Fourth Annual Special Poultry Magazine Number

VOL. XXXI.

NUMBER 5

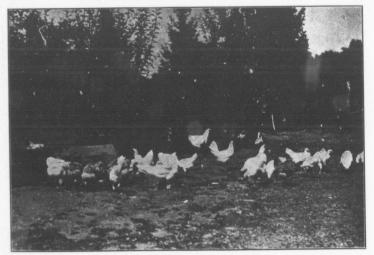
DUDATATOME

Dairy Commissioner
Dec 1

PETERBORO, ONT.

FEBRUARY 1

1912.



FARM POULTRY IS WORTH WHILE IN CANADA TO THE TUNE OF \$50,000,000 ANNUALLY

Whatever farm poultry may have been at one time it is now regarded as being of prime importance and worthy of the consideration of our best effort and our biggest men. Much farm poultry continues to be cared lor by the women folk; but since a fair sized farm flock returns from \$200 to \$300 or more annually the men folk now recognize poultry as an invaluable asset. The poultry industry, as regards production, is at its best in combination with Dairying or other lines of general farming. Since poultry returns profits, by far exceeding profits returned by other farm stock, we may well devote more and more attention to poultry

returned by other farm stock, we may well devote more and more attention to pountry

DEVOTED TO
BETTER FARMING AND
GANADIAN COUNTRY LIFE

EACH WEEK
Only \$1.00 a Year
PRICE TEN CENTS

Are You Throwing Money Away?



Our latest model, note the solid, heavy frame and the convenient height of both the crank and the supply can.

Butter Fat means money, and when you leave Butter Fat in separated milk you are throwing money away.

By using a Sim-plex Cream Separator you can make money, for "a penny saved is a penny earned."

The Simplex skims closest, runs easiest, is easy to clean and does not get out of

The Link - Blade makes the Simplex separate at a slow rate of speed.

The Self-Balancing Bowl Feature has secured almost perfection in the running of separators.

These are but a few reasons why you should use the Simplex.

Ask us for more reasons and a detailed description of our machine.

D. Derbyshire & Company

Head Office and Works: BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Branches: PETERBOROUGH, ONT. MONTREAL and QUEBEC, P. Q.

WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

WHILE far-sighted railroad corporations feature Fruit Growing as the strongest inducement to farmers and because the strongest inducement to strongest respective territories, and so many cool-headed farmers are turning more and more from the old style of farming to fruit growing because it pays them better-Apples returning 15% net profit on a valuation of \$1,000 per acre-Don't you think you had better be in our next Big Special?

ORCHARD AND GARDEN NUMBER-Out MARCH 7th It is none too early to reserve space now. Write us to-day while you are

Page, \$47.04; Half Page, \$23.52; Quarter Page, \$11.76 Adv Dept., FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.



THE PROVERBIAL HEN ISN'T IN IT WITH THIS ONE

Where is one hen (a mythical one, too), dropping a golden egg occasionally, in comparison with the common, everyday, Canadian hen that, without making any fuss, produces \$25,000,000 worth of eggs annually and another \$25,000,000 worth of dressed poultry on top of that? Our hens do not lay golden eggs, but they produce great value in gold—\$50,000,000 worth every var. worth every year

What the Market Requires

What the Market Requires

Jas. W. Atherton, Mor., Warehouse

Dept., Wm. Davies Co., Toronto

Our farmers lose a large amount of

stale eggs. This condition of the eggsing them often enough.

weather our receips how a

much larger percentage owing to the heas'

tage proceeding owing to the heas'

total graph of the season of the season of the season of

the season of the season of the season of

the season of the season of the season of

the season of the season of the season of

the season of the season of

the season of the season of

the season of the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the season of

the

others that are perfectly fre. I and clean, the standard of the best eggs is lowered. In other cases eggs are hald too lond before marketing them. The farmen of the reason holds are not the standard of the

not want these thin bross, and mot take them.

To give an idea of the different quality of stock we have received we might say that we have paid some of our shippers as him, while for other or the say that we have paid some six we have paid some for crate fed chine to the for crate fed chine to the for crate fed chine for the for the form of the form o

dry plucked than was the case a year or we ago. Poultry should be well fed and watered, then starved 20 to 24 hours before killing. Kill by bleeding at the mouth or throat, dry pluck while warm, leaving no feathers on whatever. Take the heads off goes and chickens.

Dry picke of the plump birds will always. Dry picke good price. Scalded birds command good price. Scalded birds were so were the picked, and it is hard to dispose of them at any price.

and it is hard to dispose of them at any price.

Leave all birds hanging or lay them on abelves until the animal heat is cut of the body before packing for shipment. It would be well to wrap each bird in paper to void sweating if the cold, and always ship express. Another point for the shipper to remember—always have your name and address written plainly on the end of each package, so as to ensure prompt. Judiver.

Issu

Vol. X

More Att

HE all chicken. have fail There is well as for mark an unfin farm is for sale. attention Why is such a

which n try. It small for while the small, th poultry 1 000.000 realized much m cities the ur gove means in a proper keted to with our Ignora

keting o do not k ber well of mine treal, and had ship est qual When ca good, ei lutely ro EVEN

It turn ad been estly bel natter o itchen aid when ggs at a ies tha ad egg rnorance onstitute

> A smal ggs. I use of rgs."

an bro

A much larger proportion are now coops

Only \$1.00 a Year

Vol. XXXI.

at

out hipach if if g if ess.

and d of mpt

that the

such th to

set-

that nests. e top The d and

If we sonly labor litter

round

nt year l yard er inkept

move

which !

and

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 1, 1912

No. 5

HOW CANADIAN FARMERS CAN MAKE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS ANNUALLY

Professor F. C. Elford, Macdonald College, Quebec

More Attention to the Marketing of our Poultry Produce would vastly increase the Value of the Industry Education for the Indifferent and Ignorant Poultry Man, Legislation for the Dishonest One. Co-operation for All Advocated.

THE average producer knows more about growing than marketing poultry. We have all been trying to teach him to grow a good chicken, how to produce lots of eggs; but we have failed to teach him how to market them. There is no part of poultry work that pays rawell as the final finishing touches in preparing for market. We would not think of marketing an unfinished steer. All other produce on the farm is properly finished up before being offered for sale, but when it comes to poultry how little attention we pay to it.

Why is it that the marketing of poultry is in such a rudimentary state? There are three causes:—indifference, ignorance and wilful neolect

INDIFFERENCE IS NOT JUSTIFIED

Our indifference is due to the way in which most of us look at the poultry industry. It is looked on as a small side issue; too small for a full grown man to bother with. But while the returns from individual flocks may be small, the aggregate is large. Last year the poultry production in Canada amounted to \$50,-000,000. This is one-half as much as the money realized from our great dairy industry. It is much more than from many industries in our cities that are looked on as important, and which our government is willing to assist by every means in its power. Nothing will pay so well as a properly conducted flock of farm poultry marketed to best advantage. We should all do away with our indifference.

Ignorance plays a large part in the poor marketing of poultry produce. There are many who do not know what a new-laid egg is. I remember well an incident that illustrates this. A friend of mine asked me to call in at a dealer's in Montreal, and inspect a 30 dozen case of eggs that he had shipped. He said they were eggs of the finest quality; and he really believed they were. When candled, of that 30 dozen, 13 dozen were good, eight dozen stale, and two dozen absolutely rotten.

EVEN NEW LAID EGGS GET STALE IN TIME

It turned out that the stale and rotten eggs had been brought from neighbors who had honsely believed them to be fresh eggs when as a matter of fact they had kept them behind the sitchen store for six weeks. They were newaid when laid, but—— Recently when judging sggs at a show I found in one class with five enries that four of the entries were made up of had eggs. Both of these cases were due to gnorance on the part of the producer as to what constituted a good egg.

A small class of producers wilfully market bad eggs. I know a grocer who is getting grey beause of women who are selling him "new laid eggs." One day when I was in his store a woman brought in 10 dozen eggs which she said were all fresh. When she got outside, she winked at her husband, and said, "He took every one of them." And this is going on all over the country.

This woman was probably honest in all her other dealings. The time is coming when we will regard her as just as guilty of theft as the one who goes out of a store with goods under her



Good Value on Both Sides

Producers and consumers don't dispute when both are astisfied. Both are astisfied when a plump, well insided turkey (or chicken) changes hands. That is included turkey or chicken changes hands. That is to kind that we farmers make time to go for the finished brief is more than half sold. We can't afford to gitt the market with cheap, lean poultry. There is no money in it.

clothing. The time is coming when she will get her deserts.

NO PLACE FOR DISHONESTY

Is there a remedy for our present unscientific manner of marketing poultry produce? We will say that the first factor in any remedy is to be honest. There is no place for dishonest men in the poultry industry. None of us, whether honest or dishonest, will get the most out of it until dealers and consumers can rely on our guarantee as to the quality of the produce we will have.

Next we must have better stuff. We must put on the finishing touches. Why has poultry porduce been so low in price this last few months. Dealers tell me there is more poor stuff coming on to one market than ever before. Feed is scarce and the poultry are rushed off to the market just as they are. There is also a larger percentage of old hens being marketed than ever

before. No person can market bad poultry or bad eggs but the market is hurt throughout the whole country.

WE DISGUST OUR CUSTOMERS

One of the most disastrous results of our bad marketing is the decrease in consumption that results. The writer has stood in the market at Montreal and seen women come there with the full intention of buying dressed poultry. In the end 10 per cent. of them would turn away in disgust and go to the butcher and buy meat. We cannot afford to cause our customers to leave us in that manner.

When it comes to eggs we simply must have new laid eggs on the breakfast table. A house-keeper will forgive almost anything but a bad egg and the man who sent it. The bad egg tiself is not eaten, nor a dozen after it. Again recall an incident that illustrates the point. A gentleman who was in the habit of eating two eggs a day, on opening an egg one morning cut off the head of a chicken. For 10 years he did not touch another egg. We cannot afford to put such stuff on the market, or allow others to do it either. If we do we are guilty of criminal negligence.

OUR SYSTEM OF MARKETING IS WRONG

One of our biggest needs is a better system of marketing. We take our eggs to the corner store. Ours are good, our neighbor's are bad. We both get the same price. Frequently when driving around with an egg dealer I have seen the children scatter to the barn and sheds just as soon as they see his rig coming down the road. What for?

The system is bad. It offers no encouragement to those of us who would like to be honest. It is also too expensive in the marketing. Of the \$25,000,000 worth of eggs marketed in Canada the farmer receives \$15,000,000; or it costs 10 cents to market 15 cents worth of eggs. Our eggs go through the hands of too many middle men. We must get consumer and producer closer together.

WHAT IS A NEW-LAID EGG?

No matter what system of marketing we adopt, we must first eliminate the rotten eggs. Our egg go through the hands of too many middle men. We must get consumer and producer closer together. Seventeen per cent. of the eggs received by our produce men are rotten, which of course means a serious loss to the producer. A campaign of education is needed. We must know what a new laid egg is, and knowing that we will market it. An egg may be considered new laid for five days after being laid in summer or 10 days in winter. Eggs should be shipped twice a week in summer and once in winter. And we must remember that a fresh egg is very seldom a fertile egg. We should keep the males away from the flock except in the breeding season.

It goes without saying that to improve marketing conditions, the egg pedl r must be done away with. Cooperation amongst producers is going to come. It is coming already in many sections in Canada.

(Continued on page 12)

What are the Profits?

A. C. Schun, York Co., Ont.

Poultry may be comparatively unimportant on the average farm. That is the farmer's fault, however, and not the fault of the poultry. have found from experience that cost of feed, cost of labor and investment considered, poultry are the most profitable of all live stock on the

farm. If more of us would go about in a systematic manner to find out just what are the profits from every department of the farm, we would gain a heap of respect for the hen. How are we going to find out the profits from the hens? Here is a plan we have adopted on the recommendation of Professor Elford of Macdonald College.

All of the grain and meal fed to our hens is fed in the hen house and is taken there in bushel lots. On a card tacked in a convenient place all eggs collected from the

nests. In a separate column the average price of

eggs for each week is jotted down. At the end of each month we take this card to the house and, some evening when time permits, figure out the cost of grain and labor and then the receipts from eggs and dressed poultry. Of course we credit the hens with the eggs used in the house at the regular market price. Once we got used to this system it was no trouble whatever, and we were soon persuaded that we could do no better than to build another hen house and get more hens.

How to Select the Breeding Pen

Geo. A. Robertson, Lincoln Co., Ont. No man can make the best out of poultry unless he knows his good birds from his poor ones. A poor article is dear at any price. Good fresh eggs and well finished poultry always command good prices. They can be cheaply produced from the right kind of stock only. the importance of careful selection of the stock we use to breed from on our farms.

In selecting a breeding pen for the farm we should have some definite object in view, it is for eggs, we must get an egg-producing strain of some suitable breed. If for meat production we must look for a breed that will grow quickly, fatten readily and have a carcass large enough for the market demands, a frame that will cover readily with flesh that is also of the proper color. Then with proper feeding and proper dressing we will have a nice appearing product which will find quick sale on account of its appearance. To the farmer who keeps hens as a side line to general farm work, the general purpose fowl is the one usually desired; that is a fowl which will lay well, is of a moderate size, a quick grower, and when fattened quickly the flesh will be tender and juicy.

Farmers who wish to improve their stock when making up their breeding pens generally send to a winner at one of the shows for stock birds or eggs for hatching. A show bird that will win money brings high prices. The farmer to get a moderate priced bird asks for utility birds, which to the fancier too often means the birds which are not good enough to breed for shows, that are usually off-colored, ill-shaped, or those that are none too yigorous.

When we have the birds of our own, and wish to pick our breeding pen from them, we pick nothing but the most vigorous specimens, from strains which have not been diseased. We get them of the desired type, selecting the quickest growers, and those which will mature first. We mark the pullets which lay well through the winter, and keep them as breeders for the following



Fruit Growing and Poultry go well Together

the hen house is charged

If you trees in the poultry runs afford shade to the birds and will, in the fruit, up to the hens and they return an additional profit from the land. The hens will cultivate the soil. They are credited with all the editor of Farm and Dairy on Lady Mackensie's farm in Victoria Co., Ort. year. If possible it is well to trap-nest these. We then know which eggs hatch best. We use

male stock birds from the best producing fe-SELECT HENS THAT LAY EARLY

The profitable pullet is the one which starts to lay in the fall and lays through the winter.



A Good Type of Fowl for the Farmer

The White Wyandotte Cockerel here shown is of the utility type; the kind that will produce eggs in fair quantities and make a good table fowl as well.

Different strains of the same variey vary. may hatch these birds from both strains at the same time, give them the same care, and one strain may produce 50 cts. to \$1 worth of eggs a bird before the others get started.

We don't trade or buy new male birds every year, unless we know they are good, healthy stock from a good strain. Inbreeding can be followed to a certain extent, if care is used in But we wouldn't start it unless we were certain to follow with strongest selection.

If pure bred specimens are used and the strain is profitable commercially, good profit may be made by selling surplus stock for breeding and eggs for hatching.

Some Problems of B. C. Poultry Men

M. A. Jull, B.S.A., Vancouver

The average egg production of fowls in our province is comparatively low. In determining egg yield, feed plays its part and so does blood. How are we to increase the production per fowl, and when we have produced the eggs, how are we to market to the best advantage?

One of our experimental stations recently conducted experiments to determine the advisability of cross-breeding poultry to secure increased egg production. Barred Plymouth Rocks were crossed with Single Comb White Leghorns, a male Barred Rock being bred to female White Leghorns, and a White Leghorn being bred to a pen of female Barred Rocks. It was maintained as a result of these experiments that the first cross produced more eggs than did the ancestors of either variety.

Such a result may be quite possible for the first year and probably for the second year, but not to the same extent as crossing is continued. It certainly is not possible to secure uniformity in the flock, as far as type and color of feather are concerned, by this method of crossing; nor is it possible to secure uniformity in size and color in eggs or dressed poultry. Then again, opt as careful methhow many farmers would ods in cross breeding and selection as are used on an experiment station? If farmers were to start cross-breeding poultry the result would be a very great depreciation in the value of our farm flecks. What we need most is more purebred poultry.

WE MUST FRED BETTER, TOO

Improvement in breeding alone however, will not solve the problem of increased egg production. Better methods of feeding must be adopted, if the feed bill is to be cut down, and if the country's egg basket is to be filled. Wheat is the staple food used here, and it is expensive, since most of it is imported from the Prairie Provinces. Poultrymen are learning, however, that cooperation will reduce the cost of feed considerably.

For egg production wheat is the most complete food but at the same time I firmly believe that more corn should be used. It has a wide nutritive ration, 1:8, whereas a balanced ration for laying hens is 1:4-6. But there is little danger of corn being used too liberally, as it is expensive. Our poultry feeds are high in price. but they are dearer than elsewhere when the price obtained for eggs and dressed poultry is considered.

The important question of marketing poultry products most economically has yet to be solved We know that cooperation is the solution, by the trouble is that our poultrymen are not producing sufficient quantities of eggs or dressed poultry to be able to cooperate successfully. We have, however, a successful cooperative egg collecting and fattening station combined at Duncan. The collecting of the eggs and the fattening of the poultry is conducted by the Cowichan Creamery Association. Around Duncan there are several thousand birds kept on the farms, and it is only in such districts that co operative methods can be adopted with success.

VOLUME NEEDED TO REDUCE COST Last year the Cowichan Creamery handled 81,67 dozen eggs at a cost of 4.03 cts. a dozen, which is rather high. When larger quantities are handled the cost will be reduced. The cost of handling eggs at the Petoluma Egg Exchange is two cents a dozen, and in the middle west of the United States it runs from one and one-half to two cents a dozen. The Cowichan Creamers Association has also been purchasing feed in car load lots and selling to the patrons at cost price plus cost of handling. This has saved the par rons an enormous sum of money during the year

Poul farm v rule, p scale. a large plants have b on the of fars The

Feb

with 1 and as in pou on att multip soon t after : of the We aim of make

poultr

amoun

itable.

poultry

With

would sary to having We ge ters by We give t They o

terran

In c classes ducon more ' followe flocks from : tempt the en than only f tend t Sele

up the the O Wyane and th such i carefu be car ors. The

our fle new h breedi of int myself breede Hou

need to k possib! two r drafts Too m too di have e ings. the he ment f

One

ed

15-

ed.

er

in.

th.

sed

our

ure-

will

duc-

lopt-

it is

airie

elieve

wide

ation

dan

is ex-

price.

n the

try is

oultry

olved

a, but

t pro-

v. W

egg

d at

d the

y the Dun-

on the

hat co-

niccess

d81.00

es are

kchange

west of

reamers

d in car

est price

the pa

the year

st Y

A Hen to the Acre

Wilbur Bennett, Peterboro Co., Ont.

Poultry is at its best as a side line to general farm work. I do not believe that, as a general rule, poultry keeping will be a success on a large scale. It is not impossible to conduct successfully a large poultry plant, but we have very few large plants in either Canada or the United States that have been a success. But with a hen to an acre on the average farm there is no other department of farm work that will pay better.

The writer of this article has had experience with poultry both on a large commercial basis and as a side line to the general farm. Success in poultry keeping we have found depends largely on attention to details, and as the poultry flock multiplies the details multiply in proportion, and soon there are so many little things to be looked after that it is almost impossible to keep track of them.

MOST MONEY IN EGGS

We believe that eggs should be the end and aim of the poultry man on the farm. We can make more money from eggs than from dressed poultry. Of course there is always a certain amount of dressed poultry to market. It is profitable, and it all adds to the returns from the poultry department.

With a hen to the acre on a 100-acre farm we would raise 200 chicks a year. It would be necessary to hatch this many eggs in order to ensure having 50 good pullets to replenish the old stock. We generally keep the pullets for laying two winters but no longer.

We believe that birds of utility breeding will give the best results with the average farmer. They do not require the same care and attention and will stand our winters better than the Mediterranean breeds, such as Leghorns and Minorcas.

ABOUT CROSS BREEDING In our experience, a cross between the two classes of fowl, American and Mediterranean, produces excellent winter layers, and the birds are more vigorous. If this class of breeding is to be followed, however, it is necessary to retain two flocks of pure bred fowls to carry on the breeding from year to year. With most of us there is a temptation to breed from the cross breeds, and in the end this is bound to result in poorer poultry than we started with. Such cross breeding is only for those who are careful by nature and intend to give their poultry the best of care.

Selection is almost the whole thing in keeping up the vigor of the flock. Professor Graham at the Ontario Agricultural College has a bunch of Wyandottes which have been inbred for 20 years and they are still as vigorous as the best; but such inbreeding must be accompanied by the most careful selection, and I would not advise that it be carried to extremes by the most of our farm-

INTRODUCE NEW BLOOD

The Lest method of keeping up the vitality of our flocks is by the introduction into the flock of new blood each year and by selection for the breeding pen of our best pullets. Another way of introducing pure blood and one that I practice myself, is by purchasing a set of eggs from a breeder whose stock I know to be good.

Housing for 100 fowls on the average farm need not cost more than \$75. We endeavor to keep down the cost as much as possible in building our poultry houses. The two requisites are dryness and freedom from drafts. Absolute dryness is of first importance. Too many of the poultry houses on our farms are too damp. We go on the fresh air plan and have cotton fronts to the houses and straw ceilings. The house does not need to be warm for the heavier breeds, and this is an additional argument for utility fowls.

MY BEST RESULTS IN EGG YIELD One winter I kept six Orpington pullets in a

six by six-foot chicken coop with a two by threefoot window in the front. This window was closed only in the winter. These pullets laid better than I ever had hens lay under other conditions. This instance, to my mind, proves the efficiency of cheap, cold air houses.

In the summer season we make use of the colony system. A few cheap coops should be owned



Women have better Success with Poultry than Men

There is a reason why our farm women take a greater interest in poultry and are more successful with it into the work. Success with poultry depends on attention to the work. Success with poultry depends on attention to details, and it is here that women shine in our libertation may be seen a very aucoessful and some of her pure bred Wyandotteeth 50, but, and some of her pure bred Wyandotteeth and some of her pure bred wandotteeth for the work of the pure bred wandotteeth and bairy.

on every 100-acre farm. Chickens and houses can be kept in the orchard where they will do better than if housed in the regular poultry house.

HOPPER FEEDING ADVOCATED

The hopper system of feeding and the colony system go together. We use just the grains that are grown on the average farm, and hence keep

From Incubator to Fattening Crate

D. Burch, Norfolk Co., Ont.

We farmers have to raise about four chickens to get one pullet suitable for laying purposes. That is, we have to raise 400 chicks to get 100 good pullets. For this reason I prefer to keep birds that are of the market type, so when they are marketed they will bring fair value for the work and expense we have expended on them.

We have a 200-egg incubator. We try to have broody hens ready for the young chicks when they are hatched; if not we have a home-made brooder which we prefer to the one we got with the incubator.

THE CHICKS FIRST FEED

For the first feed of the chicks, we boil the infortile eggs that are tested out of the incubator. We make a johnny cake with corn meal, soak it in milk and squeeze it out dry. As soon as the chicks are large enough we put cracked corn and wheat in a hopper and keep it before them all the time. The hopper is inside of a large, covered, wire feeding crate to prevent the old hens and other poultry from cetting the grain intended for the youngsters. This method saves a great deal of time in feeding and gives the developing chickens as free a range as possible. which is essential to success in raising poultry with the least amount of work.

We keep them growing. We do not let them stop, so that when they are ready to be fattened they will be strong, healthy birds, which is very essential to best success in fattening.

PINISHING MORE THAN DOUBLES VALUE

My experience in fattening is that it does not pay to start feeding them until they weigh about four pounds. A four pound bird at seven cents is worth 28 cents. The same bird at six pounds is worth 12c a pound, or 72c. Three years ago I induced one of our neighbors to try fattening 40 birds, and he had good success. Some other neighbors also tried it with profit.

In 1911 we fattened 120 birds. This year (1912) we will fatten about 1200 birds. If these 1900 birds had been sold at the market price of seven cents a pound they would have brought

\$336, four pounds each. When fattened to six pounds each, it means nounds, at 7.200 12c, \$864.

This result is no dream. Anyone can make money equally fast who will attend to his poultry and market it in the best possible shape. There is nothing that hurts the poultry market more than to flood it with poor, thin noultry. It pays better to fatten the poultry than any stock we have on the farm. The cost will not exceed 150 a bird for grain.

I use the crate recommended by the poultry department of the O.A.C., Guelph. We dry pick all the fattened poultry and never kill them unless starved for 24 to 36 hours previously.



The Cheapest and Best in the Line of Poultry Housing

Fresh air and lots of it is the first essential to a good poultry house. We used to think that warruth was the important point, but we now know that temperature open at the front and "...aislate so all winter. It is made of these limber covered with prepared roofing. Mr. J. W. Clark, Brant Co. Ont, who owns this house, considers it an ideal one for the farmer. "Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

down the cost of feeding to the minimum. Ground oats is one of the best feeds we have. Wheat, of course, is our standard feed for poultry,

For winter feed we use the ordinary farm grains, feeding in a litter on the floor, enough being scattered around to keep the hens hungry (Concluded on page 12)

Warm poultry houses breed disease in the flock. -Prof. W. R. Graham, Onterio Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

98

Results from Cooperative Egg Circles in Ontario County

J. H. Hare, B.S.A., Ontario Co., Ont.

To induce our farmers to adopt Letter methods in the production and disposition of their eggs, is infinitely more difficult than to accomplish the same work in regard to any other of their various Let a District Representative or any other, who may be interested in the advance of

the industry, advocate the gathering of eggs twice daily, keeping them clean and unsoiled, storing them unti! marketed in a room of proper temperature and sweetness of atmosphere, sorting them according to size and color and marketing more frequently; and what hope has he of any good done as a result of his efforts? Too many farmers will ridicule such pro-And this attitude is posals. not without reason. Our farmers know that their merchant or egg buyer has but one price for all eggs whether clean, dirty, stale or fresh. This condition of affairs is unfortunate, because it renders educational work in poultry lines unproductive and useless, and it will remain so until the purchasing of this product has been placed upon a different basis.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL It was the knowledge of this condition which prompted the present cooperative egg circle

The movement movement in Ontario county. was one designed to bring about two radical changes in the egg trade: First, to improve the quality of eggs marketed; and, second, to make the egg buyer recognize the superior merits of such eggs, and pay a premium for them. The campaign was an usually difficult one, as at its commencement the premium was not forthcoming, and most of our farmers having very little interest in their poultry, had not sufficient faith to wait until such time as the market could be induced to pay a price in keeping with their superior Circle eggs.

A difficulty equally as great was met with when an approach was made to the egg deal-They had been so used to the flat rate system of buying, that at the commencement they would consent, neither to give an advanced price for Circle eggs, nor to give the movement any encouragement whatever. However, the situation was faced and a few far-seeing men in a progressive district, who were specially interested in cooperation, agreed to give the scheme a trial and to continue faithful in their support until it had proven either a success or a failure.

A FIRST CIRCLE WITH 60 MEMBERS

Sixty farmers were finally secured as members of this Circle, and their business this past year has been considered by the members as being most satisfactory.

The formation of a second organization was attempted in a district in close proximity to the first. This met with complete disaster, the cause of failure being due largely to a lack of interest and the members being widely scattered. With a few of the old members, however, the Circle was reorganized in a more hopeful section not far distant, and, curiously enough, it has met with phenomenal success. By midsummer there was a membership of 89 farmers, and very few within the radius traversed did not belong.

THE MOVEMENT SPREADING

Three other Circles were formed in the county in sections where difficulties were not too numer ous. The members of these also are thus far well

pleased with the results. The chief object in the campaign has not been to organize the whole county, but rather to have the Circles organized, well distributed, and, according to their success, or failure, farmers in the surrounding districts could adopt, or reject, the movement. The work of a Representative is to demonstrate; hence the adoption of this policy.

An Egg Circle is not, as a rule, difficult to or-



"Was I ever as Small as These?"

ganize; the real difficulty lies in the fact that our farmers generally have such little interest in their poultry, that they will not give the organization the consistent attention and faithful service necessary to make it successful. It is therefore necessary to first increase their interest in, and enlarge their view of the enterprise. They must be convinced that poultry husbandry is as profitable as any other line of stock farming, which indeed it is. With this accomplished the organization and operation of an Egg Circle is an easy

ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

In the organization of the Circles mentioned for each, a manager, a secretary and five directors



Pleasing to the Eye and to the Pocket

Mr. Edmund Thompson, Dundas Co., Ont., who of the flock of turkeys here illustrated, goes in for takeys more extensible than any other kind of per-try, and he fixed beam profitable. He and nine of neighbors avered over \$100 a family from the per-try side line last year. Quite a nice addition to

have been appointed. The manager is usually the collector of the eggs, and for his services a commission is paid of from one to two cents a dozen, according to the season of the year and the supply of eggs. According to the rules of the Circle, a member must not market eggs that are more than seven days old, eggs from found nests, very small or dirty eggs, or any others of questionable quality; and he must neatly mark each egg with the stamp supplied by the Association. (Concluded on page 27)

Pointers on Brooding Without Hens

E. C. Smith, Peel Co., Ont. The poultry man's troubles are only beginning when he sees the chickens break their way into the world in the incubator tray. It is comparatively easy to hatch an egg into a chicken. proposition requiring the utmost care and attention to bring that chick through the ills of chick enhood to the place where it can look after itself.

