kerns, Freeman, Ont.
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- FOR SALE—Cheese Factory in good repair. Output last year 110,865. For particulars apply to D. A. Harris, Cannanora, Ont.
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- BARRIED ROCK EGGS for hatching from choice utility stock. Set over the cents for thirteen; from prize stock, one dollar. Let me book your order.—Nelson Smith, Jerseyville, Ont.



DROP the subject when you cannot agree; there is no need to be bitter because you know you are right.

The Road to Providence

(Copyrighted)

MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

(Continued from last week.)

SYNOPSIS OF THE ROAD TO PROVIDENCE

Mrs. Maryberry, a country physician's widow, living near the town of Providence, has taken into her home Eliza Wingo, a beautiful young woman and a famous singer who has mysteriously lost her voice. Mrs. Maryberry is much loved and respected throughout the countryside both for her goodness of heart and for the skill with which she treats minor ills. Her son Tom is a rising doctor in the city, but among the home neighbors there is a humorous preference for "Mother" Maryberry's remedies. In learning to mix and bake "light biscuits" and accomplishing other domestic tasks Miss Wingo becomes happier than she has been at any time since the loss of her voice compelled her to cancel her contracts. Mother Maryberry takes into her home Martin Luther Hathaway, the little son of a poor missionary. Miss Wingo discovers in the course of cutting out doll clothes for Eliza Pike, how much she is coming to care for Tom Maryberry, and he, in an anxious consideration of her future, realizes that his strongest desire in life is to be able to restore her power to sing.

"But you want his wife to—love him, don't you?" asked Miss Wingo, as she raised very large and frankly questioning eyes to Mother Maryberry, who was snipping threads from her completed task.

"Oh she'll do that and no trouble! But a man oughter be allowed to sense his wife got a plenty of love and affection preserved, only he don't know where she keeps the jar at. As I say, I don't want Tom Maryberry spoiled. What did I do with that other sock?" And Mother began to hunt in her darning bag, in her lap and on the floor.

"Here it is," answered Miss Wingo as she blushed guiltily. "I darned it." And she handed her handiwork over to Mother Maryberry with trepidation in voice and expression.

"Well, now," said Mother as she inspected the tight little wad on the blue heel. "It was right down kind of you to turn to and help me like this, but, honey-bird, Tom Maryberry would walk like a hop to after he'd done got it on. You have darned it bad. I don't know no better time to learn you how to darn your husband's socks than right now on this one of Tom's. You see you must begin with long cross stitches in the—Now what's all this a-coming'!" And Mother Maryberry rose, looked down the Road and hurried to the sidewalk with the darning bag under her arm and her thumb's still on her finger.

Up the middle of the Road came, in a body, the entire juvenile population of Providence at a breakneck speed and farther down the street they were followed by Deacon Bostick, coming as fast as his feeble old legs would bring him. Eliza Pike headed the party with Teether hitched high up on her arm and Martin Luther clinging in her short blue calico skirt. They all drew up in a semicircle in front of Mother Maryberry and Miss Wingo and looked at Eliza expectantly. On all occasions of excitement Eliza was both self-constituted and unanimously appointed spokesman. On this occasion she began in the dramatic part of the news without any sort of preamble.

"It's a circus," she said breathlessly, "a-moving over from Bolivar to

Springfield and elephants and camels and roar-lions and tigers and Mr. Pratt and Deacon and Mr. Hoover and everybody is a-going over to watch it pass—and we can't—we can't!" Her voice broke into a wail, which was echoed by a sob and a howl from across the street just inside the Pike gate, where Bud and Susie pressed their forlorn little bodies against the palings and looked out on the world with the despair of the incarcerated in their eyes.

"Why can't you?" demanded Mother.

"Oh, Maw have gone across the Neb to Aunt Elvira's and left Susie Maw and Bud being punished. They can't go outen the gate and I ain't a-going to no circus with my little ltrher and Billy and Ez go either." By this time the whole group was in different stages of grief, for the viewing of a circus without the company of Eliza Pike had the flavor of dead sea fruit in their small mouths. From the heart in Eliza a smoldering radiance of the force that vivified the lives of the whole small-fry congregation, and a circus not seen through her eyes would be a dreary vision.

"Now ain't that too bad!" said Mother Maryberry with compassion and irritation striving in her voice. "What did they do and just what did she say?"

"Susie hurted Aunt Prissy's feelings, by taking the last biscuit when they wasn't no left for her, and Maw said she would have to stay in the yard until she learned to be kind and not 'mean to be bad." And Eliza presented the case of her small sister with hopelessness in every tone.

"Well, Susie," said Mother Maryberry, "don't you feel kind to her yet?" The wail of a note of hope in Mother's voice that silenced all the wails, and they all fixed large and expectant eyes upon this friend who never failed them. By this time the Deacon had joined the group and his gentle old eyes were also fixed on Mother Maryberry's face, with the same confident hope that the children's expressed.

"I've done been kind to her," sniffed the culprit.

"I let her see all my finger-nails and wash my ears, and never said a word. She have been working on me all afternoon and it hurt."

"Susie," said Mother Maryberry, "you can go over to the cross-roads and see the circus with the Deacon. They can't no little girl do Letter than that, and your Maw just told you to stay until you learned that lesson. You are let out! Now, what did you do, Bud?"

"I slid on the lean-to and tore'd all the back of my britches out. She couldn't stop to mend 'em and she said I could just stay front ways to folks until she come home, and they shouldn't nobody mend 'em for me." Bud choked with grief and mortification and edged back as little Bettie Pratt started in his direction on an investigating tour.

"Well, course, Bud," said Mother with judicial eye, "you can't take them britches off." She paused and looked at him thoughtfully.

"I ain't a-going a step without him, I reterated the loyal Eliza, and the rest of the children's faces fell.

"To bad," murmured the Deacon, and Miss Wingo could see that his distress at the plight of young Bud was as genuine as that of any of the rest.

"But," began Mother Maryberry slowly, having in the last second weighed the matter and made a decision, "your mother ain't said she couldn't go outen the yard and she ain't said I couldn't wrap you up in one of my kitchen aprons. That wouldn't be the same as changing the britches. She didn't know about this circus and if she was here you all know the wilder she'd be. I asked her to do about Bud, so he ain't a-disobeying her and I ain't neither. Run out the arnon having behind the door, Susie, and I'll fix him."

"Sister Maryberry," said the Deacon with a delightful smile in his kind eyes, but a twinkle in their corners, "your decision involves the interpretation of both the letter and the spirit of the law. I am glad it, in this case, rested with you."

"Well," answered Mother Maryberry as she took the apron from Susie and started across the Road on her rescue mission, "a woman have got to cut her conscience kinder hiss in the dealing with children. If they stuffed you with all the kindness they will little chickens to be led, and oughten to be made to remember they can be ly being punished too long. Now, sonsy, I'll get you fixed up so stylish with the pins and rib that even if the circus will want to carry you off. Start on, Deacon, he's a-coming."

"I've got to get the baby's bonnet," said Eliza as the whole party started away in a trail after the Deacon, who led Martin Luther by one hand and little Bettie by the other. Over by the store they could see Mrs. Pratt waiting to marshal the forces on down the Road and Mr. Hoover stood ready as outstanding escort. He had brought the news of the coming of the circus train and she had promptly consented to taking the children and the Deacon over for a view.

"Please, Eliza, please don't take the baby! Leave him with me," said Miss Wingo and as she spoke she stretched out her arms to Teether. Teether was looking worn with the excitement of the day and his sympathetic friend felt the journey would be too much for him. He smiled and fell eyes on her, shoulder with a sigh of contentment.

"Don't you thing he oughter see them elephants and things?" asked Eliza doubtfully, her loyalty to Teether warring with the relief of having him out of her thin little arms for the journey.

"He won't mind. Let me keep

him here on the front porch until you come back. Now run along and have a good time," and Miss Wingo started up the front walk, as Eliza darted away to join the others.

"I do declare," said Mother Maryberry, as she watched the expedition wend its way down the white Road in the direction of the Bolivar pike, "the way the Deacon do love the children is way the most magnificent and the most plumb Leasitiful and am come too. I don't know what he would do without 'em or they without him. Seeing 'em together reminds me of that crazy, old snowball bush in full bloom, leaning down to the little Stars of Bethlehem reaching up to it. What that good man have been to me only my Heavenly Father can know and Tom Maryberry suspicion. I tell you what I think I'll do: I'll take one of them little pans of red what Cindy have baked for supper, with a jar of peach preserves, and go down and set with Mis' Bostick while the Deacon are gone. We can run the pan of rolls over to get her when he likes comes home and I know he likes the preserves. I want to stop in to see Mis' Tutt too and give her a little advice about that taking so much blue-mass. I don't see how anybody with a bad liver can get no religion at all, much less a second blessing. I know Squire have his faults, but others has failings too. And, Miss Prissy about turning the children loose, before I go down the Road."

"Miss Prissy always seems to be getting the children into trouble. I wonder why," said the singer lady with a shade of resentment in her voice. The little Pikes had established themselves firmly in the heart of this new friend, and she found herself in an attitude of critical partisanship.

"I reckon Miss Prissy is what you call a kinder crank," answered Mother Maryberry as she paused at the foot of the steps. "A married woman have got to be the hub of a family-wheel, but a old maid can be the outside crank that turns the whole contraption backwards if she has a mind to. I wish Miss Prissy had a little more understanding of the children, because the rub all comes on Miss Pike, and she's fair sore out with it. But I must be a-going so as to be the sooner a-coming. I wish you would tell Tom Maryberry to go and get you had him put the hens and little chickens to led. Fed 'em two quarts of millet seed, and you both know how to do it right if you have a mind to. I'm going to compliment you by a-trusting you this once, and don't let me wish I hadn't! I'll be back in the course of a minute."

And so it happened that as Doctor Maryberry was in the act of swinging his microscope over a particularly absorbing new plate, a very lovely vision framed itself in his office door against the background of Harphett Hill, which was composed of a slim singer girl with the baby nodding over her shoulder. The unexpectedness of the visit sent the door up under his tan and brought him to his feet with a delighted smile.

"I don't know how you are going to feel about it, but I bring the news of an honor which we are to share. Do you suppose, do you, that we can put the children to bed for Mrs. Maryberry? She says she are to try, and if we don't do it the right way she is never going to compliment us with her confidence again. Help, please!" and he weighed down by the responsibility. "And as I spoke Miss Wingo's eyes shone and she spoke Mrs. Maryberry's bobbing head with delighted merriment. (To be continued.)

Don't forget seeing your friends and having them join in for a club of subscribers to Farm and Dairy.

A Woman's Method with Chicks

Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateaugay Mrs. O., Que.

Chickens, to lay in November, must be hatched in April either by hens or the incubator. The former method is satisfactory if the setting hens are properly attended. Have clean boxes for nests and keep the brooding hens away from the rest of the flock.

When the chickens are hatched no food should be given them for 24 hours. Later give fresh water in shallow pans where they cannot get wet, and give dry feed such as bread

I am well satisfied with it. The washing machine is the "1900 Gravity". It is very easy running, some others I have seen are so hard to use that the men have to do that part of the washing. I also have a clothes wringer and mop wringer, which I would not like to do without. My bread mixer is the Universal, and it saves both time and labour. Our churn is the Leader. We do not use the butter worker, as the washing and salting of the butter is all done in the churn, as we think the worker is apt to injure the grain of the butter.



Where chickens are of first importance—5 o'clock tea at the poultry yards

Those who would make profit from their poultry must give the birds regular attention and not allow social and other functions to keep the chickens without their regular meals at feeding time. Much of any success with poultry depends upon regularity and attention to details on the part of the attendant. Prof. F. C. Elford, of Macdonald College may be seen in the illustration to the right.

crumbs, rolled oats and wheat shorts. Keep grit always before them.

As they grow older, feed cracked grain, and table scraps at noon. Young chicks must be fed what they will eat clean, three or four times each day, until they can run about vigorously, when three times, and finally twice will answer. There are several good incubators, any of which, if properly handled, will be found satisfactory. I use the Hamilton Incubator.

CLEAN QUARTERS

Chickens must have warm, clean quarters, especially at night. They do best if allowed to have their freedom in the day time, if the grass is not too long where they range.

Chickens hatched in April and well fed make good broilers in July. It is wisdom to weed out the cockerels and sell them in this way. If this is not done they should be separated from the pullets and fattened as soon as possible.

Farmers taking Interest

Miss Lillian Lawrence, Que.

Farmers of to-day are taking a great interest in the labour-saving devices for the convenience and comfort of the wives and daughters, as well as in the machinery for the farm work.

My husband believes in share and share alike in this matter. My cooking range is the Home Comfort, and

A Competition Farm Home

We have received many letters from the women whose homes were entered in our Prize Farm's Competition, telling us of the many improvements and additions made in their homes, thus making their home life on the farm more pleasant and much easier. One of the homes where we believe every convenience is assured to the women on the farm, is that of Mr. Bert Bullard, Leeds Co., Ont. Mr. Bullard's daughter writes us a very interesting description of some of the conveniences on their farm home. Following is a description of Cold Spring Farm:

Our farm home is favorably situated on a gentle slope, which gradually ascends to a hill from which may be viewed the surrounding country. At the base of this hill gushes from the rocks a spring of cold, crystal water. It is from this our farm derives its name—Cold Spring Farm. We are especially favored in this respect, as our water supply never fails for house or barns.

As for our home, it is a large, white frame house built some 30 years ago. From time to time modern appliances have been added, such as furnace, acetylene gas, telephone, etc. During the summer months much of our spare time is spent on the pleasant veranda, which shades the front of the house.

Some time ago we had our kitchen remodelled, equipping it with kitchen cabinet and new range. Into this kitchen comes an ample supply of soft water for culinary purposes.

Our acetylene gas plant, which we

have had five years, was installed by W. F. Earl of Athens, Ont., and is known as the "Earl Generator." Besides lighting all the rooms of the house, it also furnishes light for the cow barn and horse stable, thus mak-



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the water supply which comes from a slate box (minus the bottom) four feet deep, through a lead pipe to the kitchen into another slate tank, which is so near the kitchen range that the reservoir may be filled from it without taking a step. Then we have a slate slop sink, which catches the water from the sink where dishes separator, etc., are washed. All soft water is emptied into this, too, and is conveyed seventy-five feet below the buildings.

I also have a food chopper through which I put all suet and lard before trying out and it is so clean and white and will try out in less than half the time it would take to do it in the old way.

I make all my own soap out of the suet, and thus save many dollars during the year. I make, according to directions on each can of concentrated lye, only I use 4 1/2 lbs. of tallow, and a tablespoon of powdered borax to each can of lye, and if the fat used is all clear tallow, add just a little more water and the soap will not be so hard.

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ing in all twenty-five lights, and costing us about \$200.

As for our range, it is a "Universal," and we find it satisfactory in every respect.

Our cabinet we had made to suit our own convenience. It occupies one corner of the room, and consists of cupboards and drawers, with an automatic flour chest in connection.

We, as a family, are very fond of reading. We are constantly supplied with several daily papers, besides numerous weekly and monthly magazines. Among the latter may be found the Farm and Dairy, which we prize very highly not only for its valuable suggestions concerning farm notes, but also for its clever mode of presentation. As a farm paper, we consider it nulli secundus.—A Lola Bullard, Leeds Co., Ont.

To turn a hem on table linen, take out the needle of your sewing machine and run the linen through the narrowest hemmer.

Experience in Artificial Incubation

Mrs. Jno. H. Roseburgh, Brant Co., Ont.

In my six years experience I have had good success with incubators, and would advise any farmer's wife who wishes to raise a number of chicks to use an incubator.

There are several good incubators any of which, if properly handled, will be found satisfactory. I use the Hamilton incubator. The machine is very simple to manage.

I start the incubator first about the middle of April. The eggs hatch therefore about the first week in May. When 24 hours old I remove the chicks to the Brooders. In a few days they are allowed to run out in the warm sun which strengthens them.

Starting in April I set the incubators three times and usually hatch from 225 to 250 chicks with a 120 egg incubator. I keep the temperature as near 103 as possible using the tester often to keep all infertile eggs

out. I cool and turn the eggs twice a day, watching the air cell closely, which is very important. I find I have better results by using the moisture pan at the time of hatching. Probably the most common cause of failure with incubators is carelessness and neglect in attending to the machine.

Duck Culture is Profitable

J. J. Tiffin, Luron Co., Ont.

Ducks are a fairly profitable branch of poultry as we always keep two ducks over each winter as a breeding flock. They are of the large white Pekin variety. The duck usually lays 60 eggs and sometimes more in a season. She usually starts to lay about the middle of April. We must get her in every night so as to get her eggs. We never let her set, but see her eggs under hens.

Out of 22 eggs set under hens we raised 20, one of the eggs having been broken, and one of the ducklings having died before maturity.

We feed our ducklings bread and

heads off in a short time. The photo on our front cover of this Special Poultry Number shows Mr. Tiffin's ducks in a small pool, which formed during a shower.—Editor.

Woman's Work on the Farm

Mrs. Bruce Martin, Simcoe Co., Ont.

The routine work of a woman on the farm is to prepare three meals a day. This regular duty recurs regardless of season, weather, planting, harvesting social demands, or any other factor. The only differences in different seasons are those of degree rather than of kind. It follows, therefore, that whatever general hardships, such as poverty, isolation, lack of labor-saving devices, may exist on any given farm, the burden of these hardships falls so heavily on the farmer's wife that on the farmer himself. In general, her life is more monotonous and the more isolated, no matter what the wealth or the poverty of the family may be.

The relief to farm women must come through a general elevation of country living. The women must have more help. In particular these may be mentioned: Development of a co-operative spirit in the home, simplification of diet in many cases, the building of convenient and sanitary houses, providing running water in the house and also more mechanical help, good and convenient gardens, a less exclusive attitude of country women as to the side ideal of the farmer, providing better means of communication, as telephones, roads, and reading circles, and developing of women's organizations. These and other agencies should relieve the woman of many of her manual burdens on the one hand and interest her in outside activities on the other. The farm woman should have that sufficient free time and strength so that she may serve the community by participating in its vital affairs.

We have found good women's organizations in some country districts, but as a rule such organizations are few and even none, or where they exist they are merely radiate from towns. Some of the stronger central organizations are now pushing the country phase of their work with vigor. Mothers' clubs, church societies, home economics organizations, farmers' and young women's institutes, and other associations can accomplish much for farm women. Some of the regular farmers' organizations are now giving much attention to domestic subjects, and women participate freely in the meetings. There is much need among country women themselves of a stronger organizing sense for real co-operative betterment. It is important also that all rural organizations that are attended chiefly by men should discuss the home-making subjects, for the whole difficulty often lies with the attitude of the men.

There is the most imperative need that domestic, household, and household questions be taught in all schools. The home may well be made the centre of rural school teaching. The school is capable of changing the whole attitude of the home life and the part that women should play in the development of the best country living.

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Habit of Hens Eating Eggs

Mrs. T. R. James, Middlesex Co., Ont.
 Now while eggs are high in price and hard to produce is when the hens learn that abominable habit of all habits, egg eating. The shells are not as substantial as they are later on when the hens have access to free range and to open ground where they can obtain all of the elements necessary for the formation of the shells. The pullets commencing to lay probably do not use them in the litter, or peevily before them in the litter, or peevily broken in the nest, quite unintentionally one hen gets a taste of fresh eggs and she soon becomes addicted to the egg eating habit.
 One hen learns to eat eggs; soon many more learn. Some of my friends who are so prone to talk about "old fool hens" soon get a better apprecia-

tion of how quick they are to learn if they have an experience in connection with them eating their eggs. Let one hen learn to eat eggs and it will not be long until several others will learn the trick.

CAUSE OF THE HABIT

Egg eating I have always believed to be due to some abnormal craving on the part of the hen, which has not been satisfied by the elements in the food ration she receives. If hens are supplied with plenty of lime, oyster shell, and gravel for grit, they are not likely to acquire the habit of egg eating. Nests should be made inviting, kept slightly darkened and be arranged so that the hen goes into the dark to lay.

But if some of the hens persist in eating eggs, it is next to useless to try to cure them. Some suggest paring the beak down until it is tender. Others advise giving mustard and other objectionable doses in fake eggs. This may or may not prove effective and of late years, I never take any chances on these old timers but have them properly fitted for the table, where one can take double satisfaction out of them, knowing that in having them there, they are serving two very worthy purposes.