We prefer to leave the chickens in the incubator 24 to 36 hours from time of hatching when they are then removed to the brooder. The proper cleansing and disinfection of the bro der is of great importance in getting rid of germs of white diarrahea and other chicken diseases. We scrub our brooders thorough'y with a five per cent solution of Zenoleum early in spring before even the incubators are started. By the time the chickens are ready to go into the brooders the edor of Zenoleum has largely passed

SAND FIRST FOOD

On the floor of the brooder we mix sand and oat chaff. This sand forms the first feed of the chickens and gives them a chance to make good use of the real feed that they next take into their stomachs. The first couple of days we feed bread crumbs along with a little Johnny cake made of corn meal,

mixed with milk, and baked until it is crumbly. In a couple of days this ration is substituted for one of oatmeal and cracked wheat. In a week or so a little corn meal is added to this mixture. This ration is fed until the chickens are safely out of the brooder into the colony house. Some poultry men feed soft feed to chickens with good resuits, but we believe that, generally speaking, the birds can be kept healthier and raised better when fed on dry feed alone and always provided with water.

DON'T FORGET GREEN FEED

A point not to be forgotten for brooder chickens is green stuff. Sprouted oats makes a good feed for young chicks. A little beef scraps and charcoal in the green mash is also good, in fact,

As to the style of brooder, we prefer the universal hoover attached to our regular colony house. This hoover has an advantage in that when the chickens no longer need artificial heat, they are already in the house that they will use throughout the summer and do not have to be taught to go into another house. The universal hoover also has an advantage in that proper ventilation is easy. We have found that in the ordinary brooder it is difficult to get sufficient fresh air. Sometimes on taking tops off brooders, the odor is almost enough to knock you down. Good ventilation is a vital point in artificial brooding.

Our district seems to be adapted to the raising of turkeys. The soil is a heavy loam. The turkeys roam through the pastures and woods. One of our neighbors has some sandy hills located on his farm. Here some years his turkeys and ours get snails and grasshoppers in abundance. We have good, obliging neighbors, who are not afraid of having the turkeys go over their places because they do not do any particular harm to the grain fields. So you see the profits are quite large for what expense or outlay we have-simply a little attention.-Edmund W. Thompson, Dundas Co., Ont.

the pa cu ea cle di of

Dr ur ha flo sai un nr sai are inf

676 has

ths

wl

he

he

in-

ad

tle

al.

for

ek

ul-

ro-

ng,

bet-

oro-

ick-

good

and

act.

nni

lony

vhen

are

ugh-

nt to

also

n is

rood-

ome-

or is

ntila-

ising

tur-

One

ed on

ours

afraid

to the

large a lit-

undas

Important Points About Incubators

Kenneth Pentland, Peterboro Co., Ont.

We have had better success with our incubators early in the hatching season than later. Our hatches early in the season last year averaged 70 to 80 per cent. with good vigorous stock, and hence fertile eggs. With strong germs and a good incubator cellar, we believe that early hatched chickens can be secured quite as easily as from eggs set later. The nine incubators that we use have a total capacity of 2.340 eggs. All are hot air machines.

When the incubators are new we run them two or three days at first to be sure that we can keep the temperature steady at 103 degrees. After the first year of their use our first move in preparing for the hatching season is to scrub the incubators with Zenoleum solution. This kills disease germs and aids the poultryman in keeping clear of that most dreaded of all diseases, white diarrhoea. Not only do we wash the incubators with Zeno'eum but we dip the eggs into a two per cent, solution of Zenoleum as well to get rid of any germs there may be on them. Our temperature is 103 degrees right to the end of the hatch. At the end the animal heat generated by the chickens in the shells will raise the temperature somewhat; this cannot be avoided and will do no harm.

TO REGULATE MOISTURE

The moisture in the machine is a very important consideration, and in many incubators proper provision is not made for supplying moisture. In the incubators that we use we at first had water in pans under the machines on the floor, but this did not supply sufficient moisture in the machine. Later in the season we made sand trays and placed them inside the incubator under the egg tray. Fully twice as much moisture will evaporate from the rough surface of the sand as from the smooth water surface. The eggs are tested at the end of the seventh day, and all infertile ones removed and again on the eighteenth day, when we remove dead germs. The chickens are left in the incubator 48 hours.

We have saved a great many chickens by a sisting them in getting out of their shells. If the eggs were not pipped we break the shell and give water, roll it around the egg and put it back in the machine. The combined moisture and heat strengthens the chicken and enables it to get out itealf

Methods in a Turkey Centre

Edmund W. Thompson, Dundas Co., Ont. In this section of Dundas county we farmers,



There is a Heap of Satisfaction in a Flock of Well Bred Poulty There is a read or occurrence in a treat of the state of

and especially our wives, have always been quite

successful from year to year in raising turkeys. We simply use our own judgment in dealing with the young birds. Their care and feeding requires good judgment and not over-feeding of the

The principal feed of the young turkeys after week old consists of shorts mixed with sweet milk, crumbled and fed sparingly. Hard boiled eggs, dry bread and cornmeal are also given. Grit and lots of clean fresh water are always on hand. It is very important that the drinking vessels be kept clean. The young birds are not confined too closely. The mother birds are cooped or tied so that the little ones cannot stray too far.

THEY FEED THEMSELVES

As soon as the young birds are able to run at large, if the ground is not too wet, they will col-

lect themselves nearly all the feed they need and always come home at night when they are given a little additional feed. When the feathers are coming out the young turkeys need a little hard food. There is not much attention paid to the poults after they are about four to six weeks old. We see only that they have a perch to roost upon.

After the harvest is off the turkeys swarm to the fields and pick up the grain that has shelled off. They sometimes travel through the corn fields and get some feed there. Not until the weather begins to get cold are they ever fed by us. From the last of October and in November they get grain morning and evening.

Not a farmer within miles of us has ever estimated the cost of feed to the turkeys to be more than \$12 or \$15 at the outside. Some of these farmers sell from \$75 to \$150 worth of turkeys from year to year.

A Talk on Poultry Feeding and Housing

One of the best known and best informed poultry men in Canada is Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Manager of the Poultry Department at the Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa. Although hampered in the past by lack of financial assistance and encouragement in his work at Ottawa, Mr. Gilbert, both as a speaker and experimenter, has for

many years been doing good work for the poultry industry of Canada. When visiting the Central Exporimental Farm recently, an editor of Farm and Dairy spent a pleasant and profitable hour chatting with Mr. Gilbert and looking over the poultry plant.

Speaking of feeding, Mr. Gilbert laid great stress on feeding rather heavily. "It is only the surplus feed," said he, "that goes into eggs, milk, pork, We get lots of etc.

letters at the Poultry Department here with a tale somewhat like this: 'My hens look well but do not lay.' And our answer invariably is, 'Feed more.' There is less risk of getting a hen over fat by heavy feeding than of reducing its egg yield by under feeding. The only time that good hens are apt to get fat is just after mouiting, when they take a rest from laying. Another point that we are particular about here is to keep our old hens and pullets in separate compartments. They require different feeding, and this cannot be given when they are in one flock."

PROUD TO BE A POULTRY MAN Mr. Gilbert does not consider that he, as a poultry man, is engaged in a small business. He pointed with pride to our \$50,000,000 worth of poultry produce produced in Canada last year. He told our editor that in the United States the value of their poultry production in 1909 was \$750,000,000, and that in 1911 it would probably be \$1,000,000,000. In the United States poultry produce is more valuable than any one of their agricultural products except corn, and is one-half as valuable again as the dairy industry.

"Too many people," said Mr. Gilbert, "look down on the hen. Some time ago, a lady visiting our farm here, actually turned up her nose at the idea of visiting the Poultry Department, but she was interested after all, for a few weeks later she married a man named Henry and had a whole 'hennery' to herself."

The open front poultry house is not looked up on with as much favor by Mr. Gilbert as Ly some other of our other poultry authorities. are trying the open front house," said he, "but we do not get a paying yield of eggs. We are too far north. When the weather is moderately cold, the hens will lay well and pay their way and a nice profit besides, but when a cold snap comes and the temperature goes down to 25 or 30 degrees below zero, we find that the egg yield drops.

"Of course, I believe in the fresh air house, but would advocate the cotton front form (see illustration on page 14) for our climate in Carleton county and in places similarly located. This morning, for instance, it was 26 degrees below zero outside, but in the cotton front house it was 40 degrees warmer. The water was not frozen, nor the manure on the dropping boards. In our partially heated houses, however, the manure and water were both frozen. This is hard to ex-(Concluded on page 15)



Come on In, the Water is Fine

Ars you making money from souliny? Others are. You can. Why not try deaked? Don't lot such a resumble as "Me these cut their heads off" discourage you. People who talk that way are not maked to the their heads off till after 10 or 12 weeks old. Then they do. The point is,—market at a maximum price at an early age. Then you will enjoy duck raising as much as the ducks here illustrated are enjoying their swim; because they pay.

the chicken a better chance. In most cases, however, the chicken will be able to pip the shell, but has not the strength to break it and get out. In that case we take a piece of felt 12 inches long and one and a half inches wide, dip it in warm

It have

Ont

inch

price offer

thro

Stor M

Ont.

ten sple in ti verti

12,00 cost want

why to F

W Poul spar

and

more

in a

num

Orch

7; S Farn

Farn

Exhi nual

We very

two abou

Farn

are i

tions The make

for a

Do

prem

Veter

large is pr

exper

scrip at or scrib

book

prefe

(clot) 25 c

The Temp Provides On

temp Mass All w

ed to

rates

and

ONTARIO FARMERS WILL CONTINUE THE FIGHT FOR REFORMS INCLUDING WIDER MARKETS

The Dominion Grange at its 37th Annual Session Last Week Decided Upon Such Action. Taxation of Land Values Approved. Strong Set of Officers Elected. Combines and Trusts Should be Controlled.

Best Convention Held in Years

THE fight for the rights of the associations of Manitoha and Sasfarmers will be continued. So katchewan, and to the United Farmers the Dominion Grange has decided. It is a failated with a control of the state of the past. While reciprocity was defeated at the recent Dominion elections, it is believed that the great majority of farmers, not only of the west but of Ontario, desire better trade relations with the United States and especially entrance for their farm products into the United States markets. It is further believed that they would be used to be use

terests of the farmers of Canada

of farmers, not only of the front of the farmers of Canada. It is similar in its aims to the great grain growers' the grain of the farmers of Canada.

A LANGE ATRINDANCE
*LANGE ATRIN

lington county, expressed it: "If they thought that they had buried us and our campaign for wider markets on September 21st last they will find that we are sprouting up again with many vigorous shoots

But the decision to continue the fight for wider markets and y one feature of the convention A number of other almost markets. A number of other almost markets are the continue of the contin OTHER FORWARD STEPS

The New Master of the Grange

The New Master of the Grange Mr, Hy. Gleedmining, Manilla, Ont. is perhaps the best known farmer in Canada. As an institute speaker, and above all as the Canadian aposile of alfalfa, Mr. Clendining has dose much for Canadian agriculture. He is a keen student of economic questions and is dest of the control of the Canadian agriculture. On the Canadian agriculture with the control of the Canadian agriculture and is destroyed to the Canadian agriculture. He is a keen student of the Canadian agriculture and the Canadian agriculture and

assumes as master of the Dominion Grange and the passed that they assed that they assed early that the real reason farm labor is so scarce, or turn discovered the second that the real reason farm labor is so scarce, or turn discovered the second that the second that the second that the reason of the community at their mercy, and that by means of their control of the political machiners of the country and of a large part of the press, they are rich themselves at the public and the property of the second that the passed to the second the second that the passed to the second the second that the second the se or the province as well as in the latin press. Assistance was promised by some of the most able writers in Ontario on economic questions as they one of the nost able writers in the consolidation, wherever practical of small committee on legislation, all committee on the consolidation were endorsed, were the following:

1—The reduction of the string and the removal from it of its protective features.

2—Increasing the British preference until there is complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada.

This is a challenge to the loyalists who elections, but who are as opposed to better trade relations with the Mother Land as they are to establishing them with the States.

3-A rigid investigate by the government of trade and the removal of the duties protecting them wherever

restraint of trade and the removal of the duties protecting them wherever such combinations are shown to exist. Special mention was made of cement.

Special mention was made of cement.

4—Making the practice of such
watering criminal offence.

5—No turther grants of public
moneto the iron and steel industries.

6—The reference to the people of further expenditures on the pro-

posed Canadian navy.

7—No further increase in the expenditures for military purposes and the discouragement of all attempts to make our schools recruiting grounds

make our senous for army or navy.

8—That railway and all other corporation property shall be taxed on the same basis as other property.

9—The amendment of the assessment law so that municipalities shall make the property of the same basis as the property.

have the right to exempt improve-

have the right to exempt improvements from taxation.

10—The curtailment of the enormous increase in land values in our
large cities by the minute of a
provincial or reducing the enormous
cost of the control of the control
cost of the control of the control
indirect taxation on the farmers and
wage-earner, and returning to who create it the millions of dollars
that now flow into the pockets of the
private landowners. private landowners.

RESOLUTIONS ENDORSED

In harmony with the report of the In narmony with the report of the committee on legislation, already summarized, a number of important resolutions were passed dealing with the matters mentioned therein as well as with some topics not so mentioned. These resolutions, as introduced by the committee on resolutions, included the following.:

1. "The breaking down of the artifi-

ed the following.:

1. "The breaking down of the artificial barriers which impede freedom
of commerce across a frontier running athwart this continent we hold
to be the greatest economic need of
the farmers of this country. This
need is all the more imperative in
the case of Ontario farmers whose
the case of Ontario farmers whose the case of Ontario farmers whose land lies alongside States which are forced to rely on some outside source of supply for 60 per cent. of the foods they consume. In some way and at some time the advantages promised under the regional contract of the source of the sou under the reciprocity agreement must be secured unless we are to suffer a further movement towards that rural

depopulation.

2. "Westrongly urge that the standing offer of mutual free trade in agricultural implements contained in the ricultural implements contained in the United States tariff act of 1998 be accepted by the Dollinton Pariament to the end that Canadian Implement makers, with in face of a tariff are selling certain implements more theaper in the United States than the care to the contained of the Canada, be allowed free and the care to the total contained the continent in the purchase of the tools and implements needed for the tools and implements needed for the tools and implements needed. of the tools and implements needed

Dominion Government to join with the provincial government in the (Concluded on page 31)

Keeps out large Animals—Keeps in the Chickens 've put strength and stiffness into the PERKLESS JUNIOR Poultry so it can stand the attacks of restless animals from the outside. We so it can stand the attacks of restless animals from the outside. We tade it close causing how the standard of the standard it is made to heavier were than ordinary poultry fence, well galvanised, Peerless Junior the fence that saves expense That heavy, No. 9, hard steel wire at top and bottom holds the free that and true without the necessity of fence boards and saving more than half the usual number of posts. That means considerable saving toy out. Write for our printed as the presence when the fences and gates for every BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Limited Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



CYCLE HATCHER

A twentieth century wonder. Hatches good, strong, healthy chicks at a very little cost, Made of all metal; is fire

FIFTY EGG SIZE \$7.00 f.o.b. Toronto.

We manufacture both Hot Water and Hot Air Incuba-tors; Brooders; Bone Mills; Poultry Remedies.

Also Poultry Foods, Nursery Chick Food, Egg Mash, Grit, Shell, Granulated Charcosl—in a word everything needed by Poultrymen.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

MODEL INCUBATOR CO., 196 River Street, TORONTO, ONT



-HOLSTEINS 27 Choice Registered and 3 Grades Will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14 AT BURFORD, ONT These cattle are bred for year around Milkers and symmetry of form. The Herd Bull is POSCH PAUL DEKOL, 7895; trace his breeding and you will find no better; he is a fine animal, weighs over twenty hundred.

petter; ne is a nne annua, weigns over twenty manuscu.

An MFORED CLYDESDALE mare, registered, will also be sold. She is an investigation of the sold; for quality she can't be beat. She has proven herself a wonderful breeder. Her foal, imported in Dam, is an exceptionally fine colt

and will also be sold.

This stock along with other farm stock and implements Twenty Shropshire
Breeding Eves, lighthefor registration, tiltall be sold. Positively everything will
be sold as farm is sold. Cutsing the sold on request from any of the undersigned. Farm is vienty unitness walk from Burford Station.

Colonel ALMAS Auctioneers, Major ALMAS Brantford, Ont.

J. H. PARK, Proprietor, Burford, Ont.

PUBLISHERS' DESK

It is really surprising to those who have never tried an ad. with us, how many replies and how much business many replies and how much business they get from even a small adver-tisement in our columns. An Ayr-shire breeder in Carleton County, Ont., who recently had his ad. in one inch space in Farm and Dairy, cost-ing only 98 cents, received over 20 re-plies, and says he was offered file own price, and could have sold the bull he

pries, and could have sold the bull he offered at least five times. Frank A. Wight, of Thedford, Ont., through just one little ad. in our Breeders' Number, sold his six months' old Ayrshire bull to Joseph Storms of Verona, Ont. Mr. H. R. Nixon, of St. George, Ont., who recently had a 98 cent seed barley ad. in two issues of Farm and Dairy, writes that already he has gotten of the supplement of the supplem splendid results.

The beauty of advertising in Farm and Dairy is that our rates are withand Darry is that our rates are within the reach of even the smallest advertiser. It is really a wonderful institution, that, like Farm and Dairy will take a person's message to over 12,000 possible buyers and do it at a

12,000 possible buyers and do it at a cost of only 98 cents!

If you have inything to sell and want good prices and ready buyers, why not send in your advertisement to Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.?

We are satisfied you will like this Poultry Magazine Number. We have spared no expense to make it bigger and better than ever. We have seven and better than ever. We have seven more big magazines for you this year more big magazines for you this year more big magazines for you this year may be the seven the seven for the se

We would appreciate your kindness very much if you would tell one or two of your friends and neighbors about us and show them this copy of Farm and Dairy. New subscriptions are rolling in to us these days. Last week upwards of 500 new subscrip-tions, each taken at \$1.00, came in. The more we get the better we can. The more we get the better we can make this paper. The more you do for us the more we can do, and will do, for you.

st

acnt

are ore

an rec

an

unk

rac

iple

lum

COL ance

th

th

Don't forget the splendid lot of premiums we will give you in return for New Subscriptions. Our great Veterinary Book, as announced in the large advertisement again last week, is proving to be very popular. This book is not for sale. We bear all the expense of getting it and sending it out in return for only two new subout in return for only two new sub-scriptions to Farm, and Dairy, taken at only \$1.00 a year. Our own sub-scribers may have a copy of this book for their own renewal sent now and one new subscription. If you and one new subscription. If you cloth and better superi edition send \$25 cents additional onderwise we will send the paper bound volume.

The annual meeting of the National Temperance Congress and Ontario Provincial Convention, now recognized as Ontario's Provincial Parliament of temperance workers, will be hold in Massey Hall. Toronto, Feb. 13 to 16, All who are interested in forwarding the cause of temperance are requested to attend this convention. Special rates will be given on all the railways.

Farm and Dairy's Circulation Now 12.012

The circulation of Farm and Dairy is now 12,012 and growing rapidly. This is an increase of almost 3,000, or nearly 33% X, in five months. The best of it is that we have not paid any salaries to agents to secure these new subscriptions. They have been obtained for the most part by our own subscribers, who have won some of our liberal premiums by inducing their friends and neighbors to subscribe—at the same time telling them how much they liked Farm and Dairy themselves—and by a few agents who have worked for us on commission. We have not paid a dollar of salary or expenses to anyone.

Early last fall we asked our readers to help us to increase the circulation of Farm and Dairy from 9,203 to 10,500 by October 15. Our readers responded nobly and rolled in the subscriptions by hundreds. They did not quite reach the mark aimed at within the time specified, but soon after passed it by a comfortable margin. Ever since then the good work has continued. Here is the record by short periods since up to Monday of this week:

October 15 10,240	December 30 11 282
November 1 10,483	January 6 11.357
November 18 10,697	January 13 11,491
December 2 10,792	January 20 11,538
December 16 10,893	January 29 12,012

The best of it all is our new subscribers, as far as we can ascertain, all like Farm and Dairy, and are now praising Farm and Dairy to their friends And our advertising rate remains at only 7 cents a line. It is soon going up to 8 cents.

Just About Geese

Geese can be kept on the farm at less expense than any other class of poultry. They are hardy and prefer from spring to fall they will live alther open air to buildings. A partial most exclusively on the green grass by open shed for stormy or extreme and thrive well.

Wasther is the most desirable shelter.

are larger and the young more vigor-



The Most Easily Kept Animals on the Farm

If provided with good pasture the breeding flock of geese will live with very little additional feed from spring to fall. Market grees should be fed somewhat more liberally, but they too require comparatively little feed and less attention. Our illustration shows a fine pen of young geese. The sale of these birds will be almost found money

Have their shed well bedded with such fattening feeds as corn for feed-ry litter. This will save their feet ing to geese in winter. dry litter. This

Females are profitable up to 10 or 12 years old and males to six or seven

Plucking the ducks may add to the 12 years old and males to six or seven immediate income, but it is not advisyears.

Females two or three years old make the best breeders. Their eggs number and fertility of the eggs.



Incubator and Brooder

The Metal Hen

To Mother Your Chicks This is the Philo System, the latest and most improved method of Raising Poultry. Hatch your own eggs, grow

your own chicks. This is by far the most economical machine on the market, the one lamp doing double duty-broods the chicks below while hatching out another batch above. One gallon of oil runs it for

the 21 days. It is so, simple a child can run it. Being motion it is firegroof, supplies its own mois-acter the hea and her matter are patterned after the hea and her matter are patterned eages. Being handsome it can be placed in any room in the house, cellar, attic, shed or stable. Turn the eggs twice a day is all you have to do.

This is no experiment; the experi-mental stage is over.

Easy to get 90 to 95 % of the hatch where the eggs are good and fertile,

We have two machines, one is the Cycle Hatcher, hatches the chickens only, price \$8.00 each. The other is the Brooder Hatcher, hatches the chickens above and broods them below, as above cut, price \$10.00 each, includes lamp, thermostat or regulator and thermometer.

For further particulars required send for ee catalogue.

THE COLLINS MFG. CO. Canadian Branch of the Cycle Hatcher Co.

413-415 Symington Ave., TORONTO

SEED Have You Any For Sale? GRAIN If it is good seed and you are prepared to stand back of it with your guarantee, it will pay
you well to advertise it in Farm and Dairy,
you well to advertise it in Farm and Dairy,
of our readers, will want your seed and will
pay a good price for it. Your advertisement in
more. It will cost you only feet in 12,00 farfor I would not you only feet in 12,00 farfor I wo inches. The beauty of advertising in
Farm 6 Tairy is that our rates are within your
13,000 possible buyers. Bester prepare and send
your at t. 64,00.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

ALFALFA Jos. E. Wing's Book on Al falfa will be sent to any read-for \$2.00. Farm & Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



THIS BOOK READ IN FEBRUARY MEANS PROFITS IN SEPTEMBER.

anco Spray Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Vanco Lead Arsenate

will destroy all leaf-eating insects—neverburns—sticks longer. The largest order chemicals by any Canadian Fruit Growing Co., was for "Vanco" Lead Arsenate. Vanco Lime Sulphur Solution

is strong, uniform, clear, efficient — the strongest perfect solution that can be made. Government Bulletin proves this. Specific Gravity on every barrel, to protect you.

Fertilizers

Muriate of Potash — Sulphate of Potash — Acid Phosphate — Nitrate of Soda. We are the only house in Canada selling only straight chemical fertilizers -analysis guaranteed.

BUY WHERE YOU CAN BUY EVERYTHING AND SAVE FREIGHT. SEND FOR THE "VANCO" BOOK Now-study it at your leisure, and spray for future profits.

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, LIMITED.

Van Horne Street, TORONTO. 32

Better and More Syrup Wanted

You have the Maple bank we have the Evaping the two, the highest grade of Maple Syrup is produced that will bring the best map perfore a map of the two the highest grade of Maple Syrup is a superforment of the superforment of the superforment of the superforment is superforment of the superforment in sow, deep write for cashlogue.

Write for cashlogue.



PARM AND DAIRY

Prune off the dead limbs of apple and peach trees and give the trees a chance to revive. All dead branches should be burned.

should be burned.

For early apples, Red June, Red Astrachan, Yellow Transparent and Maiden Blush will be worthy of attention. These are well-known varieties and will not be strangers on the mar-

ket.

Do not forget that apples, peaches and pears require land with good water and air drainage. Low, wet soils will not produce good fruits and it is a waste of time and money to set trees in such places.

A high elevatrees in such places. A high tion is usually desirable. It is well to mix varieties planting an orchard. This is

planting an orchard. This is especially true when many Spys are grown
and with Molntosh also. It is a sind
rule to alternate three cappet to policiise the Spysufficient and Spy are
sufficient and Spy are
other. Spy some in an orchard are almost
tion. We would not be without then.
Moisture is just as essential to the This is espe

How "Eastlake" Steel Shingles

that count.

will save you money

Mr. Farmer, I suppose you know of the big experimental farm at Guelph, On-

Here, the farm buildings have "East-lake" roofs.

Some of these buildings were roofed 18

years ago-all are in perfect condition

A pretty stiff durability test, don't you It's the "Eastlake" exclusive features

The single side-lock and gutter, the "Eastlake" counter-sunk cleat and

"Eastlake" counter-sunk cleat and the three-inch lap.

The "Eastlake" single side lock makes it the easiest and quickest to lay and

No rain or snow, no matter how fine, can sift in under an "Eastlake" Steel

Shingle. There is a full three-inch

lap and the counter-sunk cleat holds

the bottom of the shingle as tight as

The bold "Eastlake" Pattern is so deeply embossed that only the very best material will hold it.

Let us send you our illustrated booklet, "Eastlake Metallic Shingles." Write

to-day-just your name and address on

permanently weathertight.

though welded in place.

a post-card.

HORTICULTURE

Horticultural Pointe*

Prune off the dead limbs of apple and peach trees and give the trees a chance to revive. All dead branches should be burned.

Red June. Red June. Red June. Red June. Red June with an and welfare of the trees as plant food, and unless it is conserved, by thorough and frequent cultivation of the soil during the growing eason the trees may be severely checked in their development and the effect of such injury sometimes extended the control of the soil and trees of molacular trees and provided the soil of the soil and trees of molacular trees and provided the soil of the soil and trees of molacular trees and provided the soil of the soil and trees of the trees as plant food, and unless it is conserved by thorough and frequent cultivation of the soil during the growing eason the trees may be severely checked in their development and the effect of the soil of the soil and trees of molacular trees and provided the soil of the soil of the soil and trees of molacular trees and provided the soil of the soil and trees of molacular trees and provided the soil of the so

About Starting in Fruit Farming

I am thinking of going into fruit farming exclusively; apples and winter fruit mostly. I would like to know if you would give me any information as the what kind of hand is been fruit and what kind of hand is perit would you advise to plant.—W. H. P., Durham Co.,

I am not entirely familiar with the



Where \$4,000 a Year Comes From Where \$4,000 a Year Comes From From poultry, fruit and bees Mr. J. W. Clark, Brant Co., Ont, on 25 acres, makes an annual income of well over \$4,00 a year. The three make an ideal mosey-making combination. Mr. annall represen-tation of his three money-making departhere seen surrounded by a small represen-tation of his three money-making depart-ments.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

soils of your locality, but judge that you have plenty of good soil. You have had in that vicinity quite a large number of splendid orchards. You will usually find that the best orchards are on a fairly heavy soil; not so heavy, of course, as to bake number of the plenty of the control of the plenty of good the good t

hard. One thing I have noticed in your section particularly is that tile draining is almost absolutely necessary, especially on the heavier soils. I would advise the planting of an orehard on soil of the heavy nature, with thorough under-draining. As a rule, I think you will find the best or-chards on sloping land; not, as a rule, on hill-tops or in bellows. The hillitop is, however ided the soil is hollows. The hill-ided the soil is desirable than top is, however suitable, much se northern or the other ex your locality, eastern slope

I think, give the user results.

For plants in the vicinity of Bowmanville, or in most sections along the shore of Lake Ontario, I would recommend any of the standard winter shore of Lake Ontario, I would recom-mend any of the standard winter varieties, such as Baldwin. Spy, and Greening. There is a good made of for fall apples such as Alexander and Blenheim, but I think I would confine myself to winter varieties, having in mind, of course, the export trade al-together.—Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Farm and Dairy is a paper I thoroughly appreciate. It deserves exceptional success. — W. Williams, Cornwall, England.

We have tested the advantages of cultivation on the size of the apple crop. One row of 13 trees in our orchard was close beside a cultivated orchard was close beside a cultivated field and from that 13 trees we got 15% gallons each. Another 13 trees in the same orchard, which was in sod, but at some distance from the cultivated field, yielded only 64 gallons altogether.—W. T. Macoun, C.E.F., Ottawa, Ont.

********* APICULTURE

Results of Experiments

Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist. During the season of 1911 the following cooperative experiments were conducted in Ontario:

1. The prevention of nate warming in the production of

tracted honey.

2. The prevention of natural swarming in the production of comb

honey.
3. Races of bees—General.
4. Races of bees—With reference to their power to resist European foul broad

brond. The materials for No. 1 and No. 2 were circulars describing improved methods of management by which the natural swarming of bees could be greatly reduced if not prevented entirely. The materials for No. 3 and No. 4 were queen bees of improved races sent to experimenters for test-

ing.

In reference to European foul brood which is causing thousands of dollars' denies by the destruction of bees and the consequent loss of honey, fruit and seed in Welland and is some of the Eastern counties, it is well established that cortain races of bees are better resisters of this disease than others. Some few strangers to be have been found to the stranger of the strang

This experiment was very successful, as the experimenters were able by the method taught them, to reduce an, as the experimenters were able by the method taught them, to reduce natural swarming, with all its attendant loss and inconvenience, from 70 per cent. to 24 per cent. of the number of colonies kept. At the same time the average crop of honey was intracted in the same time. The same time the series of 10 he. a colony. This means that if the 991 colonies, spring countowned by the experimenters, lad all been managed according to directions, their honey crop would have been creased more than 10,000 Hz. colonies by natural swarming cannot be counted on the other side of the aheet, as this could be made artificially.