Good Air Inside

Our supply of good, pure air comes from God's out doors. In the fields and parks, out in the open, almost anywhere, except in the very crowded places of our great cities, the air is good.

It is indoors, under roofs and inside of walls where human beings are crowded together, that the air becomes dirty, foul and dangerous. And because we do not at once realize the presence of bad air in our homes and work places, and because its ill effects are not at once noticeable, most of us who lead indoor lives are poisoning ourselves every day with dirty air. Especially is this true now that the cool weather is here and we are inclined to keep the windows closed.

Nothing is of more importance than that we should have plenty of

fresh, pure air indoors. We do not need an indoor temperature of 70 degrees, although most people think that nothing less will do. As a matter of fact a temperature of 68 degrees is much better. So if the room be heated to 70 degrees, we can well afford to have the windows open and let in fresh air enough to bring the temperature down to around 68 degrees, at which point it should be kept.

Another important point as to indoor air is that as a rule, it is too dry. And this, together with its unusually impure condition, causes

sickness and death. The admission of a plentiful supply of outdoor air tends to increase the amount of moisture in the room air and makes it more healthful.—Marion Dallas.

A Little System

A Farmer's Wife, Richmond Co., Que.
 The Women's Institutes are doing a great deal of good in helping and encouraging the women who attend them. Will you please allow me a little space in which to give a few hints which may be of help to the young housekeeper? I have had over 10

years' experience in that line and have made many mistakes. I always tried to study out the cause and effect of such mistakes.

First, let me say to the girls, learn all you can about all kinds of household work, for you will be glad you did when you go into a home of your own, with no one to whom you can go for advice. Mother knows how to put up fruit, cook, etc., and it all looks so easy, but unless you have had experience along these lines you will have many failures and discouragements. If you are not willing to put your best effort into the work in mother's kitchen, you will never en-

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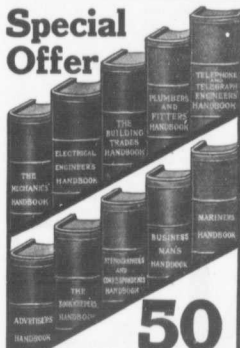
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joy your work in your own home.

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Let us start in with the breakfast dishes. Clear them off into the pan, and pour good warm water over them. Let them stand while you brush the table, re-fill salt, pepper or sugar dishes, if needed; brush up crumbs around the table, and do any dusting or arranging to make it ready for the next meal. If the water has cooled too much, get more, also fill the rinsing pan two-thirds full of good hot water. Use soap enough to make the dishes clean, rinse them thoroughly and drain. They will need very little wiping. Finish up all this work before starting any other. You will see this is a more satisfactory way than washing, draining and then pouring some hot water over the dishes, which never reaches the ones that are underneath. Some people wash them all into a pan, then pour a little warm water over them. In this way they do not get warmed through, and it takes too long to dry them. A wooden drainer over the sink is a good thing, but I prefer a wire one, as you can carry them in it to the pantry, where they may be wiped as they are put away.

Don't forget when you empty the porridge dish in the morning to put in some boiling water, not the cover on and set away from the range, and when you wash it you will be surprised at the results. Kettles and bean pots can be treated in the same way.

Of course you have planned what you are going to have for dinner.

As soon as breakfast dishes are washed, peel potatoes and let them stand covered with cold water. They are then ready for dinner. If you are going to have brown bread, it must be out on at 8 o'clock. First put the kettle on, have the water boiling when the tin is put in, and if it boils out, add more.

A suet pudding would be nice, but as we are using the kettle for brown bread, we had better have a snow pudding. Make it early so as to have thoroughly cold. When you have finished the cooking, clean up the board, put the cooking dishes in a neat pile in the sink and fill them with water, so they will be easily washed.

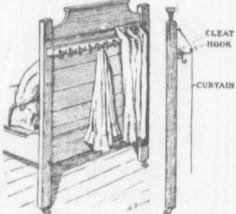
Make everything tidy before starting at any other job.

Have a washing machine which is advertised in Farm and Dairy, also a good wringer. I do not soak my clothes over night. As soon as water is hot, put the clothes to soak, by rubbing each garment with soap. Let them soak only a few minutes, then the light clothes are treated in the same way. Cool by this time. Draw it off and use other hot water, with bits of soap melted up. After clothes have been washed through this, they only have to be rinsed and blued. White ones never have to be scrubbed by hand, but sometimes the wrists and other very much soiled places need a little rubbing. My clothes are white and clean and the machine saves two-thirds of the labor. Never rinse men's socks through cold water, but pour hot over them, letting them stand till the water is cool. If the water is very much soiled pour on more clean and hot. As you wring them out, shape them by stretching. If treated in this way they will be soft until worn out.

If we expect to get happiness and comfort out of our homes and work, we must put happiness and comfort into it, for we get just what we give in this world, so let us try to help and encourage each other.

For a Room with no Closet

Fasten with good strong screws to the posts in the back of the head of the bed a cleat one inch thick. Screw into this a dozen double clothes hooks. Set the end hooks some distance from



the end of the cleat, so that the garments will not hang far out, to show in the front of the bed. A curtain will keep all the garments free from dust.—Mrs. J. B. Burns, Pieton Co., N. S.

OUR HOME CLUB

In a recent letter "The Son" is striking from the shoulder out, and justly so. Could fathers realize that it is more important to build up character and real worth, than a good bank account, that could be a better world. In some homes it is work and save, year in, and year out. And what for? In nine cases out of ten because they like to. The spirit of greed and gain takes first place. We know a real miser. He has been known to open his pocket book, take money out to pay for butter, look at it, and say, "Let me keep it until to-morrow, and put it back again. He hated to part with it. A boy who only gets hold of an occasional coin is in danger. He don't want to part with it.

A positive couple will illustrate. A young couple were going to a concert. At the ticket office he said to his companion. If you give me your 25 cents I will buy your ticket for you. The tragedian—our "Philosopher" has only given us the A B C of it yet. He didn't know any better. The heme life was to Lame. That father was a thief. He robbed his boy of his salary, of his manhood. He had been taught how to

dig for money, but not how to use it.

Some have only one aim in life—to have a big bank account. They will save and hoard and even deny themselves the necessary things of life. They will sell the necessities and live on the husks of the farm, and family have weak constitutions and in after years wonder why their family have weak constitutions and bedridden.

Don't expect your boy to live as you did fifty years ago, or to have only the desires of a mature man now. That is the secret of keeping young. Begin your life over again with your son; live his age with him and you will renew your youth. A delightful relationship should exist between father and son. The result will be healthy, manly boys who idolize their fathers.—"Aunt Faithie."

LOOKING BACKWARDS

In looking back over the past year, with a flood of recollections bursts upon us. We see the good intentions with which we started 1910 and the remembrance brings us something of pleasure and something of pain. Wise ideals realized and good resolutions broken, and each success and failure teaches us some of life's greatest lessons.

We recall our successes. They give us an estimate of our real worth and that very estimate urges us on, is ever an incentive to higher and nobler things. But it is quite possible for us in looking over the past, to note the blessings that we have received, and turn those very blessings into a curse by our own act. Success, in material things particularly, brings temptation. Our real prosperity does not lie in that which we have accomplished, but in recognizing the Father's hand in those accomplishments, as well as our own.

The failures, what do they do for us? Their chief advantage is that they show us our weak points and thus help us to improve.

The failure that is perhaps the most universal, is the failure to grasp opportunities. If we have failed in this respect in the past let us resolve to make the most of our every day opportunities during 1911. Let us be just a little more thoughtful, a little more charitable, a little more loving, a little more patient for resolutions are made most when they are practicable every day.—"Cousin Ivan."

Easy Churning



No more tired arms and aching back when churning, when you get your "Favorite" Churn.

You can churn by hand, by foot or both. Easiest running churn you ever saw. Easy to clean. Churns best quality of butter.

Strong, rigid frame—roller bearings—light cover.

8 sizes, to churn from 1/4 to 30 gallons of cream.

"Champion" High Speed is the new Momentum Balance Wheel Washing Machine.

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The Famous Rayo

The Lamp with Diffused Light

should always be used where several people sit, because it does not strain the eyes of those sitting far from it.

The Rayo Lamp is constructed to give the maximum diffused white light. Every detail that increases its light-giving value has been included.

The Rayo is a low-priced lamp. You may pay \$5, \$10 or even \$20 for other lamps and get a more expensive container—but you cannot get a better light than the Rayo gives.

This season's Rayo has a new and strengthened burner. A strong, durable shade-holder keeps the shade on firm and true. Easy to keep polished, as it is made of solid brass, finished in nickel.

Once a Rayo User, Always One.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Queen City Oil Company Limited.



The Upward Look

All Services Noble

And it came to pass that the beggar died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom; the rich man also died, and was buried.

And in hell he lit up his eyes, being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom. St. Luke, 16: 22-23.

Most of us are inclined at times to feel that we are comparatively little importance in this world. The petty duties that daily fall to our lot, the exacting round of tasks that must be done, lead us to wonder why our horizon should be so restricted and our opportunities for service so limited. We look out on the world and see others performing great deeds and we long for the privilege to do others similar. "Oh," we say, "if we could only make our lives count for more."

Again, it may be that there are some

among us who are taking a prominent part in the world's affairs, and who compare our lot with pride with those who occupy more humble stations. Both attitudes of mind are a mistake.

God has ordained that it is not what we are or what we do that counts, but how we do what we have to do. In God's eyes the most trivial things we have to do are as important to us and to Him as though they were the great things that all the world talks about. The king who signs some great decree is no more important in God's sight than the beggar at his gates. It may be that in due time God may take the beggar to be with Him, as He did take Lazarus, and that the king, like the rich man, may be banished forever.

Life is a school. It is intended to prepare us in time to be with God. Our characters are refined and purified and made ready to meet Him, by the manner in which we perform our daily tasks, be they small or great. We can serve God just as truly washing dishes, making the beds, attending some invalid as in performing what the world considers greater deeds. If we do these in a loving, helpful, cheerful manner we please God well, far better, in fact, than the man or woman who allows pride to enter their hearts through being called on to do that which attracts greater public attention.

"Every one," wrote the great General Gordon to his sister, "is doing work quite as important as any one else, whether on a sick bed or as Viceroy of India; it is our folly which makes us think otherwise. The actions we see done are but trifles in comparison to the thoughts that fill us. What we need is a profound faith in God's ruling all things; it is not the Duke or Lord Beaconsfield, it is God alone who rules."

"Many of us," says Robert E. Speer, "cause ourselves distress by our misconceptions here. We exit the frame work above the inward principle, and think that one man's mission and service are nobler than another man's because the setting of his life is more notable or glorious. God has His own purpose for each life and man's estimate of the comparative attractiveness of difficult forms is of no relevancy. The one essential thing is to find God's dominant desire for us and to subject our lives and all their ways to that. Whether one man or another man is assigned a particular work, is of no consequence. The vital

thing is that each man realize that his life is an assignment of God, whatever the assignment may be. So the work is done, the service rendered, what matter is it who has the name and the fame of it, if only we did clearly the part which God gave us to do."

Let each of us endeavor to remember this. It is the only true conception of life. It ennobles our commonplace duties and makes them of more importance in our sight when we remember that God is interested in how we do them. God is no respecter of persons. Let each of us, therefore, ask ourselves if we are doing what we have to do the best we can. If we are not, our duty lies plain before us.—I. H. N.

THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested. Inquiries regarding cooking, recipes, etc., finally reach us through the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

SPONGE CAKE

One cup sugar beaten well with 4 egg yolks and 3 tablespoons of cold water, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder (sifted), 4 whites of eggs beaten stiff, juice of $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon. Have a pan of water under the cake in the oven. Bake 10 minutes in hot oven, then reduce the heat one-half and bake 45 minutes longer. Don't open the oven door until the cake is done by the clock.

DATE CREAM PIE

Wash 1 pound dates and soak in a little cold water over night, then strain until soft enough to rub through a sieve, add 1 cup rich milk, 2 or 3 well-beaten eggs, and a little salt and nutmeg. Bake with under crust only. This quantity is enough for two or three pies.

AUNT SELENA'S PUDDING.

Two cups of sifted flour and a tablespoon of melted lard; 1 teasp. baking powder, salt water or milk enough to make thick batter. Steam 2 hours. Split and spread with black currant jam. Serve with plain brown sugar sauce.

BOILED ICING.

One cupful sugar and 2 tablesp. milk. Boil until it "chairs" on the spoon, taking care not to cook too much. Remove from the fire and stir until it becomes smooth and white.

BROWN SUGAR ICING.

Cook 1 cupful of dark brown sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of milk until the spoon will form a soft ball when pressed between the thumb and finger. Remove at once from the fire and beat until it thickens then spread at once on cake with a wet life. One-half cupful of chopped nuts makes a pleasing change if the recipe is often used.

COFFEE SPONGE

Mix one and a half cups of strong breakfast coffee with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of milk, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cup of sugar, and a tablespoonful of gelatine, which has been soaked in 3 or four tablespoons of cold water. Put the coffee in a double boiler and heat then season with quarter of a teaspoon of salt, and add the yolk of 3 eggs slightly beaten. Cook until the mixture thickens, then remove from the stove, and add the whites of the three eggs beaten stiff. Flavor with a teaspoon of vanilla. Pour into a wet mold and set away to cool. Serve with whipped cream.

POTTED LAMB BREAST

Two lbs. lamb breast. Season with salt and one onion. Put in kettle, cover with lid tight so steam does not escape. Let simmer for 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Serve with minced parsley on top.

The Sewing Room

Patterns 10 cents each. Order by number and size. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust measure. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

BLOUSE WITH STRAIGHT TUNIC. 6839.

8 Simple, straight tunics are among the smartest things this season and are attractive. The one is combined with a blouse that can be worn with or without a guimpe. The neck edge can be cut on a round or square or V-shaped outline. The tunic can be gathered into a band or left plain as preferred. Any skirt may be worn beneath. Material required for 36 or 44 yds. 24 or 27 or 25 yds. 36 or 44 in. wide, with $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. 18 in. wide for the trimming portion of the blouse, $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. of binding 4 in. wide, for band on the tunic. The pattern is cut for misses 14, 16 and 18 yrs.

SKIRT WITH CIRCULAR FLOUNCE. 6570.

The skirt made with full upper portion and plain flounce is one much in vogue. It is particularly well adapted to combinations of material, yet it can be made of one throughout. This one is cut slightly above the natural waist line, in conformity with the very latest fashion. And the upper portion can be either tucked or gathered. Material required for medium size is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 24 or 27 in. wide, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 36 or 44 in. wide for the upper portion, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 24 or 27, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 36 or 44 in. wide for the flounce. The pattern is cut for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 in. waist.

SURPLICE WAIST. 6856.

The surplice waist is a pronounced favorite of the season. This one is closed at the back and can be made with high neck or low. When made with the high neck it is finished with the attractive collar. When made with a low neck this collar can be used or omitted.

Material required for medium size is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 24 or 27 in. wide, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 36 or 44 in. wide, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 36 or 44 in. wide with $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. of silk and $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. of all-wool lace to make as illustrated. The pattern is cut for a 24, 26, 28, 30 and 42 in. bust.

CHILD'S DRESS. 6866

The long waisted dress is very becoming to their children and is much liked. This one is made with a straight gathered skirt and is simple. Material required for a child 4 yrs. is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds. 24 or 27 in. wide, 3 yds. 36 or 44 in. wide. The pattern is cut for children of 2, 4 and 6 yrs.

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THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Proceedings of the Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting

The twenty-sixth Annual Meeting was held at noon on Tuesday, the 24th of January, 1911.

The following Directors and others were present, namely:—

A. H. Brown, Wm. Stewart, E. Galley, Edwin J. Thorpe, Jas. Linton, Rev. Wm. Cooper, N. E. Scule, Andrew Semple, Geo. Le Riche, Rev. J. S. Williamson, S. Dillon Mills, Jas. Burnside, jun., H. L. Lovering, M. Garvin, J. K. Niven, Jas. Anthony, A. M. Scott, Dr. Carrigue, E. Dickinson, jun., Julius A. Halbaeus, L. Bauer, H. L. Playtner, R. L. McIntyre, T. J. S. Skinner, Harry G. Horton, G. Tice Bastedo, Dr. Jas. Wallace, Geo. Watson, G. D. McLeod, Dr. J. F. Overholt, Jos. E. Baillie, Gideon Grant, P. A. Vale, F. J. Winton, A. G. Knowles, E. C. Jackson, E. E. Newman, A. B. Ord, R. H. Harvey, J. A. Laird, W. G. G. Turbott, Lull, Geo. Mair, E. W. Bain, H. S. Strathy, C. D. Warren, Hon. J. R. Stratton, E. F. B. Johnston, K. C. C. Kloefer, W. J. Sheppard, Misses E. and L. Hedges, George F. Hedges, Mrs. G. F. Hedges.

The President, Mr. C. D. Warren, took the chair, and appointed the General Manager to act as Secretary of the meeting.

On motion Messrs. George Le Riche and Edward Galley were appointed scrutineers.

The General Manager then read the following Statement:

Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1910:

The net profits for the twelve months, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and reserving accrued interest, amounted to \$ 524,351 39
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss last year 102,443 40
\$ 626,794 79

Appropriated as follows, viz.:—

Dividend No. 56, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum 87,000 00
Dividend No. 57, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum 87,000 00
Dividend No. 58, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum 87,000 00
Dividend No. 59, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum 87,000 00
Transferred to Rest Account 100,000 00
Written off Bank furniture and safes 15,000 00
Transferred to Officers' Guarantee Fund 5,000 00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund 5,000 00
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss, new account 153,434 79
\$ 626,794 79

GENERAL STATEMENT, 31st DECEMBER, 1910.

ASSETS

Gold and silver coin current	\$ 487,750 57	
Dominion Government Demand		
Notes	3,813,353 00	
		\$4,381,103 57
Notes of and checks on other Banks	2,020,936 82	
Balance due from other Banks	291,076 82	
Balance due from Foreign Agents		1,154,912 70
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	561,569 37	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	1,726,172 48	
Call and Short Loans on Stocks, Bonds and other Securities	1,445,605 24	
Call and Short Loans on Stocks, Bonds and other Securities in United States	200,000 00	
		\$11,731,370 74
Bills discounted current	\$32,810,351 82	
Notes discounted overdue (estimated loss provided for)	74,608 75	
Loans to other Banks, secured	7,250 77	
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of general Bank Note circulation	167,374 13	
Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises)	3,509 05	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	24,500 00	
Bank Premises	2,093,332 22	
Bank Furniture, Safes, etc.	240,439 41	
		35,421,366 15
		\$47,152,736 89

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid up	\$ 4,354,500 00	
Rest Account	2,300,000 00	
Dividend No. 59, payable 3rd January	87,000 00	
Former Dividends unpaid	602 52	
Interest accrued on deposit receipts	4,351 85	
Balance of profits carried forward	153,434 79	
		6,899,979 16
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 3,700,080 00	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date	\$29,077,697 41	
Deposits not bearing interest	7,000,137 18	
		36,077,834 59
Balance due to other Banks in Canada	20,786 14	
Balance due to Foreign Agents	364,057 00	
		40,262,757 73
		\$47,162,736 89

STUART STRATHY, General Manager.

After reading the above Report, the General Manager reviewed it as follows: The statement just read, exhibiting the condition of the affairs of the Bank, will, I am sure, meet with your approval, as it shows a steady growth in all departments. You will see by it our deposits now aggregate over \$36,000,000 which, by comparison with the deposits of a year ago, show an increase of \$3,200,000, an amount almost equal to the total deposits of the Bank ten years ago. You will see that we have employed the additional funds to the extent of \$5,500,000 in commercial credits. Naturally the earnings of the Bank have increased, and this is reflected in the net profits, which amount to \$524,351, as against \$407,082 last year.

During the year we have opened eleven new offices, the expenses in connection with which have been taken out of this year's profits. The points are: Beiseker, Alberta; Erskine, Alberta; Haileybury, Ontario; Malleson, Ontario; Munson, Alberta; Porcupine, Ontario; Rossburn, Saskatchewan; South Fort George, B.C.; Stouffville, Ontario; Stewart, B.C.; Wrexeter, Ontario.