"Arguments in Favor of Home Mixing"

Extract from "Artificial Fertilizerss Their Nature and Use," by B. Leslie, Emslie, F.C.S., P.A.S.I, C.D.A.

P.A.S.I., C.D.A.

1. ECONOMY: Usually at least
25 per cent. is saved in nurchasing
the soparate ingredients. There is no
useless 'Filler' to add to the freight
charges; there is no duty on tha separate ingredients, whereas the farmer
must bear the cost of the duty imposed on the ready-mixed fertilisers
when these are imported from the
United States. United States

2. ASSUKANCE: The farmer who purchases the separate ingredients, especially if he insists or getting the goods in the original such shows exactly what he is getting for his money; whereas the purchase of ike buying a 'pig in a saek.'

3. ADAPTATION: With a stock of the separate ingredients on hatchefarmer is enabled to make up his mixtures according to prescription which he has prepared to suit the varying requirements of the different crops and soils. The ASSURANCE:

crops and soils. From this short resume each farmer may judge whether, in his case, it will pay him to purchase the separate in-gredients in preference to the ready-

gredients in preference mixed goods.
Every farmer should have a copy of
this and other innortant bulletins.
treating of this subject, which may
be had by writing dist
GERMAN POTASH SYNDIGATE,
1106 Temple Building, Teronto.

"EASTLAKE"

Talk No. 5

Exclusive

Features

The Philosopher of

Metal Town



We also manufacture Corrugated Iron, House and Barn Siding, Metallic Ceilings, Eavetrough, Conductor Pipe, Ventilators, etc.

The Metallic Roofing Co.

Toronto - Winnipeg

The Ba widely k The bree liar fitne not occu-now does that the leaving us is th be obtain prockery The r

Splendid

Feb

gaaa.

Gri

C. C.

an exp

body o

COLLEGO have n

The

being being

ly esser Grit sh

should they li

the use out gris use of it afford g without Or

Many g in Sortin color is Do no for your Charee where th

Allowi late not New 1 is necess Shade Yowls an

weat A hot ome motherle Young sily ov Chicke

use. ard ag Keep y produc all si

***************** POULTRY YARD

Grit Essential for Poultry

C. C. Cecil, Huntingdon Co., Que an expression commonly used by those who wish to state that there was no-body or nothing there but did not care to state it in plain English. Of course everybody knows that hens have no teeth. But everybody does

have no teeth. But everybody does not govern themselves accordingly when it comes to feeding their fowls. The feed that the chicken or hen-eats is chewed up in the gizzard by being rolled around against sharp grit. This is why grit is so absolute-y essential in keeping hens healthy. Grit ahould be the first food that the Grit should be the first food that the chicken receives at birth and they should never be without it so long as they live. The same applies to all other kinds of fowl such as ducks,

geese or turkeys.
Grit is so cheap and easily obtained



Splendid Specimens of a Splendid Breed

The Barred Rock is probably the most widely known breed of poultry in Canada. The breed must possess qualities of pecu-liar fitness for farm conditions or it would not occupy the prominent place that it

that there is no excuse for any of us leaving our birds without it. Who of us is there who cannot put in a load of sand in the fall? Oyster shell can be obtained almost anywhere. Broken rockery answers very nicely.

prockery answers very nicety.

The returns that we get from the feed given to our birds depends on the use that they make of it. Without grit they cannot make the best use of it. It is not a case of "Can we afford grit." but "Can we afford grit." but "Can we afford grit."

Original and Otherwise

nee

PE

ed-

ton

ook nd.

the

me

ady

TE.

onto

Many chicks die from overcrowd-g in the brooder.

Sorting eggs according to size and color is a good plan.

Do not make corn an exclusive diet for young, growing chicks.

Charcoal and grit should be kept where the hens have free access to it.

Allowing dirt and filth to accumulate not only breeds lice, but also dis-

New blood introduced in your flock necessary, no matter what breed you raise.

Shade must be provided for the fowls and the little chicks during the hot weather.

A hot water bottle may be used in home made broader for warming motherless chicks.

Young and growing stock is not casily overfed. It is the mature bird that takes on surplus fat.

Chickens seldom get sick without a cause. Find out what it is, and guard against it in the future.

Keep your poultry flock free from productive stock. This means mar-t all surplus males and old birds.

Milk in any form is good for grow-ing stock as well as for laying hens, but must be fed in clean vessels. Nip all leaks, whether in the roof, indisposition, lice or whatever, in the bud, and be sure and nip good and

ard it is poor economy to try to save grain by feeding it in scanty rations and trying to make it go farther than

it will.

It is a good policy to feed the broods of chickens in separate places for each will get his share and grow better if this plan is followed.

Don't overcrowd your poultry quarticle he of

ters, or you will have a sickly lot of fowls; don't overfeed them; use plenty of good common sense at this

Hens of certain varieties are natur-ally more productive than others, but even the best of them will fall short of doing their best work unless they

of doing their best work unless they are properly fed and cared for.

Hens eating one egg doesn't amount to much, but unless stopped then, it is a matter of but a few weeks until the egg eating is a habit and one that will be almost impossible to cure except by the hatchet.

The setting hen must be protected from lice. She offers a splendid breeding place for these parasites and unless something is done to check their growth in the nest, the chick-ens will be hatched under serious handicap.

Investigate the cause of the first Investigate the cause of the first droopy or dead chick. If investigation is thorough, and proper means are used, perhaps the loss will stop with that chick. A safe rule is to quarantine all drooping chicks at once; have the quarantine quarter isolated as much as possible from the runs and give sun with fresh air in the control of the

Running water in the duck yard in the fuely water in the duck yard in the provent itself of little worth, than to procure new breeds. The cost of greater than to improve the one algready at hand; then the chances are that you will not have better success with a new kind; very litely it is the care and feed given that cause the major profit. So while improving the breed, improve your methods also.

Pointers on Ducks

The main point about a duck house is to have it dry and wind proof. Warmth is not r consideration.

Keep down expenses. The plainest kind of a house is as good as the most expensive for ducks.

The size of the duck plant should be in proportion to the proprietor's knowledge of the business. Start off with a few ducks and add to them as knowledge increases.

Ducks are comparatively easy to raise. They are not heir to so many afflictions and diseases as are other members of the feathered tribe.

Running water in the duck yard is not necessary, and many successful duck men do not have a convenient nearby stream, but we believe that such conditions being natural are to be preferred.

Free to Stock and Poultry Raisers

oyal Purple

STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS

We will send, absolutely free, for the asking, post paid, one of our large sixty-four page books on the common diseases of stock and poultry. Tells you how to feed all kinds of beavy and light horses, colts and mares, milch caws, calves and fattening steers, also how to keep and feed poultry so that they summer. No farmer should be without it.

will lay as well is winter as is summer. No tensor should be well as winter as is summer. No tensor should be well as the summer should be well as the summer should be well as a cost of only two-thinds of a cent per day per astimulit will increase it is per cent in value. It permanently sures Bots. Colte. Worma. Skin Diseases and Deblitty will increase the milk yield three to have ble. It permanently will increase the milk yield three to have ble. per cow per day and make the milk righter. Royal Purple is not a content of the summer should be a compared to the summer should be a content and we import from Bothler model in the manufacture, set, and grain them on our own premises. Therefore we can guarantee it to you as being absolutely pure. We do you the best condition powder ever put on the market in a concentrated form. A tablespoon levelled off once a disease, keeps your animals in perfect health, and is absolutely harmiess. It makes six weeks old castres as large plays ready for market in Just one monthle less time than you can possibly do without it at a cost of only \$1.50, last a horse of days. A \$1.50 pail or air right in the property of the per summer should be summer. We will be a summer to the summer of the perfect health of the property of the perfect health of the p

ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC

ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC
will make your hens lay in winter as well as in summer, and yet a 50c package will last 25 hens 75 days or
as 62c package, will last 26 lens 75 days or
as 62c package, will last 20 days. It prevents poulty
from losting flesh at moulting time, cures and prevents all
the ordinary diseases, makes their plumace bright and
Mrs. Wm. Burnham, of Sandford, Ont., says: "I fed
your Poultry Specific to 28 hens during the winter and
sometimes god as many as two docen segs per day in
Mr. Andrew Hicks, of Centralia, Ont., says: "Thear size."

February and March."

Mr. Andrew Hiels, of Centralia, Ont., says: "Dear Sirs,
-I have just received my last shipment of Royal Parple
stoke specific are a great improvement on the pails in
many respects as it cortainly keeps the material from
long its strength. Must tell you a little regarding Royal

heat it.

Purple. Last fall we had a Holstein cow calve at 712
months, her condition was alarming for several days, had
every symptom of tuberculous. We started feeding flowal
Purple, and in one month she was in robust health and
all winter. After fall work was finished I wanted to condition a horse as quickly as possible for sale. He was not
het took six gailons of cales ployal Furple brook Spesific
clase shape, and in two months he was in show condition,
thele, fal and fal a glestedid coat. I sold thin the middle
to feed him he was as poor as hard work could make a
horse. I really believe that without Royal Purple it would
to feed him he was as poor as hard work could make a
horse. I really believe that without Royal Purple it would
to feed him he was as poor as hard work could make a
horse. I really believe that without Royal Purple it will be a
bigger seller than all stock foods combined. The only
feeder to ask a score of questions regarding Royal Purple,
doult the statements made him and then never gives it a
loval Purple are received and always do when using
New Year.

ROYAL PURPLE COUGH SPECIFIC

ROYAL PURPLE COUGH SPECIFIC

Purple

During the last four years there has been an eighdenic cough going through every stable in Canada.

Purple

Purple

OULTRY SPECIFICS

ROYAL PURPLE COUGH SPECIFIC

OULTRY SPECIFICS

ROYAL PURPLE GALL CURE

Will cure all sorts of open sores on man or beast. Will absolutely dry up and cure scratches in a very few days. "By following directions I find your Royal Purple Gail Cure will cure scratches and make the scabe peel off persently dry in about four or five days." Price Se, by mail

ROYAL PURPLE SWEAT LINIMENT

Will reduce any lameness in a very short time. Mr. Jac. M. Daly, Coolman in Leudon, says: "We have nine horses with them being lime at times. I have used your Swed with them being lime at times. I have used your Swed fall it cure all sorts of sprained tendons, etc." Price of Sounce bottles, by mail 600.

ROYAL PURPLE LICE KILLER

This is entirely different from any see hiller on the market. In order for you to understand the one of manufacture of this lice killer you will have to send for mot of our booklets, as we give you a full history of it one of our booklets, as we give you at all history of an animals with not more than the control of the

An assorted order amounting to \$5.00 we will prepay. What we wish to impress on your mind is that we manufacture bothing but pure unadulterated goods. Our booklet gives over 400 recommendations for our different lines from people all ever Canada. While we give you above the names of a few who have used it, our best recommendation is for you to ask any person who has ever used any line we manufacture.

Send To-day for Free Booklet. W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., London, Ont. 104

Hamilton Incubator Hatches Big, Healthy Chicks

You never find the Hamilton guilty of hatching deformed chicks, or allow-ing chicks to die in the shell. That is because the heating and ventilating systems introduce the correct amount of life-giving oxygen and moisture into systems introduce the correct amount of descripting system is accurate to a fraction the egg-chamber—because the heat-regulating system is accurate to a fraction of a degree—because the



and correct. The Hamilton Incubator hatches every fertile egg. The chicks are so plump, healthy and are so plump, hearthy and lively they make the old hen jealous of the Hamilton. You can make a success of hatching chicks cess of hatching chicks with the Hamilton Incubator, and just as big a success of raising them with the Hamilton Brooder. Send for our free booklet and get computer in formation. complete information about the always suc-cessful Hamilton Incubators and Brooders.

The Hamilton Incubator Co., Ltd., HAMILTON, ONTARIO.



Brandon, Man.



Percheron Stallions and Fillies, Clydes-dales and Shire Stallions. Fifty head to select from, the best that money could buy, Percherons in Blacks and Greys. Weights of Stallions from: 1700 to 2200 lbs. Mares from 1600 to 1900 lbs; some safe in foal. No reasonable offer will be refused.

Terms to Suit Purchaser

For further particulars write: J. B. HOGATE

WEST TORONTO J. B. HOGATE

Points About Turkeys

If there are two toms in the flock

and they won't agree, shut up one one day and the other the next.

The turkey hen that ranges far from the barns is likely to steal her nest a long way from home.

Make friends of your turkeys, so far as you can, and it will aid you considerably in caring for them during the coming season.

ling the coming season.

Be sure that your turkeys have enough, but not too much, food during the breeding season—just enough to keep them in good flesh.

There is nothing better to feed little poults during the first few weeks of their lives than any good variety of dry grain chick feed, which can be bought in the market. This is convenient to use, produces satisfactory.

bought in the market. This is conmonitor to use, produces satisfactory
results with various formulas often recommended for this purpose.

The turkey hen is always anxious
to lay her eggs where no one will
find them, and sometimes those that
lay early in the spring will steal
nests in some out-of-thowhere the owners laid are destroyed
to the control of the control of the
until the firm of the control of the
until the firm of the control of the
until the firm of the control of the
months of the control of the control
to the control of the control of the control
to the control of the control of t portance of watching the hens close



Mr. Gilbert's Ideal House

Mr. Allbert's scena riouse.

The house finding most favor with Mr. A. G. Gilbert, manager of the Poult's Department at the Central Farm, Ottaws, is of the type shown in the illustration. The front is a combination of see page 7, evited by the content of the page 7, evited by the content of the page 7, evit of the page 7, evi

ly and locating the nests early. The

ly and locating the nests early. The eggs should be taken away after the hen has left the nest each day. Hard boiled duck eggs, or even large hen's eggs, hard boiled, should be put in their places to satisfy the layer. It is not wise to go near the nests while the hens are on them, or how remove the eggs while the hard of the remove the eggs while the hards in the vicinity. If they discover that the nests are found they cuite likely to abandon the When the hens become broody and settle down on the nests to stay, the fake eggs may be removed and their settle down on the nests to stay, the fake eggs may be removed and their own eggs put back while they are away feeding.

A Hen to the Acre

continued from page 5)
enough to dig for it and yet well supplied with plenty of food. A mash of bran, corn meal and rolled on the property of ing wet and then frozen.

FREE RANGE-HEALTHY CHICKS We believe that chickens from the We believe that onickens from the time they leave the brooders until they are either sold as dressed poultry or taken into the laying houses should be on free range. We farmers can or taken into the inside the most of the confidence of the confide

we would then be apt to get disgusted with the job. Our idea of making hens profitable on the 100-acre farm is to keep down cost of production and still give the hens those conditions which are natural and best adapted to which are natural and obet safety produce eggs. On our own farm we find our poultry the most profitable department and it can be made so on almost any farm.

How Canadian Farmers Can Make Millions of Dollars

In the distribution of Dollars (Continued from page 3)

In the distribution of our surplus produce we poultry men are lamentably weak. It is easiest that the surplus and the surplus and the surplus and the surplus and a glut result. We should distribute our market of the surplus and a glut result. We should distribute our wordy as possible. Then the surplus and th

en cents. Part of our chickens might be marketed as broilers early in the season, when we could get 30 cts. to 30 cts. a pound. Most of us prefer to raise the chickens to four and five pound weight and sell them at eight to nine cents on a glutted market. A wider distribution of our poultry produce throughout the season would be more satisfactory to consumers and would mean more profit for the producer

EDUCATION NEEDED FOR MIDDLEMEN We producers, however, are not the only ones in need of education. The only ones in need of education. The middleman does not know all. On Yonge street, Toronto, last summer I saw 100 dozen eggs in a window. A thermometer in the same window reg-

thermometer in the same window registered a temperature of 103 degrees almost the proper temperature for an incubator. And these eggs were being marketed as a special brand!

And the government might how much assistance should the Dominion Government give to the poiltry industry! It might assist us great deal more than it does. Poultry is generally a side issue on the farm, and the individual interest is small. Few of us have enough financial interest in the industry to make it worth while to get out and boost for worth while to get out and boost for better eggs and better marketing con-ditions. The aggregate value of our outions. The aggregate value of our poultry, however, is so large that the government can well afford to meet the expense of an educational cam-

The Poultry Producers' Association of Canada are working for more honof Canada are working for more homesty in marketing, cooperation, standardization of products and if necessary legislation to bring the dishonest ones in line. Our law defines a No. 1 apple. Do we know what a No. 1 egg is? If the industry requires a definition of the control apple. Do we know what a No. 1 egg is? If the industry requires a definition of an apple, the poultry industry requires. A definition of an egg eventore. By education and legislation our government can do much to provide the poultry industry, particularly the experiment on an experiment can be poultry industry, particularly the experiment on a given more such ways. marketing end on a much more satis-factory basis than it is.

corn field. They will not hurt the corn if they have feed before them in hoppers. I would not allow chickens, however, to run in mang-las or tomar-horsever, to run in mang-las or tomar-tive first, stillity second, and farst toward or poultry clean, but we do around our stillity second. And farst pour poultry clean, but we do around our stillity second, and farst poultry first third. This as bird is mutured, and possesses size, vigor and s around our stillity second.

*********************************** Are You Ready For The Chicks?

Our catalogue will help you. We have a full line of supplies. Send card for one. Incubators, Brooders, Egg Testers, Ther-mometers, Books, Disinfectants, Pountains, Etc.

POULTRY SUPPLIES Ex Warehouse

Per 100 lbs. Bags Free
"Feather" brand Scratch feed
"Feather brand Dry Mash.
Mioa Crystal Grit
Oyster Shell
Cut Alfalfa Hay
Beef Scrap (Harab), 60 lb.
Purina Ohlek Feed, 56 lb.
Prosen Whest
Charcoal, Poultry sise, 30 lb.

POULTRY SUPPLIES Post

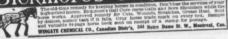
Leg Bands

Roup Cure 25c, 50c and \$1.00 Pratt's 25c 50c Essex Model, 25c, 50c Eust's, 25c, 50c.

Box For Shipping Valuable Setting Eggs, holds 15 Eggs 10c each, \$7.00 per 100. This is the best box made. Will not break. You can jump on it Our box for shipping Day Old Chicks cannot be excelled. Holds 25 Chicks. Fach 30c

124 King St. East Geo. Keith & Sons TORONTO SEED MERCHANTS SINCE 1866

Bickmore's Gall Cure



Febru

Wher One of America to the in dustry in by the ir by the Fono, Main duce the Dairy rec tleman v Orono, a teresting set forth

ers. great ma fact we the way are the cases we communit one line. New Eng best acqu specialty. "From

> *** Now

> > Get the Sin Sin LI "Uti

FOR SALE TWO CENT FOR SALI Rails, Ob-stc., all s stating waste an street. Mo

WANTEDnamers ontha' alary, t C. WHI nown. er cent ne your 3.00 to eason.—

WANTED— ter factor ply with Bismarck R SALE ig to the locally a l. P. er

aking, ith P. I urray &

Where Hens are a Specialty i
One of the greatest hen sections in
America is found in the New England
States. Attention has been directed
to the importance of the poultry industry in these states in recent years
by the investigation work carried on
by the Experimental Station at Orono, Maine, in their endeavors to produce the 200 egg hen. Farm and
Dairy recently had a call from a gentieman who, until lately has been
compared to the property of the contraction of the contractio

set forth for the benent of our vesseles.

"They specialize in poultry in a great many sections of the New England States," said our visitor. "In fact we have two classes of farmers, those who carry on general farming, the way their grandfathers did, and those who are specialists. The latter, are the most prosperous. In some cases we have the farmers of a whole community specializing along some one line. In those sections of the New England States with which I am beet acquainted, poultry is the largest speciality.

ir,

12

nd

ket

und

the

ight

pro-

and

t the The On ner I

rees;

e be-

help. e Do-poul-us a

Poul-n the

est is

ake it ost for g con-of our hat the meet l cam-

ciation

re hon-

neces shones a No. 1 1 egg defini-ndustry

g even to put arly the re satis-

selected id matu-id fanct

s maturand a specialty.
200 to 1,000 HENS EACH
"From Barr Harbor north along

Now is the Time to Order **BABY CHICKS**

Get the very best laving strain of

Single Comb Buff and Single Comb White LEGHORNS

FROM =

"Utility" Poultry Farm STRATFORD, ONT.
T. G. DELAMERE, Proprietor



HAWK BICYCLES An up-to-date High Grade Bicycle litted with Roller Chain, New Departure Coaste Brake and Hubs, Detachable Trea, high grade equipment, including Mudguard, \$22.50 Fump, and Tools Send FREE 1912 Catalogue, for FREE 1912 Catalogue, 0 pages of Bicycles, Sundrie and Repair Material. You can be your supplies from us a holesale Prices.

T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Notre Bame St. West, Montreal,

FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

R SALE—Iron pipe, Pulleys, Belting, alis, Chain Wire Fencing, Iron Poets, to, all sizes, very cheap. Bend for list, ating what you want. The imperial sate and Metal Co., Dept. F.D., Queen Feet. Montreal.

WANTED-First Class Buttermaker, for Greamery. References required. Six months' run guaranteed. Apply stating malary, to The Saskatchewan Oreamery Co., Annaheim, Sask.

C. WHITE ORPINGTONS, the Twentith Century Fowl. Best Winter layers
known. My hens have given me a 70
ser cent. yield since October. Some
the young cockerels from same stock.
5.0 to 55.00 cach. Hatching eggs in
acon.—Wm. Kappler, 8t. Marye, Ont. WANTED-First hand for cheese and but-ter factory. Must have experience. Ap-ply with references.—W. J. Goodwin, Bismarck, Ont.

Where Hens are a Specialty! I two-thirds of the coast line of Maine farmers will have from 200 to 1,000 hens each. The section around Waller for the farmers will be section around Waller for the farmers will be section. Farmers the farmers will be section around Waller for the farmers will be section around Waller for the farmers will be section. Farmers the farmers will be section around waller for the farmers will be section around waller for the farmers will be set the farmers will be section around waller for the farmers will be set to in this section will all have 700 to 1,200 hens.

in this section will all have 700 to 1,200 hens.

"I cannot say that these hen men have kept up-to-date. They have been in the business 20 years, and they still follow the same old methods with which they started. Why, they hardly know what an incubator looks like Their feeding methods also are not be the same of the

FOULTRY ADAPTED TO FOOR LAND
"The land in this section is poor.
General farming could not be practiced and quite a few of the farmers have nothing but poultry."

Feeding Methods in Brief

Feeding Methods in Brief For heavy winter feeding for egy production, Professor Graham, of the O. A. C., advocates using Indian corn, two parts, wheat, two parts, and buckwheat, one part. This should be fed in cut-straw litter. He should be fed in cut-straw litter. He before the parts of the should be fed before the should be the same green feed affalfa or other clover cut small.

small.

A poultry man in Michigan feeds in the morning as soon as the hens leave the roots about three quarts of Indian corn to 60 pullets. This is scattered in a litter of oat straw about eight inches deep. The exercise the hens have in scratching for the grain soon warms them up and keeps them exercised. For the second feed he uses half wheat and half oats.

he uses half wheat and half oats.

GREEN FEEDING
At noon he feeds green feed. A good sized head of cabbage will last a day if hung up within their reach. Sugar mangels are also an excellent green food. He keeps a hopper with beef scrap and another with a ground grain mixture, middlings, oil meal, and affalfa. They have also always grit, oyster shell and charcoal, fresh



Acres of White Leghorns on a B. C. Poultry Plant

For the mild climate of British Columbia Mediternana breads of poultry are in just the right conditions to do their best work. White Leghorns are most popular in that province. Our illustration gives a view of the extensive poultry ranch of 8. G. Hanson on Vancouver Island.

England States."

Asked as to where the eggs were sold, we were told that the poultry industry had achieved its present importance largely because of the unusually good markets enjoyed. "The largest is arket is at the aunimer resorts. Our poultry men get a fictitious price for their eggs in summer. We also have good shipping facilities to the Boston market, which is one of the beet egg markets on the continent."

nent."

We were almost beginning to think that poultry must be the whole thing in the New England States, but our friend hastened to assure us that poultry keeping on such a scale is not common even in Maine. In Aristok County they grow potatoes. Many of the farmers do not keep hens or even cows. If potatoes are a good crop they live like kings and go to Florida as failure, they say at home and live in hopes of a good crop next year. Commercial fertilizers are used in maintaining the fertility of the soil. Our visitor spoke also of the great

sh Century Fowl. Best Winter Bayre movements of the problem of the

ranch of S. G. Hanson on Vancouver Island.

"Why could not the farmers in the poor districts of Muskoks specialize in poultry?" we asked.

"I should imagine," replied our visitor, "that the natural enemies of poultry in Muskoka would take quite a toll. Foxes, skunks, etc., are still common there, while we have no such enemies of the poultry in the New England States."

Asked as to where the eggs were day.

What Ails These Birds?

What Ails I heso Birds ?
We have lost everal birds lately. Symptoms: Lost appetite, get weak in legs, nock gets stiff and head tipped back. They sit down and in about a week die. Their combe turn a bluish black. We feed in the morning mixed grain in litter; at noon, boiled vegetable chop; night, same as morning. They have plenty of gravel, sand and askes loo plenty of gravel, sand and askes loo for the state of the state of the same and a darks look. The same and a darks look of the same and look of the

Co., Ont.

From the slight description given by your correspondent's letter, it is almost impossible to diagnose the trouble. These chickens might go trouble. These chickens might go this way from lice, or from poor hous-ing, that is to say where the house is damp and the air stagnant, and they also might be affected with tubercu-

losis.

If your correspondent wants to make perfectly sure, he had better send one or two of the sick birds to the Bacteriological Laboratory of the College for examination, which will be done free of charge. It will be expected that the party will pay the express charges on the birds, and be sure that they are not sent in dead. He might also write the Laboratory stating as near as he can the number of fowl he is losing, and the general symptoms of the disease.—Prof. W. R. Graham, O.A.C., Guelph.

Sweet skimmilk is one of the best things to stimulate laying. Do not feed skimmilk sweet one day and sour milk the next unless you want to fight bowel t. oubles.

SAVE THE **BABY CHICKS**



Dr. Crow---How are the baby chicks to-day?

Mrs. Cackle---Oh fine! Since I started using PURINA CHICK FEED I have had no trouble at all.

The experience of Mrs. Cackle is but a repetition of that sat. isfaction enjoyed by all who

PURINA CHICK FEED

Endorsed by all leading Poultry Associations In use at O.A. College, Guelph

Always in Checkerboard Bags

Ask your dealer about it.

Write us for our free literature about caring for Poultry

Canadian Cereal & Milling Company LIMITED TORONTO

A FINE THING in Your Favor when you want A FINE INITY when you want to sell conscibing through these columns of sarm and Dairy is that our advertising rates are within your reach, Only 90 conts per inch is all we charge, and it will take your message to nearly 13,000 possible buyers. Advertise in these columns and get bid results at little cost. In 11 to 10 years and the columns and get high results at little cost. ANY STREEMENT FARM & DARY - FIRESSEED, OUT.



1; to 50 H. P. Stationary Mounted and Traction



WINDMILLS Grain Grinders, Water Boxes, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD. Brantford Winnipeg Calgary

Davies' Poultry Foods

STAND FOR

Profitable Egg and Meat Production

THEY are prepared from pure sterilized and practically deodorized animal by-products. They are foods, not tonics. They are made in Toronto. There is no 10% to be paid by the consumer. They are put up in 25, 50 and 100 pound bags. There is no charge for the bag. They will, if fed according to directions, undoubtedly give you increased returns from your flock. They consist of the following brands:

Davies' Poultry Bone

Should be before the fowls all the time. Three grades, no difference in price. All steamed, cleaned and guaranteed as to analysis.

Davies' Animal Meal

Fed in wet mash to chickens or dry to hogs and cattle. Very high in protein and bone phosphate.

Davies' Blood, Meat and Bone

Don't use Beef Scraps! This brand has a very high feeding value and is much cheaper than Beef Scraps. Can be fed in dry mash or wet--no difference,

Davies' Blood Meal

The most concentrated food on the market—better than a tonic. It is a natural food for fowls and should be used in small quantities in every ration.

Davies' Poultry Food

A mixture of Coarse and Medium Bone, Beef Scraps, Blood, etc.

"HOW TO MAKE HENS LAY?"

Ans.-Use Davies' Poultry Food and you will make no mistake

These Foods furnish Protein and Bone Phosphate in very available forms and are not expensive. Write us or ask your dealer for prices

Literature forwarded to any address.

Let us help the hens-they'll appreciate it.

WM. DAVIES CO. Ltd.

521 Front Street, E.

Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

The accompany the Conspects meat-s is covered the cove

Feb

high.
length,
conven
teen ir
along
wire a
side of

edge of vent the out and A ho three hof mix and 35

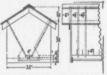
with the A NEW "At powers to hold have a that it of 50 to would both frand theing."

At t Mr. Gitake a poultry houses fashion stoves.

a house RECOR It was the pla by a m nests a a recor tion of

Handy Feeding Hopper

Handy Feeding Hopper
The form of hopper shown in the
accompanying diagrams, designed by
the Cornell Experiment Station, is
especially suitable for feeding grain,
meat-scraps, shell and grit. The top
is covered with prepared roofing or
tar-paper to protect the contents from
rain, and the overhanging eaves prevent any but a most driving rain from
reaching the country of the country of the
As shown by the diagram the hopper is 32 inches wide and 30 inches



high. It may have any desirable length, but four feet nine inches is convenient. The feed-trough is four-teen inches wide. Every four inches along the trough six-inch lengths of wire are driven through holes in the side of the hopper and into the top



Cornell Feeding Hopper

edge of the feed-trough. These prevent the fowls from flirting the feed out and thereby wasting it.