The sum of \$348,360 has been distributed to Shareholders in dividends; \$100,000 added to Reserve Fund, which now amounts to \$2,300,000; the usual appropriation of \$10,000 has been made to officers' guarantee and pension funds, and \$15,000 written off furniture account, and the sum of \$153,434.79 carried forward to the credit of Profit and Loss new account.

Referring to circulation account, this now stands at \$3,790,000, as against \$3,060,000 last year. Indeed, in all departments of the Bank, the general growth of the country has been satisfactorily reflected. To show this we will make a comparison with the figures of the Bank ten years ago:

	1900	1910
Capital paid up	\$1,000,000	\$4,354,500
Rest Account	150,000	2,300,000
Deposits	6,525,190	36,077,834
Circulation	987,000	3,790,000
Total Assets	9,177,385	47,152,736

Referring to Bank Premises account, we now own 32 properties including Toronto office, all standing in the name of the Bank, the value of which is shown in the statement before you.

Our Shareholders are constantly increasing, and now number 1,813.

It is not needful for me to refer to the wonderful progress the country at large is making. This prosperity is manifest to all. Suffice it to say, our Branches extend fairly well throughout the Dominion and we are in an excellent position to take advantage of the growth of the country, and confidently look forward to a steady increase in the earnings of the Bank. We have paid a conservative rate of interest to our Shareholders since 1885, and in the meantime have built up a reserve, to protect your capital, to the extent of \$2,300,000. Our foundations are well and truly laid, and with the natural growth and prospects of this country, perhaps the equal of which does not elsewhere exist, we have every reason to look forward to the future with the greatest confidence, feeling that the property committed to our care will continue to make a reasonable return to its Shareholders.

All of the Branches of the Bank, including the Head Office, have been inspected during the year. I am conscious that the result of the Bank's operations for the past year, as shown to you by the statement now before you, could not have been effected except for the loyalty and efficiency of the staff of the Bank. It affords me greatest pleasure to bear testimony to their devotion to the interests of your institution.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report for the year 1910.

Much of the general prosperity of our Canadian Banks is doubtless due to the great advancement this country has made within the past few years. A large increase in our population and the continued development of the Northwest have added very materially to the wealth of the country. The extensions of our great railway systems and our rapidly growing trade with other countries have placed this Dominion on a very high level of commercial importance. Banks are becoming every day a more important factor in meeting the increased demands made upon capital, and credit for aid in the inauguration of substantial industrial and the enlargement of general business. The result is that our banking institutions have become in a material sense the moving power in all national works as well as the necessary adjunct of private enterprise. A wide and varied experience has given satisfactory results. Securities are improving in character and value. Investments are found to be amply profitable. Payments are being more promptly made. Every-thing of a financial and commercial character is becoming more substantial. Money is now utilized in larger and more profitable enterprises than at any time in the history of banking. The outlook for the future is most favorable. Add to these facts the rapid strides which our rich north and western Canada is making and the prosperous condition of the older Province, and it is scarcely necessary to say that with careful management and prudent investments, banks occupy a stronger position to-day than they have ever done.

The fact that the failure of one or two smaller banks has not affected the standing of the existing institutions shows that our banks are on a solid basis. With anything like careful and conservative management, failure cannot happen. If the interests of the shareholders and depositors are safeguarded by watchfulness and business methods on the part of the management and directors, the assets of the bank must always be greater than its liabilities, and whilst this is the state of affairs, the public are safe. Your directors have always adhered to this principle, and have spared neither time nor consideration in watching all the outgoings of your money. The securities have been closely scrutinized, investments in the slightest degree of a speculative character have been avoided. As a result, we hope that the shareholders' record will appear to the shareholders in a convincing manner, and afford them good ground for the confidence they have in the management. It should be remembered that this bank has not been in existence about half the lifetime of others of about the same volume of business. As a reward to the management and all concerned in the welfare of the Bank, it is pleasing to note that our deposits have increased over last year by six millions, a condition which could not have been created except by thoroughly good management on the part of the Bank officials and the confidence which such management always brings about.

There have been eleven new branches opened during the year. This was rendered necessary by reason of the expansion of the Bank, as well as of the business requirements of the country at large. For a short time, several of these branches cannot be expected to pay, except indirectly, but our experience is that if these branches are opened in proper localities they soon begin to yield a profitable return on their own accounts and increase the earning power of the bank as a whole by affording

commercial connection, and adding to our facilities to do business.

Our premises still continue to give us a good return for the investment. For instance, the Head Office building gave us 5% per cent. net for the year. Every room is occupied by desirable tenants. Owing to the increase in the business, it has been found necessary to utilize the large room at the entrance on the ground floor for Savings department purposes. Already the convenience of this to depositors is felt, and we are beginning to reap the advantages accordingly. You will observe that your Directors have not this year written off any sum on premises account. The reason is very simple. The property is worth much more than it was a couple of years ago owing to the large increase in the value of real estate in a central location like this. The frontage is about 94 feet. The land alone has, on a very moderate estimate, increased in value \$2,500 per foot over what was paid for it a couple of years ago so that the property is really worth \$225,000 more than it stands on the books to-day. To write off any amount under these conditions would not be justifiable when the sole object is to present a true account of the Bank's affairs to its shareholders.

The policy of the management towards the making of valuable connection in various parts of Canada, as shown by the character and extent of our new branches, and also to do everything reasonably possible to, wards making our Reserves and Rest strong and substantial. The amount carried to Rest account this year is very gratifying. After payment of all necessary obligations and providing for Lad and doubtful debts and contingencies we are able to place \$100,000 to Rest account and we have increased our profit and loss account by \$50,991.39 over last year, this account now standing at \$152,443.79. And you will bear in mind that these objects have been accomplished notwithstanding the fact that we paid an increased dividend now amounting to 8 per cent. and involving an extra yearly payment out of profits of about \$44,000.

The office of auditor, as he has been found to be of the greatest value. By means of the industry and care of this official, we are continually kept in close touch with all that concerns the affairs of the bank. Details and complicated matters with which directors could not ordinarily be thoroughly conversant are placed before the board from week to week, and the board is thereby enabled to judge intelligently of that goes on from the head office down to the smallest branch. The auditor, as I explained on a former occasion, is an entirely independent officer, not in any way under the control of the head office management, but appointed and subject to dismissal only by your Directors, who fix his remuneration and define his duties. Our experience is that not only in our own personal interest, but in the interest of all banks a thorough and efficient audit by an independent officer is of the greatest value, and we heartily concur in the suggestion of the appointment of such auditors. I need only add that the Directors feel convinced that a competent and conscientious auditor performing his work thoroughly would be of immense advantage to banks and the public, but his work must be efficiently done, otherwise false confidence may be created and grave injustice done to those who may depend too much on his results. We shall be glad to see a searching and open system of bank auditing adopted in this country, and hope that some measure having this object in view may become law at the earliest moment.

I do not intend to deal with the

condition or prospects of business in any detail. The annual statement of returns of our various banks show the progressive strides Canada is making far more than mere words could do. Our own share in the forward movement is very gratifying. Without further comment, therefore, I move the adoption of this report presented for your consideration.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Hon. J. R. Stratton, the Vice-President, in seconding the motion for the adoption of this report

In seconding the motion, I feel that no very extended remarks are called for. The President has covered the ground so completely that little that has not been said is left for me to say in commendation of the statement, whose favorable features so amply justify the motion. I may say that I fully and freely endorse what has been said. It is very gratifying to me to see you so concerned, that the Traders' Bank signals the first year of its entrance upon the second quarter century of its existence with a statement so entirely satisfactory, and under auspices which promise a continuous growth and advance. The commercial, industrial and prospective development of our great and widely distributed and diversified resources will tend to create an active demand and profitable employment of capital. In this regard the Traders' Bank is well equipped to have its share; its assets, very considerable, having during the past year, are strong, while a very important increase of deposits evidences the growing confidence and favor of the public—two of the prime elements justifying anticipation of a progressive and profitable business. We can, I feel sure, regard the future with confidence. If the next decade shows the splendid ratio of advance of the past ten years, with their full tenfold increase in assets, their six-fold growth in deposits, and their thirty-three-fold increase in reserve, we who may live to see 1921 will be agreeably astonished. The generally satisfactory character of the statement is gratifying, not only on account of the creditable accomplishment shown, but it is further to be regarded as the result of a bold, careful and aggressive management of the affairs of the Shareholders, but to the public as well, as additionally conducing to that confidence both in skill and efficiency of administration, and in stability, which is the result of financial success. If there is an indication of necessity in these regards in respect of the banking business generally, or an improvement in assurance in the future, the constructive amendment of the Banking Act, there will be little ground to objection. As far as the Bank is concerned, there is no objection to the closest scrutiny of its securities, investments, and methods. In this connection, I agree with the remarks of the President, in regard to any inspection that may be considered desirable to verify the several essential items of the annual statement and monthly returns of Canadian banks. The one now before us would not be affected either as to its correctness, or favorable showing, by the rigorous scrutiny of securities and the most thorough independent audit; it must be satisfactory—as it is a credit—to the management, to the Shareholders, to the Bank's clientele, and I have great pleasure in seconding the motion for the adoption of this report.

The motion for the adoption of the report was carried unanimously.

It was moved by E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., Director, seconded by Rev. J. S. Williamson, Shareholder, and resolved:

That the Shareholders and Direc-

tors of the Traders' Bank of Canada place on record their hearty approval of any legislation of the Dominion Parliament, whereby an independent examination and audit under the direction of the Government of all Canadian banks shall be made from time to time.

Resolved, also, that whilst the system of auditing should be determined by the Government, it is hoped that in the public interest the method to be devised will be thorough and efficient, and of a practical character, as the result of a defective system would create injustice and tend to injure those who might be induced to rely on reports having the sanction of a Government or other official auditor.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Honorable the Minister of Finance.