A hopper of this size will hold about three bushels of grain, about 135 lbs. of mixed ground feed, 45 lbs. of grit and 35 lbs. of beef-scrap.

A Talk on Poultry Feeding and Housing

(Continued from page 7)

plain, but is the way it works out with the cotton front house. A NEW METHOD OF HOL/SING PROPOSE

A NEW METIOD OF HOUSING PROPOSED
"At present I am trying to get the
powers that be to let us erect a house
to hold 100 hens, which house shall
have a cotton front, and be heated so
that it can be kept at a temperature
of 60 degrees all the time. We
of the control of the control of the control
house hold in the control of the control
house the

At this stage of the conversation Mr. Gilbert invited our editor to take a stroll with him through the oultry houses and yards. The first houses that we visited were the old-fashioned warm houses heated by stores. These houses are altogether too expensive, but Mr. Gibbert stated that the heas in them were laying well. Artificial heat and a fairly good system of wentilation kept the the heat generated by the birds them-selves would be sufficient to keep such a house dry. house dry

RECORDS OF INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTION

t was noticed in all the houses in the plant that each hen is numbered by a metal ring around her leg. Trapests are everywhere in evidence, and a record is kept of the egg production of each duff of heavy layers following along the same lines as were advocated by Professor Gowel at the

Maine Station. The heaviest layers are used in the breeding pens. The males must be from heavy producing ancestry. Inbreeding is not practiced to any extent.

From the warm houses we proceeded to the open air houses built on plans to the open air houses at the Ontario to the open air houses built on plans similar to the houses at the Ontario Agricultural College. Mr. Gilbert had a curtain which could be let down in front of the roosts on cold nights. "We had to do it," said he. "The temperature here at night is some-times 30 degrees below zero, and even in the day time it is frequently 10 degrees below."

The hens in these houses all looked The hens in these houses all looked healthy, and there was not a sign of frosted combs or waddles. "Is it not wonderful." said Mr. Gilbert, "that they do not freeze? I was talking recently with Mr. Molsen, a Black Minorea fancier living at Montreal. He keeps his hens of a Mediterranean breed in a comparatively open place, and says there is no danger of freeze and says there is no danger of freeze and says there is no danger of freeze the montreal of the way we are treating our consumptive patients too."

MR. GILBERT'S IDEAL HOUSE

The next house that we visited was the one that Mr. Gilbert declared emphatically to be "The best of all for their conditions." Our editor having their conditions." Our editor having his camera along took a snap of it for the benefit of Farm and Dairy read-ers, and the photo is reproduced on page 12. One-third of the front is page 12. One-third of the front is of glass and two-thirds cotton. Both the cotton and the glass are taken off on mild days. A cotton sereen can be let down in front of the roots in very cold weather. This house is 10 ky 12 feet and accommodates 20 hens. Another house that we inspected on the contract of the contract

ed a few years ago. Each compart ment was subdivided into two com Each compartment was subdivided into two compartments, a warm rosuting place with an open scratching shed attached. "You see," said Mr. Gilbert, "the hens were supposed to have a warm place for shelter, but, like good righteous hens, they were expected to spend the day in the scratching shed, taking exercise and keeping themselves warm and healthy. But we found that they did not do it. They moped in the warm place." Mr. Gilbert has had this house changed, and all of the front of both compartments is now a combination of glass and cotton.

As we were going into the office again our editor ventured to suggest that the house with the entirely open front had the advantage of keeping the hens healthy and ensuring eggs that would give a very high percent-age of hatch. As we were going into the office

A HIGH PERCENTAGE HATCH

A HIGH PERCENTAGE HATCH

"You are right," asid Mr. Gilbert.
"They lay less eggs, conserve their
vitality and hence give a good hatch.
But can we afford to keep hens to lay
eggs only in the spring? Here is
where the experimental work that we
where the experimental work that we

where the experimental work that we are going to carry on here will be invaluable to poultry men."
While our editor was not altogether convinced as to the impracticability of the open air houses for northern climates, he was willing to agree that did all farmers who kept poultry adopt the combination glass and the combination gl ally in vogue on our farms, and would increase our output of eggs by mil-lions of dollars.



1000

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD is a splendid Perk Producer

The successful hog-raiser is the man who bends every effort to prevent disease and—REEP HIS HOGS HEALTHY.

He provides his hogs with warm, clean quarters—and adds a little "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" to every feed.

It was a successful to the leaves the blood pure—regulates the blood pure—regulates the magainst those banes of the breeder—Hog Cholera and Preumonia.

3 FEEDS for ONE CENT

You can easily raise "Fall Pigs" and have them fine and fat for the market in May or June, if you feed "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD."

"INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD."

Your sows will rake two oon UTTERS of strong healthy got a care was it you feel INTERNATIONAL STOCK peels as the peel of the peel of the peels as the peels as

International Stock Food Co., Limited, Toronto



The "BISSELL" out-throw DISK HARROW

To settle all doubt about which is the BEST OUT-THROW DISK HARROW, we ask you to test the "Bissell" Out Throw in a field competition with other Out Throw Harrows.

The "Bissell" Out Throw has many features that have made the "Bissell" famous in connection with Disk Harrows. plates of the correct shape. One gan; is set slightly shead of the other. The gangs cannot crowd or bump together and cause the Harrow to rock when you come to hard soll—a new feature in Out Throw Harrows. The hitch is well back, the draught is light and there is no new feature in Out. the draught is light and there is no neck

The machine in actual use is our best advertisement. No need to send special travellers to sell the "Bissell." We put

our name on every Harrow. If you would like to learn more about Disc Harrows, send to Dept R for free book-let of both out-throw and in-throw styles, 58



T. E. BISSELL CO., LIMITED, ELORA, ONT.

Are you anxious to save Time and Money on the Work you are doing on your Farm at present and to get Larger Crops from your Farm or Orchard? If so, let us send you Free of Charge our Pamphlets on the use of

REMOVING STUMPS AND BOULDERS DIGGING WELLS AND DITCHES PLANTING AND CULTIVATING ORCHARDS BREAKING HARD PAN, SHALE or CLAY SUB-SOILS, Etc., Etc.

Figure yourself what Clearing your Farm is costing now or what you are losing in crops through not clearing

Write Us About Arranging Demonstrations

MONTREAL, P.Q.

AND RURAL HOME

Published by The Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



1. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Thursday. 1. is the official organ of the Burney of the control of the control of the Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec, Dairymene Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein, Synchronian and ser-central organizations.

ssy Cattle Breeders' Associations.

2 SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year, strictly in advance. Great Britain, \$1.30 a year, For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add \$60 for possess, year's subscription free for a club of two new subscription free for a club of two new subscriptions.

ew subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by bost Office or Money Order, or Registered setter. Postage stamps accepted for mounts less than \$1.00. On all checks dd 20 cents for exchange fee required at

the banks.
4 CHAME OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the change of addresses must be given.
5 ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Only received up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.
6. WE INVITE FARMERS own any agricultural topological or any agricultural topological or any agricultural topological or present of the course practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

CIRCULATION STATEMENT
The paid subscriptions to Farm and
Dairy exceed 11,188. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the
paper sent subscribers who are pictured.
From 11,380 to 11,280 copies. No subscription
sare accepted at less than the full
subscription rate of the subscription are accepted at less than the full
subscription rate of the circulation.
Sworn detailed statements of the circulation of the paper, showing its duties of the
subscription rate of the circulation of the paper, showing its duties of the
multid for many contractions of the circulation of the paper, showing its duties of the
multid for many contractions of the circulation of the paper, showing its duties of the
multid for the paper showing the duties of the circulation of the paper showing the duties of the circulation of the paper showing the circulation of the paper showing the circulation of the paper showing the paper s

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY

We want the readers of Farm and Dairy
to feel that they can deal with out of the second of

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

THIS POULTRY ANNUAL

A \$50,000,000 industry! An industry one-half as important as our great dairy industry! A source of income to over ninety per cent of the farmers of Canada! Such is the poultry industry in this country. offer no apology for devoting one of our magazine issues each year exclusively to poultry. Poultry husbandry is already one of the most important branches of agriculture in Canada, and we believe that when we have improved conditions both for the production and marketing of poultry that we shall see such a development of this industry as will be a surprise to even those who now have the strongest confidence in the moneymaking possibilities of farm poultry.

The science of poultry husbandry is a progressive one. Our editors have endeavored to reflect in this issue of Farm and Dairy the new spirit that is coming over the poultry world. For many years we farmers have been

FARM AND DAIRY devoting ourselves entirely to produccultural press have been teaching us how to produce eggs and poultry at a minimum of cost.

We have almost forgotten the marketing end. Efficiency in marketing is of equal importance with efficiency in production. On good methods in marketing depend the profits that we are to obtain as a result of our labors at the production end. Efficiency in marketing is the subject of modern poultry thought. It is the biggest problem that we poultry men have to solve at the present time. We believe that the solution of the problem lies in cooperation among producers. We have endeavored to give this phase of the industry due prominence in this our Poultry Annual.

CONDUCT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

President Creelman, of the Guelph Agricultural College, in his speech at the Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention at Ingersoll, stated that while on his way to Ingersoll he had found it necessary to wait at a junction point for a train and while there had noticed a group of high school girls and boys playing cards openly in the station, chewing gum and carrying on generally in a manner that offered cause for regret. In calling attention to this incident President Creelman has done a public service.

There are many parents who have little idea of the manner in which their girls and boys conduct themselves in public places while on their way to and from school daily on the trains. Frequently editors of Farm and Dairy have noticed with sorrow the boisterous, flippant, unseemly conduct of many pupils of high schools ranging from 12 to 17 years of age, who should have known better. From the dress of these children it was evident that they had come from good homes and that most of them were from the farm.

Free from restraint of their parents and teachers, some school children, girls included, appear to think that they are at liberty to conduct themselves as they see fit. Passengers often are shocked by the manner in which these pupils race around the car, pull one another around and indulge in loud talk. We hope that parents and teachers will be able to give some attention to this matter in future. In some sections it has become so serious as to require action if the children are to be protected against themselves.

We would rather hear the song of the birds than the factory whistle. That is why we stay on the farm.

The progress and prosperity of the country is reflected to a fine degree by our larger banking institutions such as The Traders Bank. This week we publish elsewhere the annual statement of this bank, which has always been identified with the farmers' interests and has probably more than other banks sought to serve the farmer and his interests. The report contains information of value to anyone wishing to be informed on the business of the times.

DECLINING EXPORTS

Why is it that our exports of eggs and poultry from Canada are falling off? In 1902, we exported 11,635,108 dozens of eggs valued at \$1,733.242. In the same year our exports of poultry alive and dressed were valued at \$238,047. In 1910 our exports of both eggs and poultry were practically nil, and that year we imported several hundred thousand dozen of eggs.

The increase in home consumption may account for a large part of the falling off in exports, but why has not production increased as rapidly as consumption? Why have we farmers who are the parties really interested allowed themselves to lose such a valuable export trade? Indifference, lack of a good marketing system, and many other factors not so commonly understood have combined to produce this result.

The figures that we have given showing the decrease in the export trade are official and should arouse the departments of agriculture, both Dominion and Provincial, to investigate. Why not hold a convention of American poultry experts to enquire into our poultry industry and the wherefore of our declining export trade similar to the convention of fruit experts to be held in Ottawa this month? The findings of such a convention would be valuable indeed in shaping legislation for the upbuilding of our poultry industry.

COOPERATION FOR POULTRY MEN

Cooperation in production and marketing is no longer an experiment in Canada. And to no branch of agriculture can cooperation be applied with more satisfactory results than to the poultry industry. Through cooperation we may market our poultry produce more cheaply, give better satisfaction to our customers, and hence receive a more profitable price.

And we are doing it. Cooperative egg circles such as have been described in Farm and Dairy from time to time are being operated successfully in at least four provinces of the Dominion, and with satisfactory results. A circle in Victoria Co., Ont., reports that in the six spring and summer months of 1911 they received a premium of two and a half cents to three cents a dozen for their circle eggs marketed cooperatively. The additional price was so much clear profit. Since September the premium has varied from five to fifteen cents. Similar reports have been received from Peterboro Co., Ont., and from circles in the provinces of Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

Cooperation in the direct marketing of eggs is the simplest form. we get more experience in this line, we will then launch out into the broader lines. For instance, we farm- of the kind that he gets every day, ers will be holding our eggs through the season of large production and small prices to be marketed during the season of small production and high prices instead of giving that privilege to the middleman as we now

Farm and Dairy lately that last August he put twelve dozen eggs in the cold storage at Galt, and when taken out on December 20th the eggs were exceptionally fine, could all be sold as first class and at a great margin of profit. At present the middleman is making that profit. By cooperation we can divert it to our own pockets. This is only one of the many ways in which we can adopt cooperation to our own financial good.

Cooperation has been the very life of the poultry industry in Denmark. Cooperation has given new life in the last few years to the poultry industry in Ireland. We in Canada are beginning to see the light. Farm and Dairy believes that the next few years will be marked by a great growth of the cooperative movement in connection with the poultry industry in Canada. Let us all do our part to further this great money-making, money-saving system-cooperation.

QUALITY COUNTS

Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Manager of the Poultry Plant at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, when asked recently by an editor of Farm and Dairy as to what point in poultry keeping should be most emphasized in this Annual Poultry Number, answered, without hesitation, "Tell your readers to market their eggs fresh." Continuing, Mr. Gilbert said, "I was recently in a large dairy store in this city and the proprietor said to me, 'I will give you fifty-five cents a dozen for such eggs as you sell from the Central Experimental Farm, because I know they are strictly fresh and laid by well and cleanly fed hens.' Pointing to a large number of cases of eggs, he continued, 'These are eggs that we sell at thirty-two cents and thirtyfive cents a dozen. They are supposed to be fresh, but as a matter of fact we can never depend on them.'

The prices that we farmers some times receive for our eggs and poultry produce are discouragingly low. We are told that the market is glutted But the market is never glutted with produce of the first quality. If we market eggs that our customers know are strictly fresh and dressed poultry so finished that it is a pleasure to look at we need have no fear of glutted markets or low prices.

How are we to develop this quality market? Those of us who go in for poultry quite extensively can well afford to get in connection with some reliable city dealer and guarantee to supply him with fresh eggs, shipping at least twice a week in summer and once in winter. We can market our dressed poultry through the same medium. At first we may not receive a As large premium for our quality eg. 8, but the dealer and his customers will soon recognize that our produce is not and he will soon see that we are rewarded for producing quality goods

Most of us, however, are not in poultry keeping extensively. We cannot afford to take a trip to our nearest shipping point twice a week. In that case we must cooperate to deliver Prof. W. R. Graham, of the On-tario Agricultural College, informed of Canada farmers already have co-

Yo GA ont DA car thy

_

оре

ope

000

tho

de nes inf hid wo tur to ial

poi tall far fec

wo tica and Dui Do tur of giv

the mo pro a b and Ma kno

tur

sta rec by kne con wei foll

рго

mo

pro sen HE we "p FÜ SC whi YO

with UT

PE

operative egg circles in successful

Whether we market individually or cooperatively it is the quality goods that bring the price. Let us make quality our watchword.

XIV

HERBERT CASSON, of New York City, recently WAS ENGAGED by three different Toronto firms AT \$100.00 PER DAY. He worked in an advisory capacity.

Doubtless the laborer was worthy of his hire.

There are endless means of developing and improving business - means apparent to the informed outsider, but totally hidden to the man close to his work, who has not time, opportunity, nor inclination it may be, to study from all angles his special opportunities.

An example illustrates the point. Last week in Toronto we talked with a sales manager who is shortly to circularize 10,000 farmers in the interests of a disin-

fecting product. The product would appeal mainly to owners of high-bred cattle. The work was being intruste! to a Directory Concern, which sup-

plied lists of farmers. Results from similar circular work a year ago had been prac-

tically nil.

in

nd

ars

ng.

the

eri-

and

ltry

l in

wer-

rour

sh."

was

this

ause

laid

oint-

eggs

irty-

et we

ultry

itted.

with

If we

know

oultry

re to

glut-

uality

in for

well

tee to

ipping

er and

et our

same

eg.8,

rs will

is not

y day,

are re-

not in

Ve can-

r near-

eek. In

delizer

ave on

It happened that we knew of and suggested a list of breeders of pure bred cattle, compiled by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, which set forth each owner of pure bred cattle in Canada, giving his name, his address, and the number of cattle in his herd.

Obviously a man with 40 or more pure bred cattle was a liver prospect for this disinfectant than a breeder having but five or less, and more probably none at all.

By means of this list Mr. Sales Manager could select his prospects, know who would get his literature, and to a degree, eliminate all waste.

Again, a wire fence concern starting in to market its wares direct to the farmers, was assisted by our suggestions born of intimate knowledge of farmers and farm conditions. Old advertisements were criticized, new ones written, follow-up matter revised and improved so as to get closer and in more effective touch with the prospects to whom it is to be

Don't mistake us! We have no HERBERT CASSONS,—at least we do not charge \$100.00
"per,"—but we have A VAST
FUND OF PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION which is PLACED FREELY AT YOUR DISPOSAL

When ready to profit from this service, say the time and we'll be with you to help you GET THE UTMOST THROUGH THIS PA-PER, FARM AND DAIRY,-

"A Paper Farmers Swear By" ly tilled.

WHO CAN BEAT THIS?

"The following is the poultry pro-"duced and sold by ten families on "one mile on one concession road: "537 turkeys weighing 5,825 lbs.-"\$908.13; 90 geese weighing 1,030 "\$908.13; 50 geese weighing 1,050 "lbs.—\$108.34; chickens and fowl "weighing 556 lbs.—\$47.09; a to-"tal of \$1,072.56. These ten fam-"ilies still have \$40 worth of poul-"try produce unsold. That is, the "poultry produced by these ten "families this year was worth "\$1.112.56."

The foregoing was received in a letter to Farm and Dairy from Mr. Edmund Thompson of Dundas Co., Ont. and shows clearly what an important sideline poultry is on some of the farms in Ontario. Had poultry prices been up to normal this year, the returns would have been much larger. Even as it was, however, these families averaged over \$100 each from the poultry they had for sale. Quite a nice little addition to the income!

"The essentials of a good poultry house," said Professor W. R. Graham in an address recently, "are dryness, air without drafts and fair light. All of these

Air

go to make a good poultry house, but the greatest of these is fresh air and lots of it." It will be noticed that Professor Graham left temperature out of consideration. In the experiments that he has conducted at Guelph, he has found that cold weather does not affect winter egg production. In one of his houses he found his birds averaged 100 eggs per hen in the six months from December 1st to June 1st. And these birds were in houses they were protected by cotton screens in stormy weather. Poultry authorities a few years ago would have held up their hands in hornor at the idea of exposing birds to temperatures below zero. Many of us farmers are still clinging to those old ideas. We have our birds cooped up in stuffy, ill ventilated houses which, even if they are warm, are not the kind to produce winter eggs. Fresh air is the doctrine of the modern poultry man. Let us adopt it.

The value of a breed of poultry is always in the long run determined by its utility value. A strain of fowl

may be originated of utility very attractive con-Comes First formation and coloring and be popular for a

time; but unless birds of that strain can give results in dollars and cents to the practical poultry man they will never be used very widely. Those of us who are breeding fowls that are prolific layers are doing more for the poultry industry than the man who carries off the prizes at the poultry show. In the end there will be just as good a market for our fowls of utility breeding and for eggs from our stock for hatching. If we poultry men are breeding for permanent success we will breed on utility lines.

A small farm well worked will keep A small farm well worked an analy as a large one poor- to charge to the egg account; the penalties as to a dealer in any other is tilled.

The state of the egg account; the penalties as to a dealer in any other is tilled.

DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

NEW AUTOMATIC OILING

The most important Cream Separator improvement since the introduction of the present type of De Laval machines.

The new automatic oiling De Laval Cream Separators are now being supplied in all sizes, and this improvement constitutes another great step forward in cream separator construction—the one thing possible in betterment of the previous De Laval machines of the present type.

The new system of De Laval automatic oiling is distinctively different from any other splash or spray system in that there is a constant regulated feed of fresh o'l and discharge of used oil. Other splash systems use the same oil over and over, until it soon does more harm than good.

In the new automatically oiled De Laval machines all gears, shafts and bearings practically float in a mist-like spray of oil and literally never touch each other during their operation.

De Laval agents will be glad to exhibit the new machines and demonstrate the working of the new automatic oiling system, which more than ever enhances De Laval superiority in every feature of cream separator practicability.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO. LIMITED

173 WILLIAM ST., MONTREAL

14 PRINCESS ST., WINNIPEG

Vigor profit. On too many of our farms, however,

we find flocks that have been inbred for generations. No new blood has been brought into the flock, no selec-tion has been practised in breeding, and as a result, undersized birds are laying undersized eggs, the mortality is too high, and the feed given to such fowls is practically wasted. With such fowls our best plan is to get a setting of eggs from a good breeder, start all over again, and then conserve the vigor of the new flock by the regular introduction of vigorous, well bred males and by the selection of the very best of our laying flock for the breeding pen each year.

Poultry keeping is a business in which to a greater extent than in almost any other line of endeavor it is necessary to start at the bottom and

Easy from a small flock of 20 or 30 hens. It it easy to calculate that if they had 1,000 hens they would make \$2,000. We forget that the small flock of hens make a large profit per bird because they have received much food that would otherwise go to waste and ing itself against such stuff and meet-

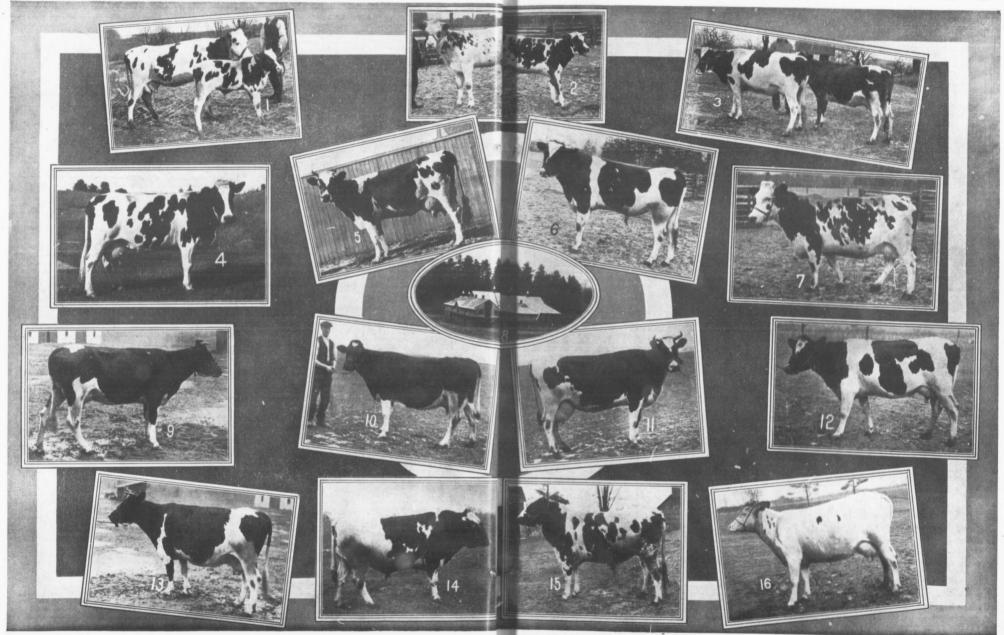
Strong, healthy fowls are the first attentions that it would be impossilst. And these birds were in houses essential to success with poultry. ble to give to a large flock. Hence entirely open to the front except that Only vigorous birds can convert the when we increase the number of birds feed that we give them into the hundreds both labor and feed into eggs or meat at a bills will mount up in even greater proportion. There is profit in poultry farming on a fairly extensive scale if we are willing to give our poultry the best of care and attention, but we must work to the large flock gradually. Jumping right into extensive poultry farming with big expectations of \$2 a hen or higher is sure to lead to great disappointment. Start easy.

> Is the man who knowingly sells adulterated food any more a criminal than the one who sells bad eggs? The

second offender not only decreases the price Not? that he must receive for his own eggs by marketing them rotten, but, by de-

creasing consumption and demand, he causes all of his neighbors to receive a lower price as well. We prosecute the man who sells adulterated food, and conviction is followed by fine or work to the top. Many imprisonment according to the farmers make \$2 a bird seriousness of his offence. Are we any more justified in prosecuting this man than the one who sells bad eggs? We cannot see that we are. Whether rotten eggs shall be sold or not is now a matter to be decided by the man himself. Soon society will be protectwhich we did not think it worth while ing to the dealer in bad eggs the same

(19)



A Representative Lot of the Individuals that the North Toronto Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Will Sell at Public Audio-River Valley Farm" the Day Following the Annual Meeting in Toronto of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association

and of Portice City Farm, a short way from North Toronto, the day following the annual meeting of the Individuals has been as two-year-old. Consigned by Q. James, Langstaff. No. 2. Two of the heifers to be ossessed by the position of the Constant o

Febru

-

Che

Maker to this c matters suggest letters to

200000

A Chee

J. J. He We ch terested

ow test have tak

w tost

patrons, patron i pirit by

e done

the patre

eans m the facto

interest i

that depo

dairy en tested co

epartme rease to

enefit.

We ha ciation i neighborl

done my help it al work at ing. Our

five year

was at

have bee

nations a

VEL

And it

Sold Over 850,000 Acres in Five Years

(20)

WESTERN LAND FOR SALE

In areas to suit purchasers from 160 acres upwards, situat-ed on or near railways in the

Best Wheat, Oat and Stock - Growing Districts of

SASKATCHEWAN AND

ALBERTA

450,000 acres to choose from PRICES LOW Terms most generous and helpful

Special Inducements Given Actual Settlers

Our crop payment plan requires no payment on land bought un-til the purchaser sells his first crop. He can use all his capital for cultivation and improvements.

Write for particulars.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY

F. W. HODSON & CO.

Room 102, Temple Building TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA Branch Office: North Battleford, Sask.

Also Agents Canadian Pacific Lands

CREAMERY FOR SALE—Doing splendid business. Everything in first clase con-dition. 159 tons ice put up for next sea-son. A splendid opportunity for right man. Box 25, Farm and Dairy, Poter-

Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask quesions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest sub-jects for discussion. Address letters to Oreamery Department.

Our Greatest Competitors*

J. A. Ruddick, Dominion Dairy Commissioner

It is yet too early to form a correct estimate of the probable output of the New Zealand cheese factories for the season of 1911-12, as the first of the season of 1911-12, as the first of the season's shipments are only beginning to arrive in Great Britain. The New Zealand spring, which may be said to begin in August or September, has been are always uncertain in that country. Stormy, backward weather often prevails late into the summer after a month or so of fine weather. Private advices from New Zealand show a small increase in the first ship-ments of the prev season's cheese, but it is more than off-set by a decrease in butter shipments.

outter sampments of butter from Australia also show a decline as com-pared with 1910. Notwithstanding these ups and downs in the Aus-ralasian shipments, I believe that that part of the world is destined, in that part of the world is destined, in the not very distant future, to take the first place in the international trade in dairy products; or, in other words, that the combined exports of butter and cheese from Australia and New Zealand will exceed in value, be-New Zealand will exceed in value, be-fore many sears, the exports from any other country. As a matter of fact, Australia alone now ranks next to Denmark among butter exporting countries to-day. At the present rate of increase Australia's exports will exceed those of Denmark in a few VORTO.

DAIRYING MOST PROPITABLE
Dairying is the most profitable
branch of agriculture in New Zealand, and as new country is opened
up, the settlers now take up dairying
whereas in the past, the tendency was
to engage in sheep raining. Many of
the large sheep "runs" are being cut
up into smaller allotments for dairy
farming. There are large areas yet
to be cleared and brought under pasture

*Extract from an address before the E. D. A. convention at Campbellford

In Australia also the conditions have changed greatly in favor of dairying of late years. It was considered at one time that much of the country was too hot for the successful manufacture of butter and cheese, but with the aid of mechanical refrigeration, the dairying industry is being pushed rapidly north, even into sub-tropical Queensland. It was also thought at one time that the cattle tick would be "permanent menace to dairying in many parts of menace to dairying in many parts of

the catile tick would be a permanent menace to dairying in many parts of Australia, but that difficulty has been largely overcome, and the tick is now well under control. As in New Zen-land, there are large territories still unoccupied which will eventually sup-port a great number of cattle.

Cream Grading Again Endorsed D. Morkeburg, Strathcona Dist., Alta.

We have carried on cream grading at the Mackerville Creamery for several years for our own satisfaction. Last year we started to pay for cream according to grade, and find that it works

out satisfactory to all concerned. In the out satisfactory of the concerned. In the summer season of 1909 we had 90 per cent of butter grading our butter grading No. 1 and 10 per cent grading No. 2. In the summer season of 1910 we had 95 per cent of we had 95 per cent of the butter grading No. 1 and five per cent grading No. 2. This improvement is due only to paying for cream according | to It will be seen that

It will be seen that we received cream in pretty good condition before we started to pay for grade by only having 10 per cent of our butter scoring No.

2. If we had a higher reads than No. 2. If we had a higher grade than No. 1 a very large proportion of the butter made in

of the butter made in the season of 1910 would have gone into this grade. We ing of the cream than air cooling would have gone into this grade. We ing of the cream than air cooling have haulers, who collect cream from This rapid cooling prevents fermenta-a distance of 28 miles, and some of the cream is on the road nearly two buttermaking—Extract from an advan.

Grading of cream and paying for quality is, in my opinion, the only fair way, and I have never, as yet, heard a good argument against it.

Grading Cream and Poultry W. A. Wilson, Dairy Commissioner, Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan

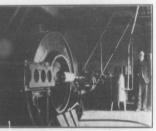
Some years ago we commenced
handling poultry through our creameries in Saskatchewan. So many of
the birds we received were of the
wrong type, being inferior in quality,
we decided three years ago to introduce a system of grading the birds at
the factory. We did this, paying a
pound live weight for the high grade
birds. That year some 73 per cent of
the birds we received graded as seconds. Last year only 13 per cent so
graded.

Care of Cream on the Farm

Prof. H. H. Dean, O.A.C., Guelph
As the result of several tests made
with cans and crocks, covered and
uncovered, cream cooled and uncooled before placing in the can or crock, all before placing in the can or crock, all kept on a cement cellar floor, we found that a bright, clean tin can is just as good for keeping cream as is a crock and it is much lighter to handle and not easily broken. A chipped or cracked crock is very likely to cause bad flavors in the cream. Where cream is not cooled before

Where cream is not cooled before placing in the can or crock and the cellar air is pure, it would seem as if the can or crock should not be covered until after cooling. Where cream is added to the container daily, it ought always to be cooled before mixing with cream 'from previous

mixing with cream from previous separations.
Undoubtedly the best place to hold cream is in a suitable box or barrel having cold water, or ice and water, surrounding the can of cream. This method causes much more rapid cool-



Butter From This Factory has a Reputation

A frequent winner of awards in the butter class our big fairs is R. M. Player, Bruce Co., Ont., an in view of whose creamery is here shown. This crea has all modern equipment for making first class b Mr. Player may be seen in the illustration given

Cold Weather Pointers

The cold, damp air found in many creameries at this time is dangerous to health and lessens the efficiency of the buttermaker. A good heating system combined with efficient ven-tilation will make the creamery both healthful and comfortable

healthful and comfortable.

A cold creamery will not only affect
the comfort and health of the butter
maker, but will also affect the yield
and, in many instances, the quanty
of the butter. A low temperature
hardens the butter too much during
working and results in a loss of moisture. It is also the cause of much
moticed butter and when butter lothrough it with difficulty.
Not infrequently an unsuspected

omes very nrm, the sait is worked birds. That year some 73 per cent of the birds we received graded as seconds. Last year only 13 per cent so graded.

These results started me thinking that if we could introduce some such system of grading our creems it built in the system of grading our creems it built in the system of grading our creems it built in the system of grading our creems it built in the system of grading our creems it built in the said is stored in an out-of-the-way blacks and the system of grading followed in Alberta. Our dairymen's convention and explained the system of grading followed in Alberta. Our dairymen approved of the system, but we felt it would be premature to introduce it in Saskatchewan this year, but we are arranging to do so during 1912.

We have tolerated the indifferent farmer long enough. It is time now for us to go a step further and pay our patrons according to the quality of the goods they produce.

THE Tubula MAKE

Dairy To Dary 11
contain no
other cont
and produc
cream of
flavor whice
fancy pric
Tubula
have twi
the skimmi
force of o
ers, skim tv
as clean, w
conger and

HESH

CHEE FACT

erboro or furt EO. E

AND UPWARD SENT ON TRIAL FILLY GUARANTEED -AMERICAN= A brand new, well made, easy running cleaned, perfect skimming separator for \$15.95. Skims one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold Maless thick or thin cream. Thousands in use giving splendid satisfaction. Different from this picture, which illustrates our large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel ambodies all our latest improvements. Our richly illustrated catalog tells all about it. Our wonderfully low prices on all sizes and assembly the contract of the contract

richly illustrated catalog tells all about it. Our wonderfully low prices on all sizes and generous terms of trial will astonish you. Our twenty-year guarantee protects you on every American Separator. Shipments made promptly from \$7.10MM, B. and TORONTO, ONT. Whether your dairy is large or small, get our great offer and handsome free catalog. ADDRESS,

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

912.

arm Guelph

rock, all or, we can is

as is a handle pped or o cause

and the

previous

to hold barrel water, This

id cool

doliver an ad

rs n many ngerous ency of

nt ven-

y affect butter is yield

quanty

during f moist-f much

tter Le

worked

inter is ries the the-way

re may what a he but-

er that

are also alt. Un-m place ne tem-using nat salt d must n place Cheese

not Where r daily, before

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

A Cheesemaker on Cow Testing

J. Hogan, Peterborough Co., Ont.
We cheese makers are not as inprested as we should be in boosting testing amongst our patrons. I nave asken a considerable interest in own testing work amongst my own patrons, and I believe that when the patron is approached in the proper spirit by the maker that much could be done to induce them to go in for low testing.

And it is to our interest as well as the patrons that the farmers around our factories test their cows. It means more milk for the farmers and means more milk for the farmers and the factory and hence more money for the cheese maker. We have a direct interest in more cows and better cows. The farmer will invest his money in that department of the farm that re-turns the largest dividends. The dairy end properly conducted with tested cows will soon show itself to be department that our farmer will in crease to our own (the cheese maker s)

benefit.

We had the first cow testing association in Peterboro county in the neighborhood of our factory. I have done my best as the cheese maker to halp it along. I have found that the work at first is apt to be discouraging. Our own association was formed fire years ago with 12 members. It was at one, time reduced to three. are years ago with 12 members. It was at one time reduced to three, and the past year six of my patrons have been testing their cows. Indications at present point to 11 mem-

Cheese Department

Makerane invited tosend contributions under by those members who stayed to this department, to ake questions on with it.

with it.

We are looking for a continued increase in the membership of our association. I do the testing for the association, and encourage it all I can, and the results are profitable to both the patrons and myself.

Dealing with Careless Patrons

Dealing with Careless Patrons
A. H. Campbell, Peterboro Co., Ont.
If a patron is taken in the right
way, he will not get mad and leave
the factory when the maker calls his
attention to the fact that his milk is
not as good as it should be. Too
many young makers, when a can of
poor milk comes in, send it book without any explanation. I always make
tron who has sent in the poor milk.
If you tell him in a tactful way that
his milk was not as good as it might
have been he will usually be able to
find out why the milk was poor and
remedy the defect.
We have pretty stiff competition at
our factory but we always get good
milk. A maker should have no
trouble with patrons if he approaches
them in the right way. On the other
hand, the maker who takes in poor
milk is not only spolling his own repumilk is not only spolling his own repu-

milk is not only spoiling his own reputation but causing serious loss to patrons at the same time.

Pays for Milk Both Ways

Pays for Milk Both Ways

D. J. Gronk, Fronteau Co., Ont.

A few of my patrons, having herds
of low testing cows, objected to
"Pay by Test" being introduced at
our factory. My other patrons did
not think it just that these patrons
should be paid as much for milk low
in butter fat as they themselves were
started to pa to the company to the
who wished to be paid in that manner
and paid the others by the peoling
system, making the milk up in different vate.

system, making the milk up in different vats.

Here is how this plan resulted last May. In the test vat it took 11.37 lbs. of milk to make one pound of cheeses, and the average price per cert. of milk to the patient was 83 ets. In the pooling system vat 12.04 lbs. of the pooling system vat 12.04 lbs. of cheese and 77 cts. a cwt. was paid for milk.

Conclusions on Paraffining

The United States Department of Agriculture summarizes their investi-gations into the paraffining of cheese

gations into the paraffining of cheese as follows:

1. Paraffining is an effective method (1) of preventing losses in weight of cheese due to evaporation, and (2) of preventing the growth of mold.

2. All temperatures of the melted paraffin of 220 degrees F. and above and the experiment of deing this works length of time (from one to 10 seconds) the cheese was immersed at these temperatures was immersed at use of the cheese was immersed at these temperatures was immersed at use of the cheese was immersed at these temperatures was immersed at use of the cheese about the cheese of the cheese about the immersed for at least five seconds.

4. Paraffining at three days from

for at least five seconds.

4. Paraffining at three days from
the press gave the best results.

5. The amount of paraffin adhering to the cheese varied with different temperatures of the paraffin and
the length of time the cheese was im-

ersed.
6. Cheese should not be allowed to

remain in a warm curing room for more than one day after paraffining.

Pirst class choses and butter factory, the deciling house attached. In good butter factory mile from Lakefield, before for the information address (E.O. E. JOHNSON, R. R. No. 4 Peterborough, Ont.

Largest and Most Complete **Dairy Supply House** in Canada



Full and complete line of Creamery and Cheese Factory Supplies and Apparatus, including Butter Tubs, Cheese Box Material, Ren-

net Extract, Cheese Bandage, Disc Heaters, Boilers, Engines, etc.

Sole distributers in Canada for the famous De Laval Factory Cream Separators, Whey Separators and Milk Clarifiers.

Write for Catalogue and Prices

De Laval Dairy Supply Co.

173 William St., Montreal

14 Princess St., Winnipeg

Covered Milk Stands Advecated

R. W. Ward, Dairy Instructor It is a better plan to encourage patrons to put up covered milk stands and keep the rain out of their milk than to dock them all around after a rain because of the large percentage of water contained in the milk.

of water contained in the milk.
When the writer was maker at 8idney Town Hall choose factory he put
up a covered stand on the factory
property, where all the patrons could
see it. This was the first covered
stand in the section, and we afterwards sold it to one of the patrons.

wards soid it to one of the patrons. This model stand had its effect. More patrons put them up. A resolution was passed at the annual meeting calling on all patrons to have them. Finally each patron sending milk who did not have a covered stand of the patron sending the patrons have the covered stand of the patrons how it was done.

If we overdo the salting of cheese we get a hard, gritty texture, but I do not see how cheese makers can make a cheese which will stand the temperature of hot weather so as to please the buyer without increasing the salt a little—Frank Heras, Chief Dairy Instructor for Western On-

Cheese made previous to warm weather will not stand up when the hot weather comes, as the moisture content will be too high. A little salt added would reduce moisture and re-tain firmness.—Alex McKay, Dairy School, Guelph, Ont.

A law prohibiting the sale of whey butter as creamery is bound to come and it is right.—R. W. Ward, Dairy Instructor, Peterboro Co., Ont.

"PERFECT" Steel Cheese Vat



(Patented August 14th, 190 DURABLE—All Steel. SANTIARY—Not a crack or spot for milk to lodge in and decomposed to the state of the state

Special Price for Cash

THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE

CO. LIMITED TWEED, ONTARIO

FOR SALE Up-to-date cheese factory and one are land; received 81.50 per 100 lbs. cheese for manufacturing. 'Mile to echool. Heason for selling-accepted Government of the selling-accepted Governound, and receives 8.00 to 5.00 lbs. mils per day in summer. Address FRED 8. HADLER, GREEN LEAF, WIS., U.S.A. R. R. No. 3, 80x \$

SHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE

Pirst class cheese factory with butter plant. Best dairy district in Canada Flowing spring piped in factory. Hous separate, nearly new. Make 1910, 168 tons Apply Box 5, FARM AND DAIRY.

cooling rmenta

VELVET CREAM

profits.

le great New York Central R. R. gets
le great New York Central R. R. gets
ular cream for its dining cars from Mr.
H. Sweet, East Aurora, N. Y., and both
railroad company and Mr. Sweet profit
the velvety Tubular cream,

THE SHARPLES **Tubular Cream Separators** MAKE GREATEST PROFITS



CHEESE and BUTTER FACTORY FOR SALE

Fe

Rene

And shall lis like and b till th 13.20-The like C month transf

it sho

may i

OL

P App mor St.,



I a man realizes his wasted golden hours of opportunity, let him not waste other hours in useless regret, but seek to forget his folly and to keep before him the lessons of it.

The Second Chance

(Copyrighted) NELLIE L. McCLUNG Author of "Sowing Seeds in Danny (Continued from last week)

Pearl, the oldest daughter of John Watson, a O. P. B. section man living in Milrord, Man., receives a large sum of money from the relatives of a young fing-lishman she had nursed when ill. She decides to educate herself and the rest of the family. The Watsons are joined by the family. The Watsons are joined by the decides to educate herself and the rest of the family. The Watsons are so that the discrete excholar and has dreams of being a slower and gives up her ambilion to be a school teacher and suggests moving the family note a farm, to which John Watson agrees moving the family note a country see in the family onto a farm, to which John Watson agrees the control of the second tonal, as her father owes Mr. December of the decimal answer in the meantine the given Labby Anne, as he understands the decimal answer in the meantine the country chool. The Maton family height to decimal the country chool house. All attend the Pioneers' pichei. Sandy to conduct service hool house. All attend the Pioneers' pichei. Sandy to conduct service. Bill is found dead.

66 can't help that," Bud said. "I am not going to lie about it," "Well, it makes people suspictions of you to knew you ever did it, lard's all," Mr. Dente of the piches where the pick of th

vator man. Bud's wheat was closely examined

and found to be of uniform quality.

The wheat went up to the dollar mark and Thomas Perkins decided to rush his in to the elevator at once. He stayed at home himself and filled the bags while Bud did the market-

ing.
All went well for a week. Contrary to his own words about being suspicious of Bud. the elevator "boss" was, in his own mind, confident of the boy's honesty.
One day, just as Bud's second last of the boy's honesty.

One day, just as Bud's, second last bag was thrown in, young Steadman gave a cry of deliamber. Il Northern was the grading that Bud had been getting all the week. Young Steadman to the event of the second of the

over.
"Look at that," he said, holding

""Look at that," he said, holding the wheat before him.

Bud looked are, "he said.

"The ware stream are eyes were on him exultingly. He had got even him exul

his father, raging with the memory of it, "and, without letting me know, you put it in and made me out a thief and a liar."

you put it in and made me out a thief and a liar."

The old man moistened his lips. "Say, Buddie," he said, "it was too had you hit young Steadman, he's an overgrown slab of a boy, and don't mind you lickin' him. they was to be a boy, and they was they was to be a boy, and they was they was to be a boy, and they was the

With an angry exclamation Bud

care, "With an angry exclamation Bud turned away was turned away t

his face so that she might not see how deeply she had hurt him.

"But you are young yet, and your life is all before you, and you must repent and begin all over again. While the lamp of life holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return. You must pray for strength, so you won't be tempted to be dishonest again, and you really should apologize to young Mr. Steadman. Mrs. Johnston says his face is very sore. Bud looked up quickly sam, and that, I wish and smaled him action of that. I wish a wish and and and wicked. Mrs. Burrell was shocked utterly. "My dear boy," she said, "I am afraid your heart is very bad and wicked. Mr. Burrell thought you were soundly converted, too, but you seem to be really rebellious against God, who is kinder and better than any earthly parent. This is a matter for earnest and agonizing prayer."

Bud stood up and looked at her

prayer."

Bud stood up and looked at her with eyes that flamed with ancer. Unfortunately Bud, like Martha, was entirely lacking in humour: otherwise his heart would have been saved up prayers," he completely out of the bud control himself.

Somethies in the best, that there is the second of the

your prayers." he said, when he could control himself.
Somethine in the boy's face truch-off Mrs. Burrell's heart with pity. "Perhaps to the property of the p and then she went to her own room and prayed; and it was an earnest and prayed; and it was an exrnest and agonizing prayer, too: thouch very different from the prayer she had in mind when she spoke to Bud, for the burden of it all was this, that God would in some way overrule all her mistakes for good, and not let be boy suffer because of any world of hers.

She continued to plead until her heart found peace in the thought that has comforted so many of us in our sore need, that perhaps when He sees

heart found peace in the thought that has comforted so many of us in our sore need, that perhaps when He sees the fully, crooked lines we are drawing, the Great Surveyor will, in Hismercy, put in for us, here and there, the correction lines.

When Bud drove home that nich his thoughts were far too bitter and the control of the control

(To be continued)



100

our

you

e."

of ked

aid.

ght but ous

bets is

was her-

ved

he uchshe ome-ow."

e. e. oing as

was con-cood. al of evil fully.

ough

Bud.

that e all t let word

that sees draw-His there,

night or for of in-ntains met stand

nd he

care

now never

leave drew Bud apidly e very f Bud ned to

Burrell with with entant at she

nwise. night te, for

stabled. to the bags hat he went chang-

**************** The Upward Look Beesessissessessessess Growing Christlike

And again He said, Whereunto shall I liken the kingdom of God? It is like leaven, which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened.—St. Luke 13 20-21

13 30-21

The ty-ine Christian becomes more like Chriss day by day, week by week, month by month, year by year. The transformation may often be slow, so slow that we may not realize it, but it should be none the less sure. We may not be able to say that we are better men or women to-day than the process westerday or tay joint out the





ONE DYEFORALL KINDS OF GOOD

CLEAN and SIMPLE to Use.

OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

Capable Scotch, English and Irish maids; also Danish girls. Parties arriving twice a month.

Apply now. The Guild, 71 Drum-mond Street, Montreal, 47 Pembroke St., Toronto, or 227 Bank St., Ottawa

Any little girl can do the churning with MAXWELL'S Favorite Churn. If makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted.

The roller bearings—and hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child.

All stass from 16 to 30 gallons. Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's "Champion" Washer. aber. Gampica"
rid Maxwell & Sons,
St. Mary's, Oat.

character of the change that we feel share taken place within us. But, each year it should be possible for us to point out in all humbleness and thankfulness definite victories over self that have been won for Christ, which is that when a young lady says about the competence of the

30df t to Him and raised us to higher levels of meal. Christian experience. The true of meal. Christian life is the overcoming life. St. Luke Unless we are triumphing over sin in our life there is something lacking in are. The Christian experience. When we have definitely taken only one result. It is that so beautities the control of will commence working in our hearts and lives, purifying, refining, enno-bling them in just the same manner that the leaven transforms the bread. Just as the bread without the leaven would be flat and tasteless, so we should be able to see that our lives without Christ would be blank and featureless.

without Christ would be blank and featureless.

There is only one way in which Christ can work in our lives: We must surrender them to Him and invite Him constantly and continually to take the direction of them. We mist pray to Him in faith for those the control of the contro put our trust more and more in Him. This means victory. The earnest reading of God's word and persistent, humble prayer will unfailingly enable humbie prayer will unfailingly enable us to conquer our sins, and as we persevere we soon rejoice to see that things which used to prove stumbling blocks have lost their power to influence us. Thus we are enabled to see how God is working in us and we experience the joy that can be obtained in no other way than from the consciousness that God is using the comsciousness that God is using the compactions of the constitution mon experiences of each and every day to transform us into better and more Christlike men and women.— 1. H. N.

Laugh and the World Laughs with You

Laugh and the world laughs with you; Weep and you weep alone; For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,

But has trouble enough of its own. Sing, and the hills will answer, Sigh, it is lost on the air; The echoes bound to a joyrul sound,

But shirk from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you; Grieve, and they turn and go; They want full measure of all your

pleasure, But they do not need your woe

Be glad and your friends are many; Be sad and you lose them all; There are none to decline your nec-tar'd wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

reast, and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by;
Succeed and give, and it helps you

Mrs. J. C. Wilson, Middlesez Co.,
"Why is it Ont:
"Why is it Ont:
"Why is it to Ont:
"Why is it to Ont:
"Why is it to Ont:
"Why is it of Ont on the One of O



Interested Young Poultry Women

The small daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thorne, Norfolk Co., Ont., may be here seen caring for the poultry on the home farm. How many interests the country child has that are denied our city counsis

and all sorts of labor-saving devices. With the equipment now generally to be obtained, and a young man and a young woman educated along the lines

be obtained, and a young man and a young woman educated along the lines of scientific agriculture and home economics, can a better laboratory for life's work be found than a farm?" The foregoing article, taken from an excellent article of social life in farming communities, in an American farm journal, states more clearly than I can the situation as its. The last censure report of rival Optario there are more males than females and that in all of our large cities the reverse is the case. Our young women prefer the life in the city to life on the farm. Many young ladies whom I know say that they will not marry farmers, not because of the young men themselves, but simply because they would be doomed to a life in the country.

The solution of this problem, as I see it, is more social life in our country sections. We all craws incourse with our feel of the course of the country of the proposed of the course of the country.

Our mothers and grandfabers had more social life than we do. Their

city boarding houses.
Our mothers and grandfathers had more social life than we do. Their quilting parties, logging bees, pluching bees and barn raisings, brought them together frequently, and they were free to enjoy themselves. Now, if we wish for any social intercourse it is almost necessary to go into the neighboring town or village.

Why general we of consistent and the second of the sec

neighboring town or village. Why cannot we organize rural improvement societies, debating societies, social work societies, or any kind of societies that will bring us together and make rural life more enjoyable. Such intercourse would do maintain maintain oung women would not bave such objections to marrying farmers. But no man can help you die.

there is room in the halls of pleasure
For a large and lordly train,
But one by one we must all file on
Through the narrow asie of pain.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Breathe freely and fully; the more
you expand your chest the less you
will contract colds.

Go South

Farm Land \$10 an acre

Sir! an acre up character to the court of th LIVE STOCK, POULTRY AND DAIRYING business pays big, and is conducted at smaller cost than in other sections of the country. Luxunant pasturage and green fields the whole year round make this possible.

ALFALFA GROWS abundantly in nearly all parts of the Southeast. Many acres produce 4 to 6 tons, selling locally from \$14 per ton up. APPLES, FRUIT, TRUCK AND COTTON are other big paying crops. Apple orchards net \$100 to \$500 an acre, and truck gardening \$200 up.

CLIMATE UNSURPASSED—Every day in the year one can work in his fields. These long ecasons allow raining two and three crops from the same soil each year.

Subscription to "Southern Field" and booklets on States of Va., N. & S. Car., Ga., Fla., Ala., Miss., Tenn., and Ky. enn. and M. V. RICHARDS,

and Grow Rich

Farm Help **Domestic Servants** Can be had on application to the

Salvation Army

Immigration and Colonization Dept. Head Office, 22 Albert St., Toronto, Ont. Our men have given satisfaction. We bring out the best class of men and take care in the placing of them.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE AND PULLMAN SLEEPERS

Between TORONTO and PORCUPINE

NORTHBOUND-First train leaves Toron-to 8.30 p.m. Dec. 2nd, arriving South Porcupine 4.20 p.m. following afternoon.

SOUTHBOUND-First train leaves South Porcupine 12.30 p.m., Dec. 3rd, arriving Toronto 7.30 a.m. following morning.

The Attractive Route to

WINNIPEG AND WESTERN CANADA

IS VIA GRAND TRUNK AND CHICAGO

Steamship tickets on sale via all lines.

Make your reservations early. Full particulars from Grand Trunk Agents.

WIPE YOUR FEET

Grab's Foot Scraper



THE HOME OF TRUE ECO



WOMEN'S WAISTS of good qual-VOMEN'S WAISTS of good quality crisp white lawn. A very pretty style. Diamond shape neck edged with very fine lace insertion, three pin tucks on each side of front, also down back. Sizes 32 to 42.

Z. S. 1

WOMEN'S SKIRTS of good wearing, basket weave cheviot, splen-did style, seven gores with four rows of stitching around bottom, rows of stitching around bottom, inverted pleat in back. Colors, black and navy. Sizes, waist 22 to 28, length 37 to 42 inches. Wonderful value. \$1.59

8 9 8

he regular price of this suit is \$10.00 and it cannot be duplicat-ed elsewhere for less. The maed elsewhere for less. The ma-teriais are serviceable English tweeds, firmly woven and will give excellent wear and satis-faction. Colors, dark grey, olive and brown mixed grounds. Cut in the latest three button, single breasted sack style, lined with a fine mohair lining and interlined with shrunk canvas and hair cloth, carefully tailored. Sizes Our special \$7 95 24 to 42.





We pay transportation charges on all merchandise to any part of Canada. All goods are sold subject to our binding guarantee of "Satisfaction or Money Refunded." This announcement will interest mail order buyers throughout the entire country.

OUR

SPRING AND SUMMER CATALOGUE 1912

will shortly be ready for mailing. Write to-day for your free copy. Greater values, better assortments, more inducements than ever.







Heavy ! Waterproof Boots, in Black or Tan, Goodyeas soles, sizes 54 Gordyear welt 83.89

Calf J. S. 2-Boys' Bex Boots, heavy soles, solid throughout, sixes 1 to 5. Price 82.25 to 6. Special Price 82.40

button and lace bouts, plain toe, short vamp and high Cuban heel, sizes 21/2

MAIL S ORDER DEPT.

MONTREAL

Caste

ROOS

The egg of commerce that is just an egg Takes chances in a basket on the floor—

adjacent to the mackere! keer.

At other times behind the cellar door.

GOOD EGGS

The egg elected to be known as good Is kept remoter from fortuitous Is kept re

By having its containing basket stood Above the floor upon a cracker box. FRESH EGGS

Fresh eggs upon the counter may be seen

In pasteboard boxes standing in a row. With small partitions fitted in be-

tween. And warranted put up by Ho and

NEW LAID

Beneath a cover specially designed To please the purchaser's artistic

To prease eye,
Each in its own compartment cotton
lined,
The new laids in their costlier cas-

STRICTLIES

The strictlies all beneath the showease glass

Repose within a bed by fingers deft Arranged with wisps of fragrant hay or grass To represent the nests they lately

left. DE LUXE

But wait till at no very distant day Cold storage skill an egg de luxe prepares, Kept in the fireproof safe in its own

tray
And by the carat priced to millionaires.

-Brooklyn Life neeccecccccccccccaaaaaaa

THE COOK'S CORNER

22222222222222222222222

Take one cup of butter, two cups of molasses, four eggs, two table-spoonfuls of allspice, two teaspoonfuls of good baking powder, one cup of milk, three cups of flour.

ONTERS ON TOAST

milk, three cups of HOMF.

Wipo sufficient oysters to closely
cover slices of buttered toast, season
with butter, pepper and salt, and
bake in a hot oven until the edges of
the oysters curl. Prepare a rich bream
sauce, pour over the dish and serve very hot.

OYSTER RABEBIT

Oysters, two eggs, two teaspoons of butter, one-half pound of grated mild cheese. Remove the hard muscles from the oysters. Parboil a cupful state own liquor and drain. Melt from the dysers. Faron a color in their own liquor and drain. Melt the butter and cheese, and as the cheese melts add the dyster liquor, the seasoning and the eggs, slightly beaten. When the mixture becomes amouth add the dysters and serve at

OBANGE CUSTARD

Ingredients—I Seville orange, 4 es
white sugar, yolks of 4 eggs, 1 pt of
boiling cream, preserved orange, the
rind of haif the orange tendient of the control of the control
for your to it be juice of the orange
and the sugar with yolks of the eggs
Then pour in gradually the boiling
cream. Continue beating until cold
Pour into custard cups and stand in a
dish of hot water. Allow them to
stand until they are set, then take
them out and garnish with some preserved orange on the top and serve.

Fel Natur

Mrs. We . our he

chicks. call Our implen rato f nothin except nest b ground

nature earth

Gillesp her povery so attenti poultry in win by thi -Photo of inc

Afte nest. is well trustin day si nest c other of egg night We

are p

soft n wheat as we dust b One

young much our fl proper about We nest f

peeps early are th warm poultr

17

bo

150

oft

ely

and of

am

mee at

Boi ten-rery

nge gge

Natural Incubation and Brooding

Mrs. J. R. Westlake, Carleton Co.,

Mrs. J. R. Westtare, Carteson Co.,
Ont.
We are said to be lucky in getting our hens to set and to stay with the game until they have a nice broad of chicks. It is not luck. We prefer to

chicks. It is not luck. We prefer to call it good management.

Our hens are set in a room off the implement shed, where they are separate from the other fowls and have nothing else to occupy their attention except the hatching of eggs. The nest boxes are set directly on the ground. This is getting next to nature, which is as it should be. The earth is slightly hollowed out, a couple



Real Friends and True

The illustration shows Mrs. Robt, T. Gillespie of Durham Co. Ont., amongst her poultry, with which she has been very euccessful. Plenty of feed, regular statention, fresh air and cleanliness in the poultry house are the secrets of success in winter egg production as worked out by this lady. -Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

of inches of straw packed in over the soil and then a couple of china eggs are placed in the nest.

TESTING THE HEN
After dark Mrs. Hen is quietly re-After dark Mrs. Hen is quietly removed from the hn house to the new neet. If she stays on all next day, all is well, but we would not yet think of trusting her with the eggs. The next day she should go off for feed, and whether or not she goes back to her nest determines whether she or some other hen shall hatch out the setting of eggs. If she goes back to her next all right, we give her the eggs that night after dark. Think of feeding soft much on setting hen. A mixture of ground oats and cracked wheat in a small hopper is kept near as well as water, lots of grit and a dust bath.

INSECT FOWDEM FOR LIGE

INSECT POWDER FOR LICE INSECT POWDER FOR LICE
One of the greatest enemies of
young chickens is lice. We can do
much to prevent their entrance into
our flock by giving the setting hen
proper care. Both nest and hen
should be dusted with insect powder
before starting to set, and along

should be dusted with insect powder list of the proper stating to set, and along about the 15th day we dust again. We allow the hen to stay on the nest for 36 hours after we hear the peeps of the first chicken. If it is early in the year the hen and chickens are thing senored to a light fairly poultry houses not being a proper place for young chickens. At first we feed bread crumbs, and follow this living if you do your part.

up in two or three days with oatmeal and cracked wheat. Of course grit, water and green feed are all supplied to the chickens.

water and green feed are all supplied to the chickens. Southers to the chickens. Southers to the chickens when, for some reason or other, the hatches have not been large, at the end of a week we place one hen in charge of two broods and get the other hen back to laying as soon, as possible. When the weather permits we like to get hen and chickens out on the get hen and chickens out on the get hen and chickens out of the get hen and chickens out of the get hen and chickens out of the growth than under the artificial conditions inside. Our plan is to have an "A" shaped coop, wherein the hen is confined, but the chickens may wander around at will.