In speaking to the motion, Mr. E. F. Johnston, who is strongly advocated the principle of independent inspection and audit. He pointed out the great benefit which the Directors receive from our present system of audits, and in this Bank, although not claiming it to be perfect, he pointed out that it was a long step in the right direction. The Traders' Bank is undoubtedly the pioneer in seeking to work out some method which would have the Directors and Shareholders may receive information and details apart from the general management. Under the proposed legislation the duties of Directors are found to be very onerous attached thereto, and the penalties attached to want of care or lack of thoroughness will be severe. It is, therefore, most important that the Directors, who are endeavoring to be honest and watchful in their management should be protected, as well as the public, by some practical method of auditing. He emphasized the fact that whatever system may be adopted would have to be efficient, otherwise there might be a tendency to do more harm than good. The greatest care will have to be taken in devising a scheme which will ensure safety to the public, on the one hand, and avoid danger, on the other, and from too much reliance upon the results obtained from any official examining the affairs of a bank. He read the resolution appointing the present Auditor to the Board, and showed how very wide and comprehensive are his duties, as defined by the resolution, and how satisfactorily they are carried into actual practice. This official is outside the general management, and responsible to the Board only. His duties involve continuous work, and there is perhaps no officer who works harder than he does. A more extended and comprehensive scrutiny to all Banks, would protect Shareholders and Directors alike, and would be of the greatest value to the public.

Mr. Williamson, in seconding, entirely agreed with these remarks. It was moved by Mr. Geo. Watson and seconded by Mr. C. D. McLeod that the thanks of the Shareholders are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President, and Directors of the Bank for their attention to the interests of the Bank during the past year. Carried.

It was moved by Dr. J. E. Overholt and seconded by Rev. Wm. Cooper that the thanks of the Directors and Shareholders are due, and are hereby tendered, to the General Manager, the Assistant General Manager, and the staff of the Bank for their diligent attention to the interests of the Bank during the past year. Carried.

It was moved by J. Parker, seconded by Mr. Skinner, that a sum not exceeding \$20,000 be set apart each year out of the earnings of the Bank for the purpose of paying for all services, fees, and expenses of the

President, Vice-President, and such Directors as now receive remuneration; said sum, or such portion thereof as may be required, to be apportioned as the Board may think proper. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Jos. E. Baillie and seconded by Mr. Gideon Grant that the ballot be now open for the election of Directors, and to be kept thereof as may be required, to be apportioned as the Board may think proper. Carried.

The Scrutineers reported the following gentlemen duly elected to act as Directors for the ensuing year, viz., C. D. Warren, Hon. J. R. Stratton, C. Klepper (Guelph), W. J. Sheppard (Wauwaschen), C. S. Wilcox (Hamilton), E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., H. S. Strathy.

The meeting then adjourned. At a subsequent meeting of the newly-elected Directors, Mr. C. D. Warren was re-elected President, and Hon. J. R. Stratton Vice-President, by a unanimous vote.

STUART STRATHY, General Manager. The Traders' Bank of Canada, Toronto, 24th January, 1911.

Imported Champion Percheron 'Stallions for Sale

The winners of all Firsts, Sweepstakes and Medals at Toronto and Ottawa Fairs. Prices below all competitors, quality and breeding considered. Terms to suit the buyer.

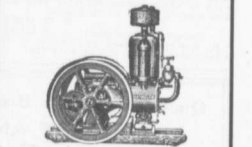
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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Contributions Invited.

QUEBEC

COMPTON CO., QUE.

COMPTON CENTRE, Jan. 21.—We have been having very cold weather lately, but it has moderated now. Pork has risen in price. Local porkers are now paying 9 cents a lb. Corn meal is \$1.25 a cwt.; shorts the same and oats are selling around 40 cents a bush.—H.G.C.

SHERBROOKE CO., QUE.

LENNOXVILLE, Jan. 21.—The winter has been mild. There has been enough snow to make splendid roads. Live stock is wintering well, and creameries report a larger quantity of cream than usual. Butter still stands at 25 to 28 cents. Eggs are more plentiful and cheaper.—H. McF.

MISSISSAUGA CO., QUE.

FRELINGSBURG, Jan. 19.—We are experiencing a severe winter. The mercury hangs around zero for several days at a time. December was the coldest month we have had for several years. Quite a lot of logs are being cut and hauled to mill, the bulk of them being basswood and pine, with some elm and butternut.

ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Pully Aches, Lumbago, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Swellings, Hemorrhoids, and Itchy Skin. For all ailments, removing the pain, or laying the horse up. Pains to be used, 30 to 60 drops. For children or delicate, 15 to 30 drops. Price 50 cents.

Mr. Robert Jones, St. Margarets, Ontario, writes: April 8, 1907. "I have used ABSORBINE and it cured my horse's leg."

W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 123 TEMPLE ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS. LYMAN'S Ltd., Montreal Canadian Agents

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, may homestead 40 acres of land in any available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency, or Sub-Agency, for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Agency, on certain conditions. As father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader. Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may also acquire title miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 30 acres solely owned and occupied at least 3 years prior to date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$200 per acre. Duties—Three months' residence upon each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$200.00. Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Quebec Holstein Breeders Sale Association FIRST ANNUAL SALE Montreal, February 21, 1911

About 40 head of Pure Bred and Grade Holstein cattle will be sold at the Sales Pavilion, G.T.R. Stock Yards, Montreal, on February 21st, beginning at 1 P.M.

The sale will be held under cover, and there will be no postponement on account of weather.

Many of the animals that will be offered are of the choicest breeding, and the sale will afford an excellent opportunity for beginners to get foundation stock.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION TO J. J. CALLAGHAN, 36 Mountain St., Montreal, Actoveur. E. N. BROWN, Quebec Bank Building, Montreal

Milk is bringing \$1.50 a cwt. at the consensory, and is beginning to lay more freely. Eggs are 34 cents; butter, 27 to 28 cents.—C. A. W.

ONTARIO

PETERBORO CO., ONT.

PETERBORO, Jan. 30.—Arrangements are about completed for the holding of a series of meetings in Peterborough County during the week beginning Feb. 13, which will be addressed by Mr. C. Drury, the Secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and a past master of the Dominion Grange. Mr. Drury was the leading farmer at the farmers' meeting acted on the great deputation that waited on the Dominion Government in Ottawa last December. The meetings will be held mostly under the auspices of the Farmers' Clubs. Meetings will be held at Central Smith, Lakefield, Warsaw, Norwood, Monaghan Town Hall, Stewart's and possibly at one or two other points. As the farmers of Peterborough County are very much interested in the farmers' movement that has been attracting so much attention, it is anticipated that these meetings will be largely attended.

KINMOUNT, JAN. 10.—The snow is very deep, three feet on the level which makes working in the bush very bad. There is a lack of winter cattle will be wintered well. Horse buyers from the West are buying for March delivery. Hay is selling for \$13 a ton; oats, 35c; butter, 25c; eggs, 30c; beef, \$7.75 a cwt.—R.T.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

FERRUG, Jan. 24.—Some 47 head of fine cattle went from this neighborhood to the Ontario Fair at Ottawa, and about two tons of dressed poultry. Farmers are busy laying in their supply of ice. Country is getting very scarce, although a great quantity is being sold. Some of our farmers had between \$75 and \$100 worth to market last season.—W. B.

ELOHA, Jan. 25.—There appears to be a lack of the enthusiasm amongst members of the Farmers' Institute that formerly prevailed. It is owing, no doubt, to the withdrawal of the "winter fair" privileges, that allowed members to use the Institute ticket as a pass to all the sessions free of cost. This, while adding largely to the numbers, brought no financial returns to the management, and they did a wise thing to change the plan.—G. W. ARNT CO.

PAIKLAND, Jan. 24.—Alternate thawing and freezing has spoiled the sleighing. Ice has formed on many fall wheat fields and mill damage to the crop considerably. Our Farmers' Club held an orange supper last week given by the organizer. The meeting held last year by the club to destroy groundhogs, rats, and sparrows. Nearly 900 groundhogs were killed. It is the intention of the club to hold a judging class on February 23. Hogs have made a slight advance, buyers now offering \$7.50 a cwt. There are quite a large number of young pigs on hand. Wheat is 85 cents; butter, 35c; live stock, especially cows, bring high prices at sale, \$95 being paid here recently for a grade Shorthorn cow.—T.

KENT CO., ONT.

BLENHHEIM, Dec. 29.—The so-called Farmers' Long Distance Telephone Company, which was also a subsidiary of the Bell company, is now being absorbed by the latter, and the yearly rentals are to be increased. The farmers of this county have sent by many thousands of dollars through the public spirited measures of the Blenheim and Wheatley independent telephone systems. Previous to

their advent the Bell people had a yearly rate of less than \$20 to \$25. Now their limit is \$15. Even the rate is higher, and the independent systems will operate a private signalling system which is much more satisfactory than anything the Bell offers the farmers.—A. D.

MANITOBA

MARQUETTE DIST. MAN.

KELLOE, Jan. 19.—The weather is unseasonably warm. It cannot find time to spread it; it is raining. It is raining in Manitoba winter. We hardly know what it is to see the sun shine. For the last month the thermometer has ranged between 35 and 40 degrees below zero, and it has been blowing and snowing. A week ago, we had a nor-wester, with the thermometer at —5. Our coal pile suffered some then. Most people around here have wood furnaces and can't get wood for love or money. They all seem to be afraid to lay in a decent supply of fuel, but we have lived in this country too long to be caught in a trap like that. Everybody has been coming to us for coal. We have to keep scratching to keep enough feed on hand. The men can draw out a bag at a time since the roads are so bad. Our coal feeding a carload of stock for the spring markets. We have about 55 head. Hay is scarce. It is selling for 16 to 17 a ton. We have our long wished for telephones in at last. They are working fine. It is getting handy to be able to talk to any of our neighbors these stormy days. D. N.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER DIST. B.C.

CHILLIWACK, Jan. 14.—We are having an exceedingly hard winter now. It is nine degrees below zero, and two men have frozen to death. It started to snow last Monday, and it is still drifting since. We have about one and a half feet of snow and it is badly drifted in places about seven feet deep. Feed and all merchandise has gone up in price.—J. C.

HOLSTEIN NEWS

The members of the Canadian Holstein Breeders' Association will hold their annual meeting at Toronto, Feb. 9th. The third annual banquet will be held at Niagara Falls, at the Bay St. Hotel, Toronto, on Feb. 8th at 6:30 p.m. The dresses will be delivered by C. W. Wood, President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and Prof. H. H. Dean.

GOSSIP

The annual meeting of the Canadian Hackney Horse Society will be held in the Prince George Hotel, Toronto, Feb. 2 at 8 p.m.