With dry feed and a plentiful supply of grit the chickens are in a position to go ahead and make such a rapid growth that in a comparatively short time we may take the hen away and leave the youngsters to work out their own salvation.

their own salvation.

Some Uses of the Egg

Some Uses of the Leg Eggs are commonly thought of as an article of food, containing a large percentage of easily digestible nate-rial, and their use for food purposes is so universal that it may occasion some surprise to learn of some of the many other uses to which they may be put, as set forth in the following, clipped from Poultry News: An egg added to the morning cup of coffee makes, a good tonic

coffee makes a good tonic.

The moist skin of an egg relieves a

boil or burn. egg will dislodge and wash down fish bones, etc., caught in the throat.

throat.

An egg in warm milk relieves hoarseness and induces sleep.

To mend broken china, use a cement made by stirring plaster of paris into the white of an egg.

Crushed ogg shells and soap clean hardwood floors quicker than soap slone. Also glass, tin and crockery. An egg well beaten and added to a tumbler of milk well sweetened is ex-cellent for feeble, aged persons who can take little nourishment.

can take little nourisament.

The white of a raw egg is the most satisfactory of pastes. Paper put over tumblers of jam and jelly will hold very securely and be air-tight if dipped in the white of an egg. To prevent the juice of fruit soaking into the bottom pie crust, wash the crust over with a beaten egg.

crust over with a beaten egg.

A partly beaten raw egg taken at
one swallow is healing to an inflamed
stomach and intestines, and will relieve the feeling of distress. Four
eggs taken in 24 hours will form the
best kind of nourishment as well as
medicine for the patient.

Shrinkage in Weight of Eggs

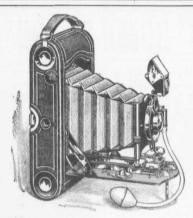
There is considerable shrinkage in the weight of eggs as they become stale. When laid, the air space in the end of the egg is scarcely visible, but as evaporation sets in the con-tents of the shell shrink and the

space increases.

Edward Brown, F.L.S., the leading poultry expert in Great Britain, has had observations made on the evaporation of eggs. These were made during cool weather, yet they show that out of 120 eggs one egg contents disappeared in six days, two in 13 days, three in 21 days, four in 29 days, five in 38 days, at in 47 days and sevan in 60 days.

The news in our chicken house are.

The pens in our chicken house are 12 by 15 feet with 25 hens in the pen. This gives each hen 36 square inches of floor space. More hens in the room



There's a profit side as well as a pleasure side in the use of a

KODAK

ON THE FARM

Pictures of stock that you have to sell, pictures showing the development of animals at a certain age, of crops at a certain stage of growth, of buildings, and of ditches and fences and roads—all these can be used to advantage in systematizing and making your farm profitable.

Pictures of your family and friends, pictures of the places you visit and the things you and your family are interested in-these will add to the pleasure of home life for all the household.

And you can make such pictures.

The operation of a Kodak requires no technical knowledge. The little book that accompanies each camera tells how to take the pictures, how to develop the negatives and how to make the prints, all in a simple way that the beginner can easily understand. And by the Kodak system there's no dark-room for any part of the work.

Ask your dealer or write us for illustrated Kodak catalogue-free by mail

CANADIAN KODAK CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

FARM DAIRYING A New Book by Laura Rose
Price only \$1.35 postpaid. Order through
Book Dept. FARM AND DAIRY. Peterboro. Ord.

FARM AND DAIRY. Peterboro, Ont.



And many other prizes according to the Simple Com-ditions of the Contest (which will be sent).

This is a chance for elever persons to win Cash and other Prizes with t. Count the Xs and Ts in the Square, and write the number of each th t neathy on a piece of paper or post card and mail to us, and we will write t, delling you all about it. You may win a valuable prize. Try at once. SPEARMINT GUM & PREMIUM CO., Montreal, P.Q.

"If Wishes were Horses Then Beggars might Ride"



people wish they had some pocket money. Others take advantage of their opportunities and earn some.

Here is your opportunity to carn as much as \$30.00 or more.

During the past few years hundreds of our people have won valuable premiums and cash commissions through iums and cash commissions through showing FARM AND DAIRY to their friends and neighbours and getting them

to subscribe to this paper. We want you to see one of your neighbors or one of your friends right away and get him to take Farm and Dairy this year.

We will pay you \$30 cash if you will get us 50 new subscribers to Farm and Dairy each at \$1 a year.

We will pay you \$15 cash if you get s 25 new subscribers each at only \$1

a year.

Why not take a few days off right now and help us introduce Farm and bairy amongst your friends and neighbors? You will do them a right good ourn by bringing Farm and Dairy to their notice. And you will make good

pay.
We will give you a very liberal cash commission on each new subscriber you get should you not be able to get the 25. Therefore you cannot lose.

Now is your slack time. your opportunity, start in right away to get new subscribers for us.

To Break Broody Hens

Mrs. E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N.S. In the case of hens that have been laying for a period signs of broodiness laying for a period signs of troodiness indicate that exhausted nature do-mands a rest, and it should be given. It is not always desirable to put eggs under the broody hens and allow them to bring off a brood of chickens. It is therefore necessary to break up the fever, at the same time giving hen a rest.

When a hen first becomes broody, it



Just Ready for the Oven

This illustration from a photo supplied by Mr. A. G. Gilbert, Ottawa, shows how a well-finished bird should look when dressed, trussed and ready for the pan.

better to let her sit for a few days and then break her up. This will give the hen a rest and allow her to recuperate, besides making it much more easy to break up the broody fit than if taken in hand when the syn toms first appear. After remaining on the nest two or three days the hen After remaining may then be confined in an airy coop or pen, large enough to admit of exercise but free from anything from which she can make a nest. Feed lightly and give plenty of water.

IN THE "COOLER"

A small coop with a slat bottom through which the air can circulate makes a good jail for the broody hen. A sitting hen must feel the sensation of warmth under her body when she is on the nest, else ahe will soon give up the work. When confined in a coop such as mentioned, the coop to be raised a few inches from the

ground allowing the air to circulate freely, the hen will speedily discover that it is impossible to impart warmth to anything and the sitting fever will soon ahato

soon abate.

Confinement for a few days is as good treatment as any, and if given food and water, when released, the hen will be ready to commence laying again in a short time. If allowed to occupy nests as long as they are disposed they will often sit for weeks, and may not lay again for several months, thereby becoming a source of loss instead of profit.

Three Essentials of a Farm Home

Three trains are essential to the country home. It must be a shelter, it must have a good woman for the wife and mother and it must have a firestile. The farm home is the little republic where the child learns its republic where the child learns its how the country of the child learns its how plenty one. The home must have plenty one fire and ventilation.

Too often in the farm home the woman is the wife, mother, cook, maid and laundress. The conserva-tion of the woman in the farm home maid and lauddress. The conserva-tion of the woman in the farm home is one of the big things we must keep ever in mind. The place isn't home ever in mind. The place isn't home without the pure, good woman in it. It is pretty hard to call a flat home with the place of the place where you can plant things and watch them grow—where you can have children and watch them grow. The country home must have children and watch them grow. children.

Remember that the child has rights in the home. First of these is the right to be well born. I married my wife because I loved her and also because I knew I would be proud of her children. Then the child has a right to skeep in the open air, to clean wholesome food, to laugh and play, to share the labors of the house and to share the labors of the house and a rest well carned. The little and a rest well carned. The little farm home is the only spot on earth where all these things can be assembled. CHILDREN'S RIGHT

Don't experiment with sleeping porches. Just move your bed out there and stay there. Have a large screened porch on the north side of the house, for there in summer most of the work will be done. Have low ceilings and easy stairs for the sake of the wife and mother.

THE SOUL OF THE HOME The fireside is not only the soul of The fireside is not only the soul of the farm home, but it affords almost perfect ventilation. More than any-thing else the fireside will hold the boy or girl to the farm. The highest ideals of morality come from the fire-side. Love grows, character grows, and disgust and loathing of evil develop around the family fireside. A little music supplied by the children, the best books, a few good papers and magazines, not too many, and the child will lose his desire to run off to the city.—Jos. E. Wing, before the National Country Life Congress.

Still a Drake

A city dweller, a lawyer by the way,

A chy weener, a nawer oy ne way, bought some Indian Runner ducks. His wife and her father were out in the yard looking at them.

"How can you tell a drake from a duck?" asked the lady of her father.

"The drake has a curled feather in his sail" the ald contilerant and the sail of t

"The drake ""

I'le drake ""

I'le drake ""

"Lord-a-merey!" anid she. "Suppose he should lose his feather?"

"Well," said her father, after thinking of the matter for a minute, "he would still be a drake."

High living develops a low vitality and strong drink makes weak men. Cleanliness is next to godliness, but it takes some people a long time to get next.

********** The Sewing Room

Patterns is cents each. Order by number and sise. If for children, give age; for adults, give bust mea-sure for waists, and waist measure for skirts. Address all orders to the Pattern Department.

********** BLOUSE WITH FRONT CLOSING, 7270 This pattern is out in sizes for a 35, 58, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.

The blonse with sailor collar and laced at the front is a new and attractive one, especially with ive one, especially adapted to girls and small worsen.

small worden.
For the 16 year
size will be required
25-8 yards of material 27, 15-8 yards 36,
13-6 yards 44 inches
wide with 1-2 yard
18 inches wide for the chemisette.

This pattern is cut in sizes for misses 14, 16 and 15 of 14, 16 and years of age.

FOUR-GORED SKIRT WITH TWO-PIECE LOWER SECTION, 7261 Skirts that are



er edge is 21-4 yards

made with over-lapped portions are the newest. This one is dismade upper and er sections front and s but with a er sections at front and sides, but with a full length gore at the back.

For the medium size the skirt will require 41-4 yards 27 or 36, 31-4 yards 44 or 52 anelies wide: width of skirtat

This pattern is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waist measure. CHILD'S POINTED YOKE DRESS, 7285 WITH LONG OR SHORT SLEEVES, WIT OR WITHOUT STANDING COLLAR



The simple lit The simple lit-tle frock that falls in straight lines below the yoke is the best liked for tiny for Thi: children. This one can be fin-ished with tucks above the hem or without the tucks just as liked, and it can be left plain or trimmed

For the 2 year size will be re-quired 23-8 yards of materi at 27, 21.8 yards 36, 11.2 yards 44 inches wide with 1 yard of edging to trim as shown in the front view, 3.8 yard 18 inches wide to make as shown in the back view.

This pattern is out in sizes for children of 6 months, 1, 2 and 4 years.





The work apron that perfectly covers the gown is the practical one. is a model that is comfortably full be low the square yoke and it can be made with or without sleeves.

For the medium size will be required 55-8 yards of mate rial 27, 4 yards 36 inches wide with 1-3 yard 27 inches wide for the trimming.

This pattern is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure-

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO Note.—This is an excellent opportu-ty for you to make talent money for our church, Sunday school or Young ople's Guild. **EVERY WOMAN SHOULD READ** awrence Laboratory of Provincial Government Analyst.

MONTREAL, 22nd February, 1909. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have drawn by my own hand ten samples of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co's EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from four lots of about 150 barrels each and six lots of about 450 bags each. I have

analyzed same and find them uniformly to contain 99-99/100 to 100 per cent of pure cane sugar, with no impurities whatever.

(Signed) MILTON L. HERSEY, M. Sc. L.L.D. The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited MONTREAL.



Februa

AB. M. Me

A rural portuni ith farm I am of o ne of the resting

Having be in all far farm pape

eir prob The mu reside, raser Ri estmins farm indu ing and p POUL The por

dit is due Governme whole this indus sent out to any loc ers' Instit Por formed. Mr. Terry Brown, of of Langley try associ Mr. honor to b

is the effic

ness on the

to be, for

the minist

minist

benefits re Our clin Columbia in poultry coast front poul housing of balanced t all our when provinces. most pop Barred Ro Rhode Island nearly ranean ar any o

d you than breed factor in s is not a b but it is good retu spent on i more atter



70,480

992

7270 a 54, e. with and ont is tract-sially and

year uired nate-is 36, nohes yard for

s cut nisses d 18

IECE

t are

me-the re-yards 3 1-4 er 53 wide: irt at

2, 24

7285
WITH
LR
e litthat
aight
the best
tiny
h i s
fintucks
hem

it can in or

year e re-23-8 ateri-nches m as d 18 the

ldren

pron eov-Here at is

yoke made thout

diun

uired mate

h 1-3

wide s out 4, 36,

inch

A B. C. Parson on Poultry J. M. McDiarmid, New Westminster Dist., B.C.

A rural congregation gives good opportunities of coming into contact with farmers in their daily work, and with farmers in their daily work, and am of opinion that a country mini-ser should be an expert in at least one of the many-sided and deeply in-teresting departments of farm work. Having been brought up on a farm, I am able to take an intelligent interest in all farm work, and as I have for years taken and read one or more sarm papers. I do not feel like an out-sider when our farmers are discussing their problems. their problems.

their problems.

The municipality of Langley, where I reside, is on the south side of the Fraser River, east of the city of New Westminster. The chief phases of farm industry in this section of British Columbia are dairying, fruit-growing and poultry raising.

ing and poultry raising.

FOULTRY PROGRESSING IN B.C.

The poultry industry is making rapid progress in many parts of British Columbia. Much of the credit is due to the government for its bulp and encouragement. Mr. Jerry, Government Poultry Expert, gives his whole time to the promotion of this industry, and other experts are the collection of the columbia of the

that Poultry Associations can be formed.

Through the efforts of Mr. Jull and Mr. Terry, of Victoria, and Mr. J. Brown, of Montreal, the poultrymen of Langley met and organized a poultry association, of which I have the honor to be president, and Rev. W. R. George, the English Church minister, is the efficient secretary. This willings to the contract secretary. This willings what help they can be secretary to be formed to be found to be secretary. The world was the contract of the contract the ministry, and it is only fair that the ministry should do something for benefits received.
AN IDEAL CLIMATE

Our climate in most parts of British Columbia makes it east for us to excell in poultry raising. The mildness of the coast climate makes the open front poultry house the most suitable, giving us an advantage in the cost of the coast climate makes the open front poultry house the most suitable, giving us an advantage in the cost of the cost

be found.

If any one asks me, "Which is the best breed?" my answer is "The breed you like best," for strain, more than breed and care, is the important factor in successful poultry raising. It is not a business that will run itself, but it is a business that will give good returns for the care and time spent on it, and farmers ought to pay more attention to it than the majority of them do.

Cooperative Egg Circles

(Continued from page 6)
Gradually the merchants, to whom
these eggs are sold, are recognizing
the superior merits of the supplies
coming from the Circles. Thought the
prices received in the beginning of prices received in the beginning of the season were comparatively poor, the average for the aix spring and summer months (the period of high production) indicates an advanced price paid for the Circle teggs of from the distribution of the price paid for the Circle teggs of from the eggs marketed by these Circles is feed or from expoure.

two and a half to three cents a dozen.
From September to date of writing, and the difference has been gradually increasing, and has been from five to 15 cts. higher than the most of these farmers would have received had there been no Circles. In the case of one Circle, the price went as high as 22 cts. a dozen, which price is unprecedented in that district.

The increase of great satisfaction to us, and complete to any order to any order to any order to any order to the disease. The thrifty, well cared for chick, the price was a superior to the complete the disease. The increase of the complete the disease parasites, etc., than The increase of the complete the disease.

The thrifty, well cared for chick, kept comfortable and growing, makes a better bird all the way along, cost less money and worry, and is less subject to disease, parasites, etc., than one whose vitality is low for lack of ford or form exposure.

"Here is my Letter to You. It is **Worth One Thousand Dollars**"

DEAR PRIEND:
If you're going to buy a horse, you look at his feet. But if you buy a building, his feet. But if You buy a A horse you look at the ROOF last. A horse DEAR FRIEND: isn't worth more than his feet, and a building isn't better than its roof.

I want you to roof right. I want you to get the right stuff from me at the right price. I want to make your roof a good deal better than your building, because then you liget everything out of the buildthen you nger everything out of the building that it can give in sheller, protection and proper storage. The right roof does more than anything else for any building.

My Oshawa Shingles have taken 50 years of my thought and time and invention. bard work. I tried to make a perfect shingling I worked for years to get just the right kind of I worked for years to get just the right kind of metal to last longest. I worked to get the easiest and best lockjoint that ice couldn't pry open. I worked and estimated hard to get a roof neither too heavy nor too light. I worked for a menner no neavy nor no ngm. I worked for a time-proof shingling. I have got it for you.

When you use this Oshawa Shingle of mine It will last 100 years. what do you get? First, you get a shingle so what do you get? First, you get a sningle so, good to-day, that it gives perfect service. It suits any building. It meets every kind of need for a roof at low cost and with long services. vice. Second, you pay a moderate price. This is because many buyers unite on using my Oshawa Steel Shingle. The Canadian Government Bernier Arctic Expedition used my shingle against Arctic ice and blizzards. The North-

West Mounted Police use it, another Government proposition, against Arctic snow on permanent construction. The West Indies uses it against terrific heat and rain. You find it in Japan because it stands earthquakes. My Oshawa roofing is on

quakes. My Ushawa rooming is on the farms of South Africa. Here is ONE roof. the narius of contin Africa. Here is UNE roof that is perfect in every climate in the world from America to Transfer Would and the world. that is perfect in every climate in the world from Arctics to Tropics. World sales are my reward for high quality. Third, you have a ward for high quality. reward for high quanty. Third, you have a roof that is easy to lay and lay right. You can lay it and lock it yourself. It will not leak

can lay it and lock it yourself. It will not leak
nor burn. It is lightning proof.
But I want you to proy into every detail of my
proposition for the top to the control of the control of

Send for the book of mine now, to my nearest send for the book of mine now, to my nearest send to be send to b

service from your enquiry. Yours truly, (Sgd.)

The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited, of Oshawa Established

HALIDAX ST. JOHN GUEREC MONTREAL OFTAWA TORONTO LONDON CHATEAU STRUCK ST Address our nearest warehouse.

We want agents in some section



The Elastic Cultivator

On any Cultivator when the front and rear teeth are fastened to the same section or tooth frame the back teeth are bound to cultivate deeper than the front one, or perhaps the front row of teeth do not enter the ground at all. On the Peter Hamilton the sections or tooth frame are divided into rows, and each row of teeth swing or move independent of the others. What is the result? Even cultivation on every square inch of field and better crops. This is only one of our exclusive good points. Ask our

The Peter Hamilton Co., Limited Peterborough, Ont.

Feeding For Winter Eggs

Seth Jones. Kings Co. N.B.
Successful feeding for winter gg
production is the biggest poultry
problem to-day. It is engaging the
most attention. More varying results are obtained than in any other
branch of poultry keeping. There must attention of the in any other and the state of the s

in late fall and winter, just by intelli-gent management. Early pullets can be most depended upon. Have them hatch out, if they are the large American varieties, by April 15; not later. Allow them free range and good food so that they will into big, strong the flock by Aug-the cockerds agreement 10 to 15 have the cockerds agreement 10 to 15 have the milles, a winter quarters, but not the pullets in winter quarters, but not closely confined to their pens. Such a change would be too sudden. Have new green stuff growing in their runs. Have the house clean and built on

the fresh-air plan.

From now on the food is the most important factor. Make a dry mash with three parts wheat bran. one part with three parts wheat bran. one part middlings, one part corn meal and one part beef scraps. This mash should be fed for the first month. The second month feed only two parts The second month feed only two parts of wheat bran to one part each of the middlings, corn meal and meat scrap, and add either one part gluten meal or one part ground oats. The above mash is to be fed in hoppers and kept before the pullets all the time. Care about meal that the time. Care about many the medical part of the period of the

You may get a spurt of eggs for time by such feeding, but you we cause the pullets to moult, and more eggs will be obtained un and no spring. grain feed should all be fed in

The grain feed should all be fed in deep litter, to give the pullets exercise. Exercise spells eggs. Feed early in the morning one quart of food white oats and wheat to each 25 fowls. A three o'clock feed two quarts of eracked eorn and wheat or eats. Feed the grain feed according to the appetites of the birds. Do not let the old 'bugbear' of over feeding and over fat disturb you. A lean hen lays few eggs. When a hen gets only and over fat disturb you. A lean hen lays few eggs. When a hen gets only enough food to keep her own wants supplied she will never lay. It is the surplus that goes to the eggs. Hens to lay well must have all they will eat. A hen fed in this way will never over eat. Hens that lay four or five eggs

other essentials to winter egg production are clean, fresh water (thirsty hens never lay well), grit, shells and charcoal. Plenty of green food is nens never lay weil; grit, shells and charcoal. Plenty of green food is most important, such as sprouted oats, cabbage, turnips, clover, alfalfa, mangels, etc. Above all, see that every one of your fowls are free of lice. Lice have been the undoing of many.

Pure charcoal, or the charred wood Pure charcoal, or the charred wood from the stove, when fresh, is an excellent aid in arresting bowel complaints, and is both simple and harmless. Where the hens have not had a variety, parched grain, nearly burnt, affords an agreeable change and serves nearly the same purposes as charcoal. Oats, corn. When the complete have been propally hens when bran, they have been regularly food will greatly aid in arresting diarrhoea, or other bowel disorders.

Money in Broilers and Day Old Mr. Pentland in conversation with an editor of Farm and Dairy said: Chicks

Two specialties in poultry production not usually practiced have been adopted with great success by Mr. Kenneth Pentland, Peterboro Co., Ont. Mr. Pentland has been in the Ont. Mr. Pentland has been in the poultry business just two years, but he is already starting to make things "go." Last spring he hatched out over 2,000 chickens. A good part of these were marketed as broilers and day old chicks. Speaking of broilers,

editor of Varm and Dairy said:
"We can sell our broilers at 13
weeks of age at 55 to 40 ets. a pound.
We consider that there is more money
in broilers at this price than in carrying chickens, the price than in carrying chickens. The
market for our broilers is found in
the large either, where are the wealthy
people who will pay almost any price
to get apring chickens.

"There is a good bit of expense in of 198.

connection with raising broilers in the line of warm buildings, fuel and care. Some poultry men have trouble in getting a satisfactory percentage of hatch as early in the spring as in necessary, in January and the early part of February. We have not lad this trouble. We have two make bitch for each pen and one is let in wh the breeding flock every other d.y. This insures high fertility early in the season. Last year from our 250 incubators, we had an average h of 198. We sold eggs for hate

The Traders Bank of Canada

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting was held at noon on Tuesday, the 23rd of January, 1912.

Zord of January, 1912.

The following Directors and others were present, namely: C. S. Wilcox, C. Rapley, Jno. M. Farthings, E. E. Newman, S. L. Cork, Jno. Pool, W. J. Sheppard, J. B. Todhope, Colin D. McLeod, Stuart Strathy, Geo. Watson, Jan. Linton, F. W. Bain, James Burnside, Jr., F. J. Winlow, R. H. Harvey, H. W. Bodman, Geo. Le Riche, E. Galley, A. Pow, H. S. Strathy, J. A. M. Alley, J. R. Strathy, Geo. Mair, W. G. Turnbull, J. K. Niven, Arch. Filshie, H. R. Playtner, Andrew Semple, James Young, H. G. Horton, Julius A. Halbhaus, J. S. Williamson, James E. Baille, Jno. Smith, M.R. Haywood, Walter C. Lewis, A. M. Scott, F. A. Vale, H. W. Barker, M. Garvin, J. P. Hodgins, C. D. Warren E. Dickinson, Geo. E. Webb, J. A. Laitd, Josiah Taylor, A. B. Ord, N. Booker, J. E. Overholt.

Mr. C. D. Warren, the President, having staken the chair, the General Manager, Mr. Stuart Strathy, was requested to act as Secretary of the Meeting.

On motion, Messrs. E. Galley and J. K. Niven were appointed Scrutineers.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were taken as read.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting their Twenty-seventh Annual Report, and balance sheet of the affairs of the Bank, as of the 30th December, 1911, together with Profit and Loss Account, showing the result of the operations of the Bank for the year which ended that day. The net profits of the Bank, after making full prevision for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to \$400,183,78, being 13.80% on the paid-up capital of the Bank, which has been applied as follows The net profits for the twelve months, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and re-

serving accrued interest, amount to	\$601,133.75 158,434.75
	\$754,568.57
Dividend No. 61, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum Dividend No. 62, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum	87,090.0
Dividend No. 63, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum Transferred to Rest Account	
Written off Bank Furniture	15,000.0
Transferred to Officers' Guarantee Fund	5,000.0
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss, new account	181,208.5

You will observe that \$200,000 has been added to Rest Account. The Rest Account is now \$2,500,000, or abore 58% of the subscribed and paid-up capital of the Bank.

The business of the Bank continues to given most satisfactorily, as the comparative statement submitted shows. The deposits during the year have increased \$4,100,800,200, and the circulation has increased \$683,500.

The Head Office and all the Branches have been exterfully inspected during the year, and a full report of each office brought in review before your Directors, and in addition to these inspections, a Committee of the Director, other than the officers, and promptsed in addition to these inspections, a Committee of the Director, other than the officers, and porposed of Mr. H. S. Strathy, was appointed to examine and appraise all the securities held at the Head Office, which the did, and reported to the Board that they are as represented to it.

The increase in Bank premises is parly accounted to report to the property immediately exact of the Head Office Building, which was acquired at a reasonable figure, a portion of which will be used for the purposes of the Bank. This purchase will be of great advantage in protecting the lighting of the east side of the Head Office Building. Your Bank premises now comprise 48 separate buildings.

The Directors have much pleasure in testifying to the good work performed by the Staff during the perish under review.

onder review.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
All of which is respectfully submitted,
The General Manager read the General Statement of the Bank, as of the 30th of December, 1911, as follows:

COMPARATIVE GENERAL STATEMENT 30th December, 1911. LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid up Rest Account Dividend No. 63, payable 2nd January Former Dividends unpaid Interest accrued on Deposit Receipts Balance of Profits carried forward	2,500,000 87,090 984	00 00 52	\$ 7,126,594 79		\$4,354,500 2,300,000 87,090 602 4,351 153,434	00 00 52 85	6,899,979
Notes of the Bank in circulation Deposits bearing interest, in- cluding interest accrued to date	2,500,000 87,090 984 2,811 181,208 \$4,373,676	00	\$ 1,120,004 TO	\$29,077,697 7,000,137	\$3,790,080 36,077,834 318,848	59	4,000,010
Deposits made by Banks in United States Balance due to other Banks in Canada Balance due to London Agents	612,943 14,974 322,001	46 51 41	45,301,232 63		20,786 45,208	14	40,252,757 1
			52,427,827 42				\$ 47,152,736 8

at in m "The c there give water. The

Februa

very thr come st rice and a lways ha

Gold and ominion mand

Balance d Dominion curities Railway a Stocks Call and other S

Bills disc

tes dis provide ans to Deposit w curity al Est Mortgage Bank pres

TORONT The (ved pr

Bank from sion, he a Mr. E port, and ors to on m
The I
a By-law
The c
The c
duly elect
(Guelph),
J. B. Tuc

J. R. St The Fo 1886

1910 Trade

that in many cases hatched 12 healthy thickens out of the 13 ergs.

"The chickens are removed from the incubators to the brooders and sate," "The chickens are removed from the incubators to the brooders and sate," "The chickens are removed from the incubators to the brooders and sate," "In experiment the property of the property of

STUART STRATHY

bandry that he has yet tried. We sell our chickens," said he "at 12 cents each. This is a flat rate, there being no reduction even if taken by hundreds. Of course the chickens are pure Lred or we could not get this price. We intend to advertise this price. We intend to advertise this branch of our work extensively this

branch of our work extensively this spring.

"We find that there is a good mar-ket for day old chicks. Many people do not want to bother with the set-ting hens, they do not raise enough poultry to make an incubator worth while and they are pleased to be able to buy pure bred chickens when a day old for a price that yields us a good profit."

Ducks are very timid and it is not well to go round them at night with a lantern

The Secret Of Raising Chicks is to have

e proper feed. Professor Graham, of Guelph, will tell you that it is easy to hatch chickens. The trouble is to success fully raise them after they are hatched.

Canuck Chick Feed will raise your chicks. It is a complete grain feed for young chicks up to eight weeks old. Brings them through the early stages of life in prime condi-tion, producing a healthy and rapid drowth.

(Packed in 25-lb., 50-lb. and 100-lb. bags)

Canuck Scratching Feed will make your hens tay well. It will grow your chickens. It is a well balanced mixture of hulled oats, wheat, barley, cracked corn, kaffir corn millett and sunflower seeds.

This is the recognized standard grain feed, made from the best of re-cleaned

Send for descriptive pamphlet of all our quality Poultry Feeds and Special Stock Feeds. It's Free. Ask for our prices for feeds laid down at your nearest station.

Chisholm Milling Co. Ltd. Foot Jarvis Street

TORONTO, ONTARIO NEWVERMIFUGE

The best and other worms in horses to best and other worms in horses (Guaranteed by the Farmers Horse Emedy Con and the state of the st

armers' Horse Remedy Co., Dept. A.S. 592 - 7th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK cele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto. Ont.

Mr. Farmer, Listen!



ASSETS old and Silver Coin current \$ 541,680 67 lominion Government De-mand Notes 5,439,670 00 \$ 487,750 57 3,843,353 00 \$5,981,350 67 \$4,331,103 57 2,517,278 41 2,020,936 82 291,070 56 588 396 59 1,385,380 74 1,154,912 70 561,569 37 552,316 37 curities Railway and other Bonds, Debentures, and 1,445,605 24 Stocks 1,815,894 44 Call and Short Loans on Stocks, Bonds and 1,723,515 35 301,284 21 200,000 00 \$14,865,346 71 \$11,731,370 74 \$34,592,917 84 \$32,810,351 82 Notes discounted overdue (estimated loss provided for ... Loans to other Banks, secured Loans to other Banks, secured Deposit with Dominion Government for security of general Bank Note Circulation Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises) ... Morrgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank 199,121 74 133 05 7,250 77 197,395 35 167,374 13 2 884 15 24,950 00 24,500 00 2,093,332 22 2,307,501 71 Bank furniture, safes, ec. 237,596 87 240,439 41 37,562,480 71 35,421,366 15 \$52,427,827 42 \$47,152,736 39

STUART STRATHY.

The General Manager having read the statement and made explanatory remarks thereon, referred to the improved profits, which were \$76,92.36 more than the year before. He also called attention to the growth of the lank from its inception, which may be seen from the comparative statement appended to this report. In conclusion, the statement appended to the statement of the work of the statement of the work of the statement, upon which a general shareholders wished for further information regarding any of the items of the statement, upon which a general shareholders wished for further information regarding any of the items of the statement, upon which a general shareholders wished for further information regarding any of the items of the statement, upon which a general shareholders wished for further information regarding any of the items of the statement, upon which a general shareholders wished for the statement of the work of the formation of the statement of the work of the Bank was carried out from the work of the miniors to the work of the General Manager.

On motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, the report was unanimously adopted. The By-Jaw governing the number of Directors was amended, increasing the number from several specific planar of the proceeded with, and the Scrutineers reported the following gentlement of the process of the proceeded with, and the Scrutineers reported the following gentlement of the proceeded with and the Scrutineers reported the following gentlement of the proceeded with and the Scrutineers reported the following gentlement of the proceeded with and the Scrutineers reported the following gentlement of the proceeded with and the Scrutineers reported the following gentlement of the proceeded with and the Scrutineers reported the following gentlement of the proceeded with and the Scrutineers reported the following gentlement of the proceeded with and the Scrutineers reported the following gentlement of the proceeded with and the Scrutineers repor

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

The Following Comparative Statement will show the Progress of the Bank from the Incentic

1980			from its if	ception:			Dividends paid	(G
Ason					Loans, including	Total s	since incorpora-	ed
May 31st.	Capital.	Rest.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Call Loans.	Assets.	tion of Bank.	gu
1886	\$ 340,000		\$ 271,000	\$ 578,000	\$ 971,000	\$ 1,208,000	\$ 24,236.78	bo
1887	496,000	\$ 10,000	405,000	930,000	1,519,000	1,910,000	29,078,30	we
1888	502,000	15,000	400,000	921,000	1,473,000	1,955,000	30,365.08	en
1889	525,000	15.000	479,000	1,445,000	2.084.000	2,543,000	31,492.59	me
1890	543,000	20.000	488,000	1,474,000	2,266,000	2,645,000	32,713,31	wr
1891	600,000	35,000	467.000	2.000,000	2,642.000	3,143,000	35,891,26	fre
1892	604,000	55,000	523,000	2,567,000	3,217,000	4.055,000	36,354,00	ste
1893	607.000	75.000	600,000	3,224,000	3,856,000	4,765,000	36,444.00	or
1894	607,000	85,000	535,000	3,375,000	4,078,000	5,000,000	36,447.70	de
1896	608,000	85.000	600.000	3,681,000	4,425,000	5,597,000	37,316.38	Fe
1897	700,000	85,000	632,000	3,987,000	4,767,000	6,140,000	42,000.00	**
1898	700,000	40,000	676,000	4,235,000	4,552,000	5,887,000	42,000.00	_
1899	700,000	50.000	698,000	4,930,000	5,136,000	6,825,000		C
1900	700,000	70,000	681,000	5,661,000	6,057,000	7,638,000	45,829,62	01
1001	1,000,000	150,000	987,000	6,528,000	7,426,000	9,177,000	61,106.21	-1
1902	1,344,000	250,000	1,192,000	7,672,000	7,654,000	10,846.000	79,838.31	_
1903	1,350,000	350,000	1,338,000	8,890,000	8,800,000	12,295,000	81,829.28	Г
1904	1,500,000	450,000	1,439,000	10,882,000	11,097,000	14,760,000	113,837,17	
1905	2,000,000	700,000	1,869,000	13,311,000	14,591,000	18.573,000		١.
1906	2,997,000	1,100,000	2,111,000	15,810,000	18.019.000	22,330,000		п
1907	3,000,000	1,250,000	2,310.000	20,491,000	22,935,000	27,973,000	268,967.25	
Dec. 31, 1907	4,322,000	1,900,000	2,924.000	23,728,000	26,609,000	33,000,000		
(7 months)	4,352,000							Ι.
1908	4,353,000	2,000,000	3,081,000	23,373.000	26.337.000	33.720,000		В
1909	4,354,500	2.000,000	2,600,000	25,385.000	25,431.000	34.859.000	304,699.50	D
1910	4,354,500	*2,302,443	3,060,079	29.813,000	29.605.000	39,963.000	315.671.48	13
1911	4,354,500	*2,453,434	3,790,080	36,077,000	34.537.000	47,152,000	348,360.00	1
Including	undivided pro	*2,681,208	4,373,675	40,590,000	36,816,000	52,427,000	348,360.00	I '
	Bank of Canad	nts.			The second second			13
THE THEOLO	Dank of Canal	38.					40 000 000 01	

Toronto, 23rd January, 1912,

\$3,080,355.21 STUART STRATHY, General Manager.

not had the birds in with er day, y in the 250 egg to hatching la

y, the

912.

s in the

uble in tage of g as is not lad

s, E. E. lley, A lie, Jno. C. D was re

sheet o result of k, which 01.133.7 58,434.7

54,568.50

87,090.00 87,090.00 87,090.00 00,000.0 15,000.0 5,000.00 5,000.00 81,208.57 54,568.57 or about

of each Directors, lcox, and nich the ed at the d for the

d shows

resident ollows:

e period

899,979

252,757 11 152,736 8

The Engine YOU Can Run Easiest



STICKNEY Gasoline Engine Always ready to run—something that can t be said of all engines. Write for Free book.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LTD.
Wisnipeg TORONTO Calgary

Barley is first-class. bushels to the acre.

in most sections is not fit for seed this year. My 20 acres of O.A.C. No. 21 It averaged 47 e. If good seed and

the best in barley appeals to you, write me at once for prices Satisfaction, or your money back.— H. R. NIXON, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

How to Completely Cure the ailments of farm stock is farm stock is

to 1 d in Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser. A 96 page book, indexed, free. Write us for it and learn Fistula and



Poll Evil Even cases considered

Even cases considered hopeless can be promptly cured, with very little trouble, by using Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure.

FLEMING BROS., a Chemists, 83 Church St., Toronto. 10

Protection Against Skunks

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N.S.
Skunks and weasels are serious enemies of the poultry men in this section, and unless the poultry house is well constructed against their entrance they are always a great cause

The diagram herewith will give an idea of the style of protection that I and some of my neighbors have adopted in combating these vermin. The floor is of cement, two or three inches



thick, lying on the top of gravel.
Under the wall the cement extends
down to a depth of 18 inches to two
feet. This prevents skunks or weasels from burrowing under and getting in-to the poultry house at night.

Bad Advice for Beginners

Bad Advice for Beginners
Editor, Farm and Dairy.—One of
the great lessons that beginners in
poultry keeping need to learn it
is absolute to be a second of the
it is absolute and learn something
about the business before a large
plant is put up. Around Toronto I
know of many poultry farmers who
made the big mistake of starting out
large and they lost hundreds of dolare before they finally found out in
to run a pout the first plant of the
to run a pout proper in the second of
the second of the second of the
to run a pout proper in the
to run a pout proper in the
to run a pout proper in second of the
to run a pout proper in second of the
to run a pout proper in second of the
to run a pout proper in second of the
to run a pout proper in second of the
to run a pout proper in second of the
to run a pout proper in second of the
to run a pout proper in second of the
to run a pout proper in second of the
to run a pout proper in the
to run a pout p

Here is a sample taken I from the columns of one of Toronto's most influential papers:

"It is marging is no little followed in the environment of the term of the curable just now

Now a person thoroughly believing in the politics of that paper and knowing nothing about poultry keep-ing would be liable to take that paraing would be liable to take that para-graph for gospel truth when, as a matter of fact. it is miles from the truth in the picture it paints of easy profits from poultry. Such results are possible only to the experienced poultryman.

poultryman.

Another mistake that some of us have made, and this includes myself, is that after having had great success with a flock of 15 or 20 birds and making profits of 82 a bird, we her birds we would make with the world with the birds we would make counting the butter of looking after the small flock which receives many attentions or the which receives many attentions or the table scraps they get from the house. This is, I believe, the reason why many of my friends who have embarked in poultry keeping on an extensive scale have been disappointed in the



Easily made, very Convenient

A coop that confines the hen mother but allows free range to the chickens will be found convenient when the brooding is done by the natural method. Such a coop can be made by any handy man.

results. We must start small, learnresults. We must start small, learning the business as we go, figure on moderate profits and then, if profits are large, we will be agreeably surprised.—J. W. Smith. York Co., Ont.

The Dust Bath

In every poultry-house there should be a dust-bath, where the hens may get rid of lice. Poultry-lice breathe through pores in their sides, and fine pe a dust-bath, where the hens may get rid of lice. Poultry-lice breather through pores in their sides, and fine dust fills these pores and sufficates the vermin. Road-dust, hard-coal ashes, or dry dirt of any kind, will accomplish the purpose. Wood ashes, if damp, may stain the fostbern the summary of th

which induces exercise. The bens will not use the bath reely unless the air is warm, for the variety to the control of the box may be put on the window-sill, and the other supported on less, with a canopy of denim or duck, open on one side and toward the window. This will confine the heat, and make the temperature of the house. The canopy should slant down from the canopy should slant down from the upper part of the window. The canopy should slant down from the canopy should be controlled to the health and happiness of the health and happiness of the health and happiness of the hort. The hent that is comfortable is the one that makes money for her owner.

To Prevent Egg Eating How can I prevent hens from eath their eggs?—J. A. S., Northumberland Co

Ont. Hens that are properly fed will seldom acquire the habit of esting their own eggs. When plenty of gir and lime is supplied in addition to liberal grain rations, the only method by which the hens will learn to eggs is by finding one broken in the nest or elsewhere. Where the nest nest or elsewhere. Where the hest are dark, the habit is seldom acqui-ed. The best methods, therefore, fo stopping the eating of eggs are pro-

stopping the eating of eggs are preventative one.

Where the hashit has become we established in the flock, two or threeges might be blown and the slab filled with a mixture of Cayenne per and mustard. One dose of his generally enough for the hardiest egg eaters.

I am pleased to say that I have a ceived my pure bred Berkshire an which you sent me as a premium fe securing six new yearly subscriptors through Mr. Joshus Lawrence of 0s ford Centre, Ont. She is a little dandy.—Jos. Goodrich, Middlesex &

Buff Orpingtons

At East York and Toronto Pouls Shows my birds won cups for best colle-tion, over 75 entries at each show. Col-erels \$5.00 each.

rels \$5.00 each. Eggs, \$5.00 and \$3.00 per 15. Incubator Eggs, \$6.00 per 100 W. G. RENNIE, ELLESMERE, 0y. (Agineourt Station.)

Barred Plymouth Rock

When you buy eggs from me you me consider there are ten years of care breeding of the best blood in Canada the back of them. F. H. Lummis, Swastika Rand

WYEBRIDGE, ONTARIO



CONCRETE SIL
Any size with the Londee
justable Silo Curbs. See
Catalog. We manufacts
complete line of Concrete
chinery. Tell us your rements. LONDON Cone
Machinery Co'y. Limi.
Dopt. B. London. OsLargest Manufactures.
Concrete Machinery is
Canada CONCRETE

Write for my prices before se Ernest Howell, St. George, 0

COVERNMENT STANDARD SEE FOR SALE ALL HOME GROWN

ALL HOME GROWN

Alfalfa \$11.00, Red Clover \$14.00. Ms
\$11.00, Timothy \$9.00, O.A.C., 21 Ball
\$13.10, Pean \$1.40, Oats several bags extra; Cotton ExSector Subtraction of Cotton ExCotton Cotton Cotton

CALEDONIA MILLING CO. LII

CALEDONIA, ONT.

SEED OATS

If you can sell good clean Oats that test 35 lbs. or more, send 4 lb, sami State quantity and we shall submit best offer, f.o.b. your nearest statl and supply bags.

GEO. KEITH & SON 124 King Street E.

Desirable Farm for Sal Destrable Farm for 3 to nores, 2% miles from Wait acres gravel and send, balance clas Soil well adapted for fruit growin acres, sugar bush, plenty of agring Churches, school and cheese factor venient. Good buildings, telephonections and E.F.D. Reasons full health. For further packlonism or apply on the permises to the property of th JOSEPH KELLER, WATFORD, ONT., - LAMBION CO.

YOU GET ALL THE CREAM

from your milk only when your separator runs freely and smoothly. This depends as much upon the oil you use to lubricate the separator as upon the separator itselt.

HAND SEPARATOR OIL

is the one oil you can depend upon to keep your separator in the best running condition.

Standard Hand Separator Oil feeds freely into the closest bearings. It also has just the consistency or "body" needed to reduce friction between the delicately balanced parts to the lowest possible point.



Standard Hand Separator Oil never gums, never rusts, never corrodes. Your separator will pay better and last longer if you use it.

Ask your dealer for Standard Hand Separator Oil. One gallon cans





Feb Do

constru the gro struct i the ben few mi the ma benefit 6. Re the lice

age the Reali 'enende tario di ing to c of the effort w Maste

la, On Overs Secre n. Ar

Rock. Assist uelph, Ceres homas. omas. Lady Lary T Execu

St Delega Th W was ronto Grain in se memb

tions telegrain as fo Br Your stand We a tion Grain

Master, known t Ontario, ter will the order The r

ad beet

the nur

Mr. G

period f hand, in was \$314 In his Burte vote mers

rough nation wed f have liation sidera The ne 1912.

ing

fed wi

y of gr

y method n to eat en in the

m acquir ome or thre

enne per se of the

I have : shire some mium for scriptions co of On

a litt

ons

best coll how. Co

IERE. OV

Rock

r. 13....1 pr. 13...1

ka Rand

SILO

E SILe
ne Londen
arbs. Send
ne Londen
anufactu
Concrete
s your reg
DN Cone
y'y . Lim
ndon. On
nfactuter
achinery i
ada

eorge. Or RD SEE

814.00. Ale C. 21 Bar al kinds s ate 8c es u on arriv

CO., LT

ATS to that wi

SON SON RONTO. 0

or Sale

LAMBTON CO

RIO

(D

Dominion Grange Meeting? (Continued from page 8)

construction of public highways on the ground that it is intended to con-struct main highways for the benefit of the automobilist rather than for

the benefit of the farmers whose driving is confined to the roads within a few miles of their homes, and thus he many would be taxed for the benefit of the few.

benefit of the few.

6. Recommending an increase in the license fee for high power automobiles because of the greater damage they do the roads.

Realizing that the success of the independent farmers' movement in Ontario during the next few years is going to depend largely upon the calibre of the men who are at its head, an effort was made to secure the best possible officers. The result is as foliations.

Master-Henry Glendinning, Man-

la, Ont.
Overseer—W. C. Good, Brantford,
Secretary-treasurer—J. J. Morrin, Arthur.
Lecturer—S. C. Smale, Oakdale,
Chaplain—W. F. W. Fisher, Bur-

Steward-John Newman, Crystal

Assistant Steward—Wm. McCrae. uelph, Ont. Ceres—Miss Hattie Robinson, St. Pomona—Miss Eva Wardell, St.

Flora-Miss A. McMaster, Palmer-

ton.

Lady Assistant Steward — Miss
Mary Thompson, Newbridge.

Executive Committee—N. E. Burton. St. Thomas: J. G. Lethbridge,
Alliance: E. C. Drury, Crown Hill.

Delegate to Canadian Council of
Agriculture—E. C. Drury.

The Fight Will Proceed

While the Dominion Grange While the Dominion Grange was in annual session in To-route last week the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was in session in Brandon. The members of the two organiza-tions exchanged greetings. The clegram received from the Grain Growers' Association was as follows:

Brain drown Man. Jan. 24.

Brandon Man. Jan.

Mr. Glendinning, the newly elected Master, is so well and favorably known to the farmers in all parts of Ontario, that his appointment as Mas-ter will prove a source of strength to the order

The report of the secretary treasurer and of the auditors showed that a considerable number of new granges had been organised during the year, the number of subordinate granges pow being larger than at any previous properties of the second of the second

was mentioned, it being stated that combines, mergers and trusts have the people at heir mercy, and that they are able to fix prices both to the producer and to the consumer. The advisability of cooperating with the Trades and Labor Council in an effort to bring about an improvement was seen to be compared to the compared to the compared to the compared to the cooperation of the cooperation in Agriculture," was given by Mr. Geo. Keene, of Brantford, the honorary general secretary of the Cooperative Union of



W. C. Good, Overseer Dominion Grange

as the granting of suffrage to women. Mention was made of the Farmers' Bank and for the need of action on the part of the government that will make the savings deposited in banks absolutely safe.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

RECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S REPORT
Referring to the vote on recipro-city, the members of the executive
committee stated that the chief cause
of its rejection was the united opposi-tion of the special interests, aided by
the prejudices and passions skilfully
aroused by the same. The interests
were united in defence of their privileges which they feared might be endangered. On the other hand, many
farmers allowed their action to be
a proposed to be a second of the contract of

ly have benefited every legitimate in-terest in the country.

The committee further stated:

"Our agricultural population is in only a semi-conscious condition re-garding the mode of operation that is being used to accomplish the purposes of the monied interests. The preven-tion and cure rests in our being able to harness and direct the latent power of this great bulk of the electorate."

the farmers in all parts of harmons and direct the latent power will prove a source of strength to border. The report of the secretary - treative and of the anditors showed that considerable number of new granges considerable number of new granges has number of selecting the number of several provides and the secretary - treative and of the anditors showed that these reforms are making one being larger than at any previous seried for years. The balance on and, in spite of heavy expenditures, as \$314.35.

MASTER'S ADDRESS
In his annual address, Master N. Burton claimed that the result of law to the provides of the provides and the provides of the provides and th

COOPERATION PROGRESSIANS

An address of great impartance, entitled "Cooperation in Agriculture,"
was given by Mr. Go. Keone, of
Brantford, the honorary general secretary of the Cooperative Union of
Canada. Mr. Keene has had wide experience in connection with the great
cooperative societies of Great Britain.
He gave a most encouraging report
of the progress cooperation is making
in Canada, especially among laboring
in Canada, especially among laboring
in Canada, especially among laboring
the gave reports. In this connection
the gave reports. In the connection
the gave reports. In the connection
the gave reports of the connection
the gave reports of the connection
with astonishing success.
A cooperative society at Guelph, or.

\$12,987 on a share capital of \$6,040. Mr. Keene's address was full of encouragement to farmers to ecoperate more and to profit not only by them own mistakes, as made in the past, but by the success of other organizations. Fuller reference to this address will be given later.

dress will be given later.

The spirit of the members of the Grange was shown repeatedly during the discussions by the fighting speeches that were made. The speakers practically unanimously unanimously unanimously and seemed to expect that in view of the great success that is attending the farmers' movement in the west a great advance may be expected before long in the same movement is. On. men in the cities. In this connection large and a lower state of a lower s

LOOK! What A Saving!!

sell fence as to make it.

We have decided therefore to take Farm and Dairy readers into our confidence and sell them our Superior of Wire) direct, without agents' profits or commissions.

For a short time we will sell-

LONDON FENCE Direct From Us to You Wire Fence only 30 Cents

All Number 9 High Grade Coiled Wire

and we will pay the freight to any steam railway station in Old Ontario south of North lay. The fence here offered is our No. 10—49—22; has 10 wires 49 inches high, 22 inch stays.

All No. 9 Wire. Terms—Cash with order.
For other styles of fence, gates and fence naterial write for our complete list.

LONDON, ONTARIO. LONDON, ONTARIO

FREIGHT PAID. Order Now and Avoid The Rush Kindly clip out this ad. and send with reply



TIS EASY TO BUY the wonderful Gilson "Goes Like Sixty" of wonderful, simple, durable, dependable, cheapest running, easiest to the control of the control of

GILSON MFG. CC., Ltd., 101 York Street, Guelph, Ontario, Canada. ***************

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. Re card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six menths, or \$ insertices a during twelve months.

CLYDESDALES, Imp. Stallions and Fil-lies. Fresh Importations always on hand. Every mare guaranteed in foal. —J. & J. Semple, Milverton, Ont., and Luverne, Minn., U.S.A.

CLYDESDALES—Home of Aome. (imp.) Holsteins—Home of King Payne Segis Clothilde, nearest 7 dams 27 lbs. butter per week, and Broken Weish Ponies.— R. M. Holtby, G.T.E., & P.O., Manches-ter, Ont., Myrsks, G.F.E.

FOR TAMWORTH SWINE-Write John W. Todd. Corinth, Ont., R.F.D. No. 1.

CLYDESDALES, Imp. Stallions and PliCLYDESDALES, Imp. Stallions and PliLYDESDALES, Imp. Stallions and

HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS—All ages, also S.C.W. Leghorus. Young stock for sale at any time.—J McKenzie. Willow-dale, Ontario.

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

Fe

Bull est da days. oew in of but 10; da calf w days c

David 3 Y

MART

\$7

May E 2 year Tester marke

FER

For by Ko closely sired Also, Janua old, by FIERI Bell

Su

Bull dividu June : whose record For FRAN

Ly

BROV

LA

E. F.

AVOR

We out of Johan son of tiac F

Also

Add

H.

Clyde

WE ARE OFFERING

For Quick Sale, a First-class Dairy Farm in Oxford County CLOSE TO WOODSTOCK

Being 150 acres of choice land in good stae of cultivation. Buildings splendid.
Dwelling has hot water heating and lighted with gas. A large milk route in connection if desired. Proprietor going west.
We have also a large list of farms of all
sizes. Send for Pamphlet. Apply to Buildings splendid.

ORMSBY & CLAPP

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

Cerrespondence Invited PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
BAY YIEW.—Our winter butter factories with the property of the property

steamer at Halifax, which kept cheese from being heated in transit. This was greatly appreciated by the dairymen and shippers, and we trust it will be continued in future. The price of black foxes has now got up to from \$7,000 to \$3,000 a pair. Many new for farms have been started the last few months. A conservative estimate of the value of black foxes in facts and the continue of the continue o dollars. Still the boom keeps up, and most of next spring's error of young foxes are sold in advance at big prices. Some contraction of the prices. Some contraction of the property of the pr

NOVA SCOTIA

NOVA SCOTI A.S.

NOVA SCOTI A.S.

TRURO, Jan. 5.—The final enrollment in the short course at the Nova scotine in the short course at the Nova Scotine in the short course at the Nova Scotine in the International Control of I

OHEREC

MISSISQUOI (CO., QUE.

PRELIGHBSURG, Jan. 15.—Since the
New Year we have had a full measure of
cold weather to make up for
cold weather to make up for
the property of the property of the cold
than been accompanied by high winds,
which caused considerable damage which
have been accompanied by high winds,
which caused considerable damage which
meadows and pastures will be bedly winter-killed owing to the light covering of
snow. Hundreds of tons of hay are being
pressed and shipped. The average paid
to the farmers is 89 a ton in the move,
the buyer doing all the work in connecquite a change from the conditions prevaling here three years ago, when hundreds of tons were shipped in here from
other districts at prious ranging from \$10
to \$16.—O. A. W. ONTARIO MISSISQUOI CO., QUE.

ONTARIO

BRITANNIA BAY, Jan. 17.—We have had beavy snowfalls lately, and it has been very cold, going as low as 32 degrees below zero. Nearly all hay is sold and pressed. Western buyers have shipped it pressed. Western buyers have shipped it waw, Hay is reported at \$15; oats, 50; eggs, 60c; butter, 50c to 50c; pork, 7c for light and 9c for heavy. Beef has gone as high as 8c for fronts and 91-3c for hinds. A recent Institute meeting held at South March was very satisfactory, there being large audiences at both afternoon and Splendid addresses evening meetings. were heard.—J. A. D.

were hear4.—J.A.D.

GHAPMAN, Jan. 32.—We have been having the most severe winter weather we have over hand to reduce the large the most severe winter weather we have over hand. Fortunately, fuel is plentful and the roads in rair condition. The local supply of fodder is sufficient, and some is being shipped out. Loose hay sells at \$13; potatoes, \$1.00 a bag. There is some agridation at pressuit to specialize as some agridation at pressuit to specialize and so insure a better price by being able to sneply any quantity of one variety. to supply any quantity of one variety. -

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT. WICKLOW, Jan. 18.—Stock is wintering well, although hay is scarce and a high

price. There is no scarcity of water. When will farmers learn to look out for their own interests? A few days ago I was approached by a machine agent, who has price was approached by a machine agent, who has price was high. He answered by seying that all manufacturers have put up prices about eight per cent since the voic of the country went against reciprosity—E. B. H. W. LELIMOTON CO. ONY

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

E. B. H. WELLINGTON CO., ONT.

ELORA, Jan. 22.—The constant cold weather of the past week has had the water of the past week has had the constant of the past week has been described by the past water of the pas

GREY CO., ONT.

RAYENNA, Jan. 25.—We are having very stormy weather. The roads were divided so hold; last week that there was scarcely any traffic. Our faithful mail carrier is to be pitied these dars, we the accrete it is in. Prices are better for beef cattle. Quite a number were shipped has Wednesday from Thornbury station. Our Christmas market was good. Turkrow that the control of the contro

WALKERFON, Jan 29.—Up to Jan les we had little or no snow, but since the the weather has been cold and storm; with a good deal of snow. Quite a number of farmers are buying grain for sec. to fee: barley, 55c to 50c; beas, \$1 to \$1.00 to

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

APPIN. Jan. 16.—Like the rest of the province, our section has been feeling the extreme cold. Succeeding the open we extreme the province of the section of the province of the production of milk eggs and mest. The cold has been to extreme to expect best results from feel ing, though the quantity of feed ow sumed has very much increased what is our cheapest grain or much supplement? our cheapest grain or meal supplement a

WENTWORTH CO., ONT.

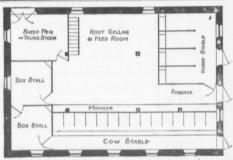
WENTWORTH CO. ONT.

KIRKWALL, Jan. 18.—The past is weeks have been very cold, the thermenter going as low as 28 degrees below the control of the cold of the cold

COCHRANE, Jan. 18.-During the past COUNTANE, Jan. 18.—During the partial of days there has been an unusually our soul of severe weather, unprecedented this northland, with snowfall of five this northland with snowfall of five the saids for the cultivation of table we table at the Experimental Farm at Mer tieth this year. Prices—Potatoes, fit sack; butter, 60: fresh ergs, 30: nm milk, 121-20 a quart.—E. 20.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B.C. NEW WISTMINSTER DIST. B.C.
LANGLEY, Jan. 13.—Our first poulir show in the municipality was held a Murrayville on December 12.4, 1911, and was a grand success Five hundred bit-wers high quality. The Wyandottes were good but few in number, the biggest emb being in the Golden variety. Barri Rocks. Orphystons. Ancomas and Whi-and Brown Leghorus deserve special ne-tion. The largest entry was in While Ist horne, and to this bed also were in the show.—O. M. McD.



One of the modern barn plans prepared by our Builders' Service Dept.

Above is shown one of the modern barn plans prepared by our "Builders' Service Dept." Others are shown in a portfolio that will be mailed to you on receipt of the coupon attached to this ad, properly

If you will tell us the size of the barn you expect to build, and the number of cattle you want to house, our Board of Advisers, consisting of ten of the best barn builders and contractors in the Dominion, will co-operate with you to plan a building exactly suited to your own particular requirements.

This service is offered to you FREE of charge. It's our

50 5

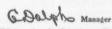
×

50

× 0

way of showing our appreciation of the generous and hearty support the farmers and builders of Canada have given our products, particularly Preston Safe-Lock Shingles.

Preston Safe-Lock Shingles merit the tremendous demand they enjoy to-day, for they afford guaranteed protection against lightning. They keep out the rain, snow, moisture, wind and fire, too. They cost nothing for up-keep, as they never need painting or repairs. Our latest edition of "Truth About Roofing" booklet tells all about them. We'll send a copy along with the Portfolio of Barn Plans. You want the Portfolio, that's certain, if you intend to build. So send the coupon by first weil Address it to



Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited Branch Office and Factory, Montreal, Que. Preston, Ont.

¢	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	20	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	
	an	i pi	lan	8 0	f in	teri	or.	I	int	end	bu	Pla	ng :	a b	arn.				ft. b	y			ft		
					na		100	ing			-sa	ding	, a.	ny	Dui	ldir	g	tnis	ye	arı		re	s or		
		P. O	Ad	ldre	58		******		*****			,,,,,,,,,				oup	ty	F	arn	1 a	nd	Di	airy		

912.

water.
out for s ago I ent, who old him by sayput up the vote crocity.—

nt cold had the ll kinds. steadily, Beef is for fu-hand is a are %6 them at and not no ower will

ewer will ent is to tend to jure the be better spoil the

having
ads were
here was
iful mail
s, yet he
day that
beef catpped last
ion. Our

Turkey Turkey 0e to 12 e Collins price for about the

Jan. 1st dince then I stormy. e a num-for stock Oats, 45: as, \$1 to tatoes, \$1 \$6: hogs. \$12. Most

dder for

st of the eeling the open wes a been to of milk.
been too
from feed
feed cond what is
plement to

past two e thermo-rees below s are bad filled with

armers an are being Feed is

are best Feed in the able to all spring ittle wood eed of all heat, 92: 65e: bran-sased pork

the pas sually long

edented of five

to be set table vegem at Mostoce, \$2 s 380; ner

IA

r., B.C.

ret poultr

s held at 1911, and adred birth

were of a flottes were great entry. Barrel

and Whiz pecial mer White Les went the he best pa

HOLSTEINS

Ball calf, born Feb. 2, whose four near-ast dams average 27 lbs. of butter in 7 cow in Ganada of her age to make 80 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Bull calf born Jan. 10, dam. daughter of dam of number 1 days of 16,90 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also two-year-old stock bull.