Farmers in Ontario who desire to secure labor for next spring should get into touch with the Canadian Immigration, a great demand for labor is being made for the Army. There is a large amount of labor for the Army. Write for information and application forms to Brigadier H. Morris, Immigration and Colonization Department, James and Albert Streets, Toronto.

SPECIAL PRICES ON SCALES—Every farmer and stockman should have a platform scale. He had better get a Wilson scale with Diamond Steel bearings and get all the advantages and benefits of their 60 years of experience in scale making. You can get special prices from the writer. C. Wilson & Son, 37, Esplanade St., East, Toronto, Canada.

MEDICAL POULTRY BOOK FREE Every person interested in poultry will find "Zenopus' Chicken Chat" a useful and reliable authority on the full directions for the treatment of all diseases that affect poultry, and the prevention of contagious infectious diseases in the poultry yard. It is the most effective treatment to rid the flock of parasites, such as lice, mites, and various other pests, typhoid, blackhead, and the canker, which are the most common and most difficult to spread in the flock will surely get off all chances of profit, and disgust the owner with the business. "Chicken Chat" is the production of the most competent authorities on diseases of fowl, and is printed and sent out free by the manufacturers of Zenopus Disinfectant, Germicide and Lice Killer, which has the endorsements of 46 out of 48 State Agr. Stations.

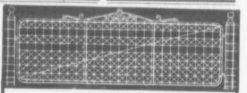
"Chicken Chat" is free to every reader of Farm and Dairy. A cent spent for a postal card will return you a profit of

many dollars. Address, Zenner Disinfectant Company, 218 Lafayette Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, before you forget it.

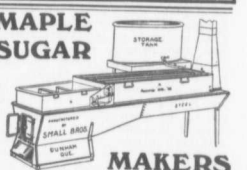
TRADERS BANK MAKES SUBSTANTIAL GAINS

The Traders' Bank of Canada, whose annual meeting took place on Tuesday, January 24th, closed the past year with an enviable record. The net profits for the year ending December 31, 1910, amounted to \$524,351. With a balance carried forward from the previous year of \$102,443, there was a sum of \$626,794 available for distribution. The bank is in a position that the bank has prospered during the year is shown by the fact that deposits increased by over \$6,000,000 while 11 new branches of the bank were opened. The regular dividends at the rate of eight per cent, per annum, were paid, and the sum of \$100,000 was transferred to the Res. account, while the balance carried forward to the forthcoming year is \$153,434, as compared with \$102,443 for the previous year.

The capital of the bank is now \$4,354,500 while the rest account is \$2,200,000. The total deposits amount to over \$36,000,000. The bank is particularly strong in quickly available assets, which amount to over \$11,731,000 while the total assets amount to over \$27,127,000. The bank is to be congratulated on the safe conservative lines along which its development has taken place, and it is extremely gratifying to the shareholders to realize that this conservative management has been productive of such satisfactory results in regard to earnings.



The Gate That Lasts The frame of the Peerless Gate is made of steel tubing, electrically welded into one solid piece. It is strong and rigid and will not sag or warp under any strain. Peerless Farm and Gates are built to stand. They will save you money because they never rust. They are made in Canada, farm and poultry fence that stands the test of time. Write for full particulars to THE BANWELL HOXIE VINE FENCE CO. Ltd., Dept. H., Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.



MAKERS The Lightning Evaporator is not only the fastest it makes in the world, but it holds more tubes, medals and diplomas for quality together. We have the best of the best. A wards for season of 1910 were: First on sugar and syrup at the Great Eastern Exhibition at Sherbrooke, and the same at 75 cent per gallon at the Fair of Eastern Townships. "Catalogue Free."

SMALL BROS., - Dunham, Que.

WINDMILLS

Towers Girted every five feet apart and double braced Grain Grinders Pumps Tanks Gas and Gasoline Engines Concrete Mixers Write for Catalogues GOULD, SHAPLEY & MILLER CO. LIMITED BRANTFORD - CANADA BRANCH OFFICE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Interested Farmers, Old and Young, Eager to Learn What They Can in a Few Short Days in regard to Horse and Stock Judging

A successful stock and seed judging course was conducted in Peterboro last week under the direction of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. The course was conducted in the splendid new armouries. In the evening on one of the days a horse show was put on under the auspices of the Agricultural Society. It was a pronounced success and it is thought it will be the forerunner of what will develop next year into an annual indoor horse show at Peterboro. Our illustration shows the crowd that attended the class in draft horse judging on Wednesday afternoon.—Photo taken especially for Farm and Dairy.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Jan. 30, 1911.—The provisions of the proposed trade agreement between Canada and the United States have at last been made public and the reading of the comments made by leading men on both sides of the line is indeed interesting. There does not seem to be much protest from the Canadian manufacturers but there is evidently a very wide feeling of uneasiness among the farmers both in the Northwest and the Eastern Provinces. We have public men like Mr. Belford of Montreal and Sir William Mackenzie of Toronto also voicing their ideas, in no uncertain fashion, of the probable outcome if the proposed treaty becomes a reality. They say it spells ruin to Canada.

From Western Canada reports come to hand that markets are generally good, with farm produce at the same prices as are current in the East. Hay is selling at \$20 at Edmonton, and dairy produce is in good demand at fair prices, eggs are selling at 50c a dozen. In Eastern Canada trade is very excellent shape. The new Grain Act which is being introduced at Ottawa, for the purpose of putting a stop to the mixing of grain at elevator terminals will be drastic enough, in all conscience. It provides a penalty of \$5,000 or five years imprisonment for infraction of the law. It will be a bold man indeed who will run counter to the Act. Call money in Toronto continues to rule at 3 1/2 per cent.

WHEAT

With shipments from the Argentine, 3,000,000 bushels in excess of the same period in 1910 and with Russia and mid Europe continuing to ship tremendous quantities of grain, it is no wonder that the bulls have been feeling nervous the past week. The market in Chicago is reported as weak, as were most of the European wheat centres. At last order. May wheat closed in Chicago at 90 1/2c and July at 96c; at Winnipeg May wheat was quoted at 95c and July at 97 1/2c a bush. Here the local market quotations are as follows: No. 1 Northern \$1.04; No. 2 \$1.00 1/2c; No. 2 Ontario Winter \$1.04, 50c to 50c a bush, outside, according to location. On the farmers' market, wheat is selling at 86c to 87c a bushel and goes wheat at 80c a bush.

COARSE GRAINS

There is a noticeable strengthening of the market in some of the coarse grains, notably in corn and oats. Local dealers give the following quotations: Canada Western oats, No. 2, 38 1/2c; No. 3, 37c a bush; at lake ports for immediate shipment: No. 2 Ontario winter, 35c to 36c; No. 3, 31 1/2c to 32c a bush, outside; on track, Toronto, 35c to 36c a bush; American yellow corn, No. 3, 38 1/2c to 39c a bush; at lake ports for immediate shipment: feed barley, 48c to 49c; malting barley, 57c to 58c a bushel; buckwheat, 43c to 44c a bush, at lake ports. On the farmers' market grains are selling at the following prices: oats, 38c to 39c; peas, 75c; barley, 42c to 43c; rye, 60c; and buckwheat, 40c to 41c. Montreal wholesale dealers quote as follows: Canada Western oats, No. 2, 40c to 40 1/2c; No. 3, 39c to 39 1/2c; No. 2, Quebec White oats, 39 1/2c to 39c; No. 3, 37c to 37 1/2c a bush; feed barley, 48c; malting barley 67c to 68c a bush; corn, American

yellow, 56c a bushel, on track; rye 61c to 62c; buckwheat, 53c a bush, on store.

POTATOES AND BEANS

There is no change in the market. There is a steady demand for potatoes and fair supply and local quotations are 90c to \$1 a bag at store and 75c to 80c a bag in a jobbing way. On the farmers' market, potatoes are selling at 20c to \$1 a bag. Beans are quoted by local dealers at \$1.50 to \$2 a bush for primes; and \$1.10 a bush for three pound pickers. Montreal wholesale prices for potatoes and beans are as follows: For potatoes 80c to 82 1/2c a bag; for beans, \$1.70 to \$1.75 a bush for three pound pickers. The market is firm in both commodities.

EGGS AND POULTRY

There has been no change in the local market during the past week in the price of eggs or poultry. Larger supplies are coming into the market but the demand keeps pace and helps to steady the quotations; dealers' local quotations are: new laid eggs at 33c to 35c a dozen; and cold storage stock at 26c to 27c a dozen in case. On the farmers' market new laid eggs are selling at 25c to 30c a dozen. Local wholesale prices for poultry are as follows: chickens, 15c to 16c a lb.; fowl, 12c to 13c; turkeys, 12c to 20c; ducks, 10c to 17c; geese, 12c to 14c a lb.; live weight. One cent to two cents a lb. cheaper. On the farmers' market poultry are selling as follows: chickens, 15c to 17c; fowl, 14c to 15c; turkeys, 22c to 25c; geese, 15c to 17c; and ducks, 15c to 17c a lb. Montreal wholesale quotations for eggs and poultry run as follows: eggs, strictly new laid, 30c to 32c a dozen; select, 28c a dozen; cold storage stock, 23c a dozen; poultry, chickens, 12c to 14c; fowl, 10c to 12c; turkeys, 17c to 19c; ducks, 16c to 17c and geese, 13c to 14c a lb. Trade has been inclined to be depressed on these lines during the past week in Montreal in eggs partly owing to the large quantities of cold storage stock placed on the market and partly to greater activity on the part of the hens.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There is nothing of importance to record in the dairy trade during the past week. Local wholesale quote choice creamery dairy, 22 1/2c to 23c; dry, 17c to 18c; to 24c; separate prints, 24c to 25c a lb.; and ordinary quality 17c to 18c a lb. On the farmers' market dairy produce is selling at 22c to 30c a lb. Wholesale quotations for cheese are as follows: large cheese, 15c a lb. and twins 13 1/2c a lb. Business is steady. Montreal wholesale prices for butter and cheese are, choicest creamery 25c to 25 1/2c; choice dairy, 22 1/2c to 23c; common dairy, 21c to 22c a lb.; Western cheese, 17 1/2c to 18 1/2c; Eastern cheese, 17 1/2c to 18 1/2c a lb.