David Caughell, Yarmouth Centre, Ont.

3 YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

One sired by Sir Sadie Cornucopia Clothilde, whose 3 nearest dams' records average 38-38 bs. butter in 7 days. Others sired by Ormsby Calamity Lad all from choice dams.

MARTIN McDOWELL, Oxford Centre, Ont.

\$75 BUYS A YOUNG BULL, fit for service, sired by Inka Sylva Beets Posch, sire of May Echo Sylva, that sold for \$1000 at 2 years. This bull is out of an Officially Tested Daughter of Count Gerben. Evenly

marked and straight as a string.

Long Distance Phone

B. B. MALLORY. FRANKFORD. ONT.



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed
stere res FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS
Holstein Friesian Asso., Box 148. Battleboro Vt,

FERNDALE STOCK FARM Clydesdale Horses and Holstein Cattle Urguesdale Morses and Holstein Cattie
For sale—Four Bulls, 10 months old, got
by Korndyke King Schillard, who is
closely related to Fontiac Korndyke, who
Also, 20 Grade Ows, due to freehen in
January; 15 Grade Heifers, rising 2 years
old, bred to freehen in March and AprilFIERHELLER BROS., MT. ELGIN, ONT.
Bell TPhone.

Sunnyside Holsteins

Bull born Feb. 23rd, 1911, extra fine in-dividual of perfect type. Another born June 12, sired by Tidy Abbekerk Mercena, whose seven nearest female relatives have records averaging 27,19 pounds. For sale cheap to early buyer.

FRANK M. JOHNSTON. BOSTON, ONT.

Lyndale Holsteins

Offers two, young bulls born September, 1910, one of them from a tested daughter of Brightest Canary and sired by a son of a 20.35 lb. yearling daughter of Henger-veld De Kol.

BROWN BROS., - - LYN, ONT

LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM

Will offer at public suction, at their Barns near Bronte, Holstein-Frieslan Cattle and Clydesdale Marcs. Sale will take place some time in March, date to be advertised some time in Marcus, description in the later.
Send in your name and have catalogue forwarded you when ready.
Watch for later advertisements.
E. F. OSLER BRONTE, ONT.

AVONDALE FARM HOLSTEINS

Arthur C. Hardy, Prop.

We offer bull calves, all ages, and all out of tested dams. One is a son of Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi, being a granson on of Oolantha Johanna Lad and Pon-tiac Korndyke, and from a 25 lb. three-year-old dam. Also HORN DORSET SHEEP and YORK.

Address all correspondence to

H. LORNE LOGAN, Manager Brockville, Ont.

BREEDERS!
ONE INCH: SPACE
Same size as this will cost you Same size as this will cost you only 98 cents in Farm and Dairy. It costs money to keep your surplus stock this winter. Sell it through advertising.

Send Your Advertisement To-Day FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, January 29th.—Wholemale dealers are showing extreme caution
in the booking of orders from country
firms. Orders have been coming to hand
in good volume, but too much credit is
being asked. It is not expected that
western business will be coming in in
Western business will be coming in in
your country. The production of the wheal has been gotten out of the
to \$1.00 has per productions and \$1.00 has been gotten out of the
\$1.00 has per productions and \$1.00 has been gotten out of the
\$1.00 has per productions and \$1.00 has been gotten out of the
\$1.00 has per productions and \$1.00 has been gotten out of the
\$1.00 has per productions and \$1.00 has been gotten out of the
\$1.00 has per productions and \$

arease, increased volume until more of country.

The proposal of the United States Government to take the duty off of potatoes until the new crop is on the market is the most interesting news feature. Such a move it is anticipated would put the a move it is anticipated on the most off the move in a move it is an anticipated on the ground market has been strong this past week. Wheat has remained etessly at a high level. Coarse moving the move is a move in the move in

WHEAT

WHEAT
Prices have continued steady at last
week's quotations. A weakness in the
old country markets was the only feature of the trade that checked a further
tion is easing, owing to provision in
made whereby Canadian grain may be
shipped out us United States routes. No.
1 Northern is quoted \$1.11.42; No. 2,
wheet, 7is to 71.26. Outsire farmers are
again showing a tendency to feed their
wheat, the advance in price of all other
wheat, the advance in price of all other
bealers quote 55 to 55. Dec 10 feet.

COARSE GRAINS

COARSE GRAINS

Western cask, barler, rpc, corn and peas
all show advanced quotations this week.

Trade has been fairly brisk on a cash
basia. All other grains are steady. Quoselection of the control of the control of the control
to corn and control of the control
to corn, rice; see, so that control
to corn, rice; see, st. is to 81.50; buckwheat,
A good demand for oats is the feature
of the Montreal market. All prices are
advancing steadily. Quotations are as
advancing steadily. Quotations are as
corn, ris-le-geas. 81.5 to 81.75; barlery,
maiting, 90; to 81; feed, 66c; buckwheat,
76c.

MILL STUFES.

Prices are steady at last week's quota-tions: Manitoba bran, \$35; shorts, \$25; Ontario bran, \$24; shorts, \$25 Montreal prices are unchanged: Manitoba bran, \$23; shorts, \$25; Ontario bran, \$23 to \$24; shorts, \$25; Ontario

HAY AND STRAW

HAV AND STRAW

The brisk demand for hay and straw continues at the high prices ruling lately. Wholesalers are paying for No. 1, 816 to \$17; No. 2, \$14 to \$14.90; atraw, \$8 to \$9 on track here. On the retail market No. 5, \$15 to \$17; atraw, bundled, \$16 to \$19. \$15 to \$17; atraw, bundled, \$16 to \$19. \$15 to \$17; atraw, bundled, \$16 to \$19. \$10; atraw, \$10; atraw

HIDES AND WOOL

HIDES AND WOOL.

The market for bidee is steady at last week's decline. Prices said by country merchants are: Hidve, cured, tite to 11-5c; green, 91-5c to 191-5c; lambs and pelts. 85c to 81; horves hair. 35c to Me; calf skins, 15c to 15c. City quotations are: No. 1, 11-5c; No. 2, 191-5c; No. 3, 91-5c; calf skins, 16c to 15c.

BUTTER EGGS POULTRY

Honey, Beans, Apples, Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, etc. Our large and growing demand for all kinds of farm produce places us in a position to pay exceptionally big prices for your shipments. Write for weekly quotations.

MERCHANT'S PRODUCE CO. Established 1899 57 Front Street E. TORONTO

POTATOES AND BHANS
Produce dealers talk only of the proposed free entry of potatous into United
Scates, and prices have afteranced strongly, partly on a speculative basis. Dealers now quote Ontario potatoes at 81.60 to
81.70 out of after. Delawares are at a
5c to 16c premium. At Montreal a strong
bag, dealers now paying \$1.00 for Green
Mountains.

HONEY
HONEY

Wholesale quotations remain unchanged. Struined honey is fee to 11c in 6clb. tins, 11c to 12c in 5 to 10-lb. tins; buckwheat hone; 6c to 7c in tins, 63-dc in barrels. No. 1 comb honey is 82.55 to 85.50 a dos.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES Wholesale

PRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The local market for applies is steady.
Quotations are: Greenings, No. 1, 87.55
a barrel; No. 2, 82.57 hisdwing, No. 1,
85.56; No. 2, 83.75 hisdwing, No. 1,
85.56; No. 2, 83.75 colding varieties, 82.50
to 85. Cuotations on vegetables are: One of the colding of the coldina of the colding of the coldina of the coldina of the colding of the colding of the coldina of the coldina of the coldina of the coldina of the coldi

EGGS AND POULTRY

It would seem that seg prices are now on the distance of the segment of the prices are now on the distance of the segment of t

DAIRY PRODUCE

DARRY PRODUCE

Bittler has taken a sudden jump of to
a lb. for choice dair and transcery. Bupplies on hand are had transcery. Bupplies on hand are had transcery the
carry the trade over to the new make.
Demand from the West and the export
trade to Great Britain is also larger than
at this time last year. Deslers are paytrade to Great Britain is also larger than
at this time last year. Deslers are paytrade and the state of the state of the
inferior. To to the discovery of the state
at 161-2e for twins and its for large.

HORSES.

The horse market is dull at present. Quotations are as follows: Heavy drafters, \$175 to \$300; medium weight, \$170 to \$220; agricultural, good, \$100 to \$220; fair, didney, \$150 to \$520; fair, \$150 to \$570; and express horses, \$150 to \$570; and express horses,

LIVE STOCK

For fancy cattle, the market is strong and prices hold steadily at last week's quotations. Large shimments of inferior cattle the last week have been almost a drug on the market and reduced prices have been paid in consequence. It is the fine finishing touches that butchers have been paid in consequence. It is the fine finishing touches that butchers have been paid in consequence in the fine finishing touches that butchers are paying for now-adays. Demanders are paying for now-adays. Demanders are paying for now-adays. Demanders are paying for now-adays and the finishing between the paying the payi

catinals have changed hands at well cover \$7.

On the opening market of the week supplies were small and for the most part of inferior quality. Prices, however, were not materially reduced until Tuest of inferior quality, when the large receives of inferior quality, when the large receives of inferiors of interesting the property of the property of

\$2.75.

The demand for milkers has been fairly good, choice ones going at \$50 to \$65; com. to med.. \$25 to \$45; and springers, \$45 to \$65.

885 to 869. Recogipte of sheep have again outdistanced demands and prices are down on butter each in 7 days. Every record made to 88.75; ever, \$46 to 84.36, and butter and the control of the control of

HOLSTEINS FOR HOLSTEIN BULL GALVES MAKKET REVIEW AND FORECAST FAIRVIEW FARM HERD

Too much money is spent every year for poor bulls. Why not buy a good one? Sons of Pontiac Korndyke, Rag Apple Korndyke, and Sir Johanna Colantha Gladi for sale: 150 head in herd. Come and see them Or write

E. H. DOLLAR. Heuvelton, N.Y.

CLARUM BRAE HOLSTEINS

Offers two young bulls, born May, 1911.
Grandson of Pietertle Hengerveld Count be 861, who has sta doubters that average with the state of the state

CEDAR VIEW HOLSTEINS

High Class Registered Holsteins All Ages FOR SALE Best Breeding Can Supply a Car Load. Price Right

C. P. R. G. W. CUON ...
TWEED - ONT. G. W. COUNTRYMAN

AUCTIONEER My lifetime has been devoted to Breeding Hoisteins and selling Dairy Oattle. Have sold sales from the Atlantic to the Pacific. My experience is up to you.—ROBERT E. HAEGER, ALGONQUIN, ILL.



RECORD OF MERIT and
RECORD OF PERFORMANCE Reg. Holsteins
Young buils for sale from a
comptional lot and dirt for service. An
exceptional lot and dirt. For service. An
exceptional lot and dirt. Service. Cut rates
E. C. GILBERT, PAYNE'S MILLS, ONT.
Phone conn. at S. Thomas.

CLEAR SPRING STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS Special offering, 5 twelve-months-old bull calves, good thrifty follows, fit for service. These will all be priced right down to for guide sale. Would sell anything in the headed by Sir Frederick, Da Good grandson of Evergreen March, 26,107 lbs. of milk in 1 year.

J. C. JAKES, MERRICKVILLE, ONT. One mile from C.P.R. Station.

A Great Combination

Bulls, eight months old, for sale, combining the blood of Pontiac Korndyks and Hengervold De Kol, with five 36-lb. cows in their pedigree, whose milk contains over 4 per cent fat. These are the two greatest Holstein-Fried

A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONT.

High Testing Nisser Korndyke De Lyndon Holsteins had been to Lyndon Holsteins had to General 25.77 lbs. of butter in 7 days testing 4.78 per cent, fat. His sister, Boutsle Poseh Deboer, 25.03 lbs. butter 7 days testing 4.78 lbs. butter 7 days testing 4.78 lbs. butter 7 days testing 4.78 lbs. butter 7 days testing 10 lbs. butter 10 lbs

helioer, 23,03 lbs. butter 7 days testing 4.35 per cent. fat. Champion 2-year-old living in Canada. bend your herd, a full brother to the above sire. Also a son of him from a 7,35 lb. dam testing 4.3 per cent. fat at 11 years of age. Largest recent. fat at 11 years of age. Largest recent fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat and the fat at 12 years of a fat at 12 years

S. LEMON. LYNDEN, ONTARIO

Summer Hill Holsteins

Present offering: 15 yearling believe in calf. 10 imported heifers (some bred), 1 bull calf from a 31½-lb Man. 1 bull calf from a 25½-lb. Imnior 4-year-old, 1 8 months but 9 fits Admiral Ornsby, our main stook bull, who is sire of world's record 5-year-old for yearly production.

If you are interested in Holsteins come and see the only herd in Cambet, our main stook bull, who is sire of world's record 5-year-old for yearly production.

If you are interested in Holsteins come and see the only herd in Cambet 28 lbs. butter each in 7 days. Every record made on the farm.

AYRSHIRES

PAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES



Prices reasonable.
W. F. KAY, Ravensdale Stock Farm .
QUESEC

CIR STIARMAND PHILIPSBURG.

THE SPRINGBANK HERD OF AYRSHIRES IRE SYMMUSAIN MENU UF ATROHINED Contain more World's Champion milk and butter producers than any other herd in America. A few choice built calives from record breaking dams for sale at reasonable prices. Address

A. S. TURNER & SON,

Ryckman's Corners, Ont.

3 miles south of Hamilton.

AYRSHIRES We have on hand several thrifty young Bulls of AND YORKSHIRES cows. Also proved sizes. Prices reasonable if taken cows, helfers and helfer calves. A few young sows and boars on hand. Write for prices be

ALEX. HUME & CO. - - Menie, Ont. Hoard's Station, G. T. R

CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES.

R. O. P. cows and two-y-arold heifer for sale; one yearling bull and a fine lot of 1911 bull calves. Prices reasonable. Write or phone. JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. I, St. Thomas

Ayrshires

World's Champion herd for milk and production. Some young bulls and built caives, all from R.O.P. sows for saile. A grandson of Primose of Tanglewyld in the lot. Address WOODDISSE EROS.. Tanglewyld Farm WOODDISSE EROS.. Tanglewyld Farm ROTHSAY. ONTARIO

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes. Imported or Canadian bred, for sale.

Long distance phone in house.

HOWICK, QUE.

Ayrshires & Yorkshires

For sale, Ayrshires all ages, including three bulls fit for service, all bred from deep milking stock.
Yorkshire pigs all ages. We are now booking orders for pigs to be shipped in March, April and May and Apply to Hom. W. Owens, troprietor. RIVER SIDE FARM, MONTEBELLO, QUE.
Robert Stinton, Manager

Burn Brae has for sale Two good Bull Calves, 10 months AYRSHIRES old, from good teated heavy milking cows.

Also a very fine one, two months old, out of Fanny, 34999, that gave 12.13 pounds of 44 per cent, milk in December in her official test. Well marked, nearly all white, dark brown spots.

JOSEPH HUDSON & SON. LYN. ONT.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES CHOICE AYPSHIRES
Winners in the show ring and dairy
tests. Reveral choice cove and helfers, outlet as a country of the country

from.
WILLIAM THORN, LYNEDOCH, ONT.
Trout Run Stock Farm. long distance phone in house.

Tamworths Registered Pies two months old, both sexes. Also one Choice Boar PRICES LOW.

COLLVER V. ROBBINS

ONTARIO RIVER BEND

now quoting \$6.10 to \$6.15 f.o.b. country points and \$6.40 to \$6.50 on the market. Cattle quotations at Montreal continue firm on good to choice stock. This grade is almost unobtainable, but even inferior cattle have been so scarce that reductions have not been possible. Choice butcher cattle go at \$6.75 to \$7 and com. Council \$3.85.65, choice country \$6.25. to med., \$3 to \$6.50; choice cows, \$5.25 to \$5.50 down to \$3; canners, \$2.50 to \$5; bulls, \$3.50 to \$5.50. Choice milk cows are strong at \$70 to \$75; com. to med., \$45 to



KNIGHTON LODGE HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES

lolsteins from two to five years old.
have several of some of the leading for tiles.

Tour-year-olds giving as high as 13,000 pounds of milk in one year.

Yorkshires of either sex and of different

C. C. KETTLE, WILSONVILLE, ONT.

GETTING TIRED?

Are you getting tired of waiting for buyers to come along? Don't wait for them. Do like other progressive breeders do: Go after them. The beauty of this medium for you is that beauty of this medium for you is that our advertis ing rates are with nyour reach, and got you many buvers. Space like this, or e inch, costs you only 98 cents in Farm and Dairy, and reaches nearly 13,000 possible buyers. Better sendyourad, to-day—Farm and Dairy, Psterbore, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

JERSEYS GOLDEN FERN LAD STRAIN OF HEAVY PRODUCERS

We have for sale 4 Yearling Bulls ready or service; 4 Yearling Heifers; Calves, oth male and female; and females of all

visit our herd (44 cows now milking). Write us about Jerseys you want. DON P.O., ONT. D. DUNCAN,



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over if years old a stanily, or any male over if years old a samily, or any male over if years old a samily of the same of the sa

f intending nouseholder.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and ultivation of the land in each of three ears. A homesteeder may live within the miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occur

son, daughter, brother or slater.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alonged his homestead. Price the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of three years from date of the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of three years from date of cultivate fits acree stra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead with and cannot obtain a pre-main districts. Price 83.00 ner acre. Duties—Natt realed six months are acreed and certain districts. Price 83.00 ner acre. Duties—Natt realed six months acreed and erect a house worth \$300.00 fty acree and erect a house worth \$300.00 fty.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N. B.-Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

\$55. and springerw, \$30 to \$40. Lambs are quoted at \$6.50 to \$7; ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.70, and bucks and culls, \$4 to \$4.20. Buffalo Live Stock: Prime steers, \$7 Buffalo Live Stock: Prime steers, \$7 to \$8: butcher grades, \$3 to \$5.75; choice lambs, \$6.50 to \$6.65; sheep, \$1.75 to \$4.50; hogs. Yorkers, \$6.30 to \$6.50; mixed, \$6.50 to \$5.60.

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

MONTREAL HOG MARKET

Montreal, Saturday, Jan. 27.—The marlet here for live hogs this week is practically unchanged from last week. Prices
are unchanged, and the supplies were
hardly sufficient for the demand. Dressed
hors are in good demand and finest fresh
killed abottoir stock is quoted at 89.75 to
810 a cett. with selected country dressed \$10 a cwt.. w

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE
Montreal, Skindey, Jan. 27—The market for cheese is very quide here, and as
far as can be ascertained no business has
been done this week by exporters, excent that a few cars of cheese have been
shipped out of store that were held here
for Ewellsh account. There are very few
ing held for extreme prices. The market
in England has been very quiet, and
prices are rather cosier than they were
at the beginning of the month, which
may account for the fact that there have
past two weeks. For cheese during the
past two weeks. The market for butter is strong and
tending upwards steadily. Paney Eastern

The market for hutter is strong and tending upwards steadily. Pance Eastern Townships creamery being quoted at Me at Sic to Me seems to the seems of otherwise prices would to 40c on this market.

GOSSIP

The members of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of Canada will hold their fourth annual banquet in the Nas-mith Company Parlors, 150 Bay St. To-ronto, on Wednesday evening. Feb. 7th,

A REASONABLE ARGUMENT
It will pay every farmer to have a
Wilson Seale and know what his grain
and stock is worth before sending it to
buyer tell the weight as well as the price
that one should have for goods.
The merchant tells on the price and
weight of his weight of the price
that one should have for goods.
The merchant tells on the price and
weight of his rece to the same when selling to the merchant? C. Wilson &
Son, 74 Esplanafe St. E. Toronto, are
making special prices on seals ordered
have been seller to the same when the
life to the price of the same when selling to the merchant? C. Wilson &
Son, 74 Esplanafe St. E. Toronto, are
making special prices on seals ordered
afford to miss this chance?

THE TRADERS BANK REPORT
The comparative results of the year's
business of the Traders Bank of Canada
show great progress and prosperity during
1911 for that institution. The net profits
1911 for that institution. The net profits
of over \$15,000 ever the net profits for the
previous year. With the balance at credit
of profit and loss brought forward from
the year 1910 amounting to for distribution as compared with \$60,500 the previous year. Four quarterly dividends at
the rate of 8 per cent, were paid, and the
account as compared with \$80,000 transferred in 1910.
Officer's pension funds, bank premises

ferred in 1910. Officer's pension funds, bank premises account, etc., absorbed \$55,000. leaving \$\$15,000 to earried forward. The bank's Rest account now stands at \$2,500,000 and its deposits now amount to \$80,000,000. being an increase of \$4,000,000 over the deposits for the previous year. See a position of the previous year. See a seet amount to \$50,000,000 over the total assets for over \$50,000,000 over the total assets for

previous year. his bank has been making steady and This bank has been maxing steady and constant progress and a comparison of the figures now shown with those of a cyear ago ought to be convincing proof of the progressiveness.

Albuma & SONS.

Albuma West. Ont.

HOLSTEINS

Centre & Hillview Holsteins



ded by Six Sache Cornico; a dans a dans, and grand dans is 62.3 be. milk, 38.3 br. 1754.2 br. milk and 11. 1754.2 br. milk and

We own the Champion of Mark.
We own the Champion of Canada Junior 2-year-old giving 21.34 lbs, butter in 7 days and 85.54 in 30 days, also a 3-year-old giving 25.83 lbs. butter in 7 days and 95.67 in 30 days.

FOR SALE: Bulls up to one year old; also females, all ages, with official back-

P. D. EDE

Oxford Centre P. O., Ont. Long distance phone. Woodstock Station

TEMPEST POSCH No. 8954, 1909, aired by Cornelius Posch No. July 21st, 1999, sired by Cornelius Pessel, No. 225-23 daughters in Record of Meris. Dam is 2 yrs. old made 11.85 lbs. butter in 7 days. grand dam Bella Mercedes, 15.67 lbs. butter in 7 days at 6 years 10 mos. Cornelius Pessel took first press at 6 years 10 mos. Cornelius Pessel took first press at 6 years 10 mos. Cornelius and 10 years 10 yea

HOLSTEIN BRFEDERS' CLUB BELLEVILLE DISTRICT

SECOND ANNUAL CONSIGNMENT SALE

Belleville, Ont., April 3, 1912 For information apply to F. R. Mallory, Sec. Trees.

HOLSTEINS



If you are wanting HOL-STEINS, any age, either sex, GORDON H. MANHARD. Manhard, Ont

CLOVERLEAF HOLSTEINS, PRESENT OFFERING

GLUTENLEAF MULSICINO, PRESENT OFFERMS
One heifer 23 months, bred May 14th
two heifers 21 months, bred Sept. 28th
two heifers 25 months, bred Sept. 28th
one heifer 19 months. ready to bred
three good cows rom 8 to 7 months, bred
one by Sir Admiral Ormsby, the other grandson of Johanna 4th Lad,
A. F. SMITH 8 50N,
Wentworth County Phone.
Parties met at Hamilton Station.

RIVERVIEW HERD

Offers bull calvee from 2 to 10 mos. old SIRED BY KING ISEBELLE WALKER, whose 5 nearest dams and sister average 30.18 LBS. BUTTER IN 7 DAYS and 15.28 lbs. in 30 days from dams of likewis breeding, at exceptionally low figures, to P. J. SALLEY. LACHINE RAPIDS, QUE

HOMESTEAD HOLSTEIN HERD

Home of Helbon DeKol, Canadian chapton cow for 7 and 30 days, vis. 31.84 is butter in 7 days, 125.57 lbs. in 30 days. Herd is headed by Dutchland Colonta DeKol, made 324 41 lbs. butter 7 days, and sire's dam Coaluths 4th's Johanna 5.2 lbs. in 7 days, 1.387 lbs. in 1 year. We have the choloset young buils we ever hat to offer. Better speak early if you wash

Clydesdale Stallion For Sale Registered Canadian-bred Clydesdale Stallion, 4 years old. Nice field brown in

color with white points. Sire Montrave Matchless; dam, Queen of Roses. Apply,

W. J. Cox, Box 755 Peterboro, Ont.

Maple Grove Stock Farm offers a few young cows and helfers imported and home bred), bred to Sit Cfrom 30.90 lbs. to M.75 lbs. in 7 days.

Among the offering are own with records of over 17000 lbs. milk in the year made under ordinary farm conditions. If you want stock of this kind write

H. BOLLERT, TAVISTOCK, R. R. No. 5, ONTARIO.

of The Associare rette A items for pu ~~~ April wood, Or March Ont., Ho

Febr

mone

HO

Februa stein Br OUR H Throng

breeders, great sal Farm," the annu stein Br this week full page presentate stock the stock the We has centre of ily detaci preserve

preserve ference. The Nort tribute through apread w one man little who In act general c ing adv spread o Toronto fort on hile. THOS.

> ortunity -

> > Th in

bein "Sir mad butt

butt the secu

912.

teins

m sire's dam is 90.58 lbs. 18 lbs. 18

ter in 7 a 3-year-lays and

ear old

, Ont Station

54, calv-lly 21st, fo. 2250— Dam is 5327, at 1 7 days; lbs. but-lornelius o, Mont-Posch is Out of

CLUB T SALE

e HOL

ay 13th pt. 18th o breed hs, bred nths old. other a

LGROVE

ERD

mos. old average and 115.87 likewise gures, to

DS, QUE

RD

an cham-31.54 lbs. days. Colantha Pauline days, and nna 35.22 ear. We ever had you want

ST. ONL.

ifers (im

Sir Ore-bull, and r re-ords

the year

on.

HARD. rd. Ont. OFFERING

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of The Canadian Hoistein-Friesian Associatios, all of whose members are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Hoistein breeders for publication in this column.

SALE DATES CLAIMED

April 4, 1912: J. W. McCormick, More-wood, Ont., Holsteins.

March 6, 1912: Fred. V. Woodley, Boeton, Ont., Holsteins.

February 9, 1912: North Toronto Hol-stein Breeders' Consignment Sale.

OUR HOLSTEIN ILLUSTRATIONS THIS WEEK

OUR HOLSTEIN ILLUSTRATIONS THIS WEEK
Through the cooperation of the several breeders, who are consigning cattle to the great sale to be held at the "fixver Valley Farm," north of Twornto, he day after present the several present the several present consistent of the several present control of the several present control of the several present control of the several properties of the several present present properties of the several present properties of the several properties of the several present properties of the several present present

THOS. HARTLEY'S HOLSTEINS FOR

A few days ago the writer had the op-ortunity of calling at the farm of Mr.



A Strong Individual with Producing Ancestry of the First Water

Sara Hengerveld Korndyke, the buil here illustrated, is owned by Jas. 8. fibleids. Smith Falls, Ont. His dam has a record of 30.39 lbs. of butter in 7 days. His three nearest dams average 37.1 lbs. of butter in 7 days Not the strong lines and the character as evidenced in the head of this buil. He and three some, from tested cows. It for service this spring are being offered for sale.

the Record of Performance.

Mr. Hartley has sold his farm and will be making a sale of his entire herd about be making a sale of his entire herd about this herd watch these columns. Many competent judges have declared them to be the most uniform herd they have ever seen, and some of the officials who have been testing them from time to time say that the owners of this herd are not only among the good but among the very best.—A. O.

MAPLE VILLA HOLSTEINS

A fine Holstein herd just sprung into prominence is owned by A. and E. C. Gilbert, Payne's Mills, Ont., near St. Thomas. The herd is about 30 strong, and Thomas. The herd is about 30 strong, and Abbeker's De Kol, Posch, Teake, Hengervold, Neileinand and other leading straing.

strains. Four two years olds were tested last year. Teake May gave at 2 yrs. 4 mee. 23 days of age 290 lbs. milk, equal to 12 lbs. 3 os. butter, in 7 days. Princess Dorlieks, at 2 yrs. 3 me. 25 days, gave 306 lbs. milk, equal to 12 lbs. 4 os. butter, in 7 days. equal to 12 lbs. 4 os. butter, in 7 days. on 10 me. 10 lbs. 4 os. butter, in 7 days. on 10 me. 20 lbs. butter in 7 days. Others and 11.56 lbs. butter in 7 days. Others are 60 in equally well.

One aged cow, Dorliska Willis, has given over 15,000 be milk in one year. Her l-year-old bull calf is for sale, as is also a week-old bull calf from Teake May. Messrs Gilbert would be pleased to have you call and inspect their herd.

North Toronto Breeders' First Annual Consignment Sale

90 RICHLY BRED REGISTERED +0 S 20 GRADES OF GOOD BREEDING

On Friday, February 9th, 1912, The Day After The Annual Meeting in Toronto of The Holstein Breeders' Association, these richly bred cattle, with records up to 26 lbs. Butter in 7 Days, will be sold at public auction at River Valley Farm, North Toronto

In Mr. Jos. Kilgour's large horse training arena

A feature of this sale is the relatively large proportion of females being offered, there being nearly 100 in all, and only a few bulls.

Twenty of the females offered are bred to the great \$1,500 bull, 'Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis," whose dam, Blanche Lyons De Kol made 33.39 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 134 lbs. in 30 days. He is sired