HAY AND STRAW

There is a steady trade in hay and straw and prices remain unchanged. Local wholesale quotations are as follows: No. 1 choice No. 1, Timothy \$11.50 to \$12; No. 2, \$10.50 a ton on track, Toronto; baled straw, \$7 to \$7 1/2 a ton on track, Toronto. On the farmers' market, No. 1 choice hay is selling at \$18 to \$20; clover and clover mixed at \$12.50 to \$14; loose straw, 8c to \$10 a ton in bundles, \$4.15 to \$4.18. In local Cheaper grades are in demand. In Montreal trade is very quiet and No. 1 Timothy is quoted at \$11.50 to \$12; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11; clover mixed \$7.50 to \$8 a

ton wherever they can be picked up for Western trade they are eagerly bought ton; straw in bundles, \$6.50 to \$7.

MILL FEEDS.

There is a firmer feeling in the market and millfeeds are on the upward grade. Local wholesale prices are Ontario bran, \$20; shorts, \$22 a ton in bags on track, Toronto; Manitoba bran, \$19 a ton, shorts \$21 a ton in bags on track, Toronto. Montreal prices are Ontario bran, \$20 a ton, shorts, \$22 to \$23 a ton in bags on track; Montreal; Manitoba bran, \$20; shorts, \$21 to \$22 a ton in bags on track, Montreal.

SEEDS

Quotations for seeds in Toronto are unchanged from last week and are as follows: No. 1 Alaska, \$7 to \$7.50 a bush; No. 2, Alaska, \$6.50 to \$7; No. 3, Alaska, \$5.50 to \$6.25 a bush; No. 1 red cover, \$6.75 to \$7 a bush; No. 2, \$5 to \$6.50 a bush; Montreal dealers quote as follows: No. 1, Alaska, \$7 to \$7.50; No. 2, \$6.50 to \$7; No. 3, \$5.50 to \$6 a bush; No. 1 red cover, \$6.50 to \$7; No. 2, \$6 to \$6.50; No. 3, \$5.50 to \$5.75 a bush.

Dealers give the following quotations: washed fleeces, 20c to 22c a lb.; unwashed fleeces, 15c to 16c; and rejects, 14c a lb. Montreal quotations for washed fleeces, 20c to 27c; unwashed fleeces, 17c to 18c a lb. Trade continues to be fairly brisk.

HIDES

There is absolutely no change in the prices of hides, either in Toronto or Montreal. Toronto quotations are given as follows: No. 1, inspected steers and cows, 7 1/2c; No. 2, 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c; No. 3, 6 1/2c a lb.; calfskins, 15c to 16c a lb.; tallow, 6 1/2c a lb. At country points dealers are paying the following prices: Cured hides, \$2 to \$3 a lb.; green hides, 7 1/2c a lb.; sheepskins, 50c to 90c; horsehides, 32 1/2c; horsehair, 30c a lb.; calfskin, 15c to 16c a lb. Montreal dealers give quotations as follows: No. 1 steer and cow hides, 10c to 2c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c a lb.; calfskin, 11c to 12c a lb.; lambskins, 9c to 10c a lb. each.

HOPS

The trade bulletin says the market continues strong. The same quotations are given as were printed in last week's issue: Bohemian 30c to 40c; B.C. 25c f.o.b. coast; English hops, from Kent Goldena, 37c to 40c; Bavarian, 35c to 37c; German, 35c; Californian 17 1/2c to 20c; f.o.b. coast; Oregon 17c to 18c f.o.b. coast; Canadian 22c, but very few if any here.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Wholesale prices are keeping steady. The following prices are being asked: Cranberries, \$10 to \$10.50 a barrel; raspberries, \$4 a case; grapes, 86c a keg; raisins, 1 1/2c a bag; Spanish ones, 1 1/2c a bag; 30c; Canada, 40c to 45c a bush; Lima beans, \$2 a bushel; parsnips 60c a bag; cabbage, 40c to 45c a dozen. On the farmers' market vegetables are selling as follows: dry onions, 40c to 45c a basket; 50c to 60c a dozen; cabbages, 50c to 60c a dozen; cauliflower, 10c to 20c each; apples are selling at \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel, according to quality.

HONEY

Wholesale dealers quote strained clover honey in 60 lb. tins, 10 1/2c a lb.; in 10 lbs. tins, 11c a lb.; buckwheat honey 7c a lb. in tins, 6 1/2c a lb. in barrels; choice comb honey, 10c a dozen.

HORSE MARKET

There is a growing demand from the west and things are looking brighter for horse trading in the horse market. There has been an active demand all winter but the horse trade has been that farmers have had very few animals to dispose of having sold off last

and shipped to the prairies. In Montreal prices are much higher even than in Toronto. Dealers and sellers have expressed themselves as satisfied with the outcome. There was a slight fall in the price of other stock owing to large receipts but milk cows, in the face of a big supply maintained a very steady position and sold at good prices. Advice from other sources along the line indicates an early decline in the price of hogs, as receipts are beginning to get very heavy. At present prices in the local market are the same as those recorded last week in these columns.

The following prices have been quoted by local concerns during the past week: Choice heavy draft horses, \$250 to \$350; mediums, \$200 to \$300; ordinary quality, medium, \$150 to \$200; agricultural horses, \$100 to \$225; drivers, \$200 to \$300; expressers, \$100 to \$250; saddle horses, \$175 to \$250; serviceably sound horses, \$75 to \$125.

LIVE STOCK

No special features have shown themselves in the stock yards, during the past week. There has been a very even balance of trade. Dealers and sellers have expressed themselves as satisfied with the outcome. There was a slight fall in the price of other stock owing to large receipts but milk cows, in the face of a big supply maintained a very steady position and sold at good prices. Advice from other sources along the line indicates an early decline in the price of hogs, as receipts are beginning to get very heavy. At present prices in the local market are the same as those recorded last week in these columns. Following are the latest Toronto quotations: Choice export cattle, 46c to 46 1/2c; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ordinary quality, \$4.50 to \$5.25 a cwt.; choice butcher cattle, \$5.75 to \$6; medium, \$4.25 to \$5.50; ordinary quality, \$4.25 to \$5.25 a cwt.; stockers, \$4.75 to \$5; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.50; feeders, \$4.50 to \$5; canners, \$2.75 to \$3; milk cows, choice, \$60 to \$75; with a few at \$80; springers, \$40 to \$55; calves, \$4 to \$8.50; sheep, ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; bucks, \$3.25 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.25; hogs, f.o.b., \$7.15 to \$7.45 a cwt.; stockers, \$6.75 to \$7.15. The trade bulletin's London cable reads: "The market is weak and is, lower. Canadian bacon quoted at 62c. 1/2 to 63c."

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, Jan. 28.—The demand for cheese this week was well maintained, and has practically cleaned up the market, only a few thousand boxes remaining unsold, these being firmly held for 12c a lb. in some cases even more money being asked. Colored cheese are completely exhausted in Toronto and Montreal for export, and only a few boxes being held for the supply of the local trade. The shipment of other butter is not so heavy, and when all the boats have sailed the total will probably amount to over 50,000 boxes, which is certainly a record for the winter season, and makes quite a hole in the stocks in store here. The quantity left in store now is very small, probably about 50,000 boxes and more than half of this is owned in Great Britain, and is being held here awaiting shipping instructions.

The market for butter is quiet and steady, with prices unchanged from last week. The supply of fresh butter is steadily diminishing and dealers are working up the sentiment of their stock of held goods, stocks of which are being steadily reduced. Finest full made goods are quoted at 34 1/2c to 25 cents according to section. The Great Britain section at 34 cents a lb. The unsatisfactory condition of the market in the United States is affecting the sentiment of our holders here, and the recent announcement from Ottawa on the tariff has tended to further unsettle the market.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, Jan. 28.—The market this week for live hogs has been very firm. The week is closing with prices as affecting the sentiment of the market, ago, due no doubt to the tight receipts which came in this week. Selected lots weighed off cars sold as high as \$8.00 a

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FOR SALE - One yearling bull, and bull calves, sired by "Paladin Ormsby," whose 3 nearest dams average over 23 lbs. butter in 7 days...

REC. CARRS AND HAMPSHIRE HOGS

MAPLE VILLA STOCK FARM is now offering a few choice bull calves fit for service, sired by Sir Henry De Kol...

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FOR SALE - One yearling bull, and bull calves, sired by "Paladin Ormsby," whose 3 nearest dams average over 23 lbs. butter in 7 days...

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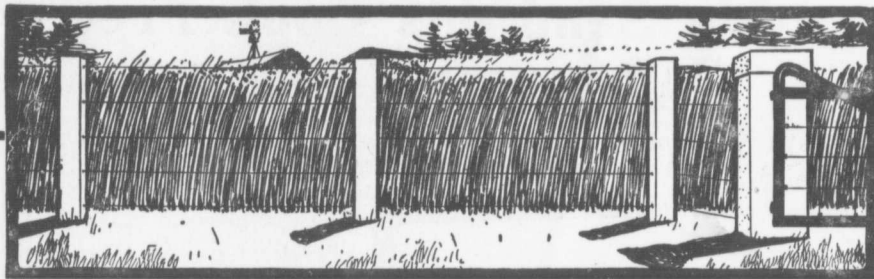
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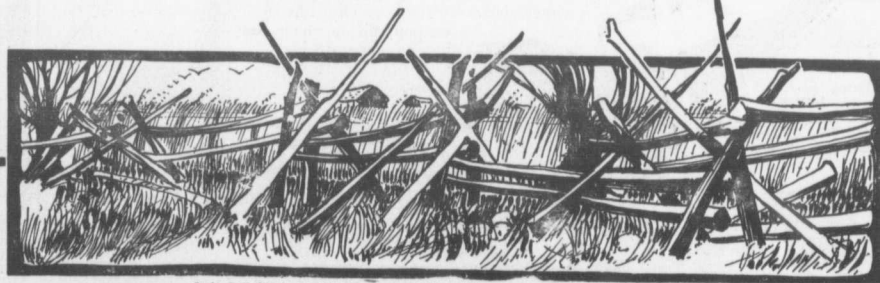
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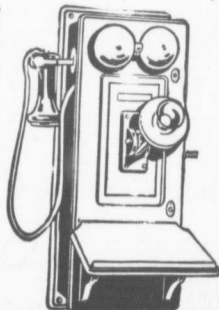
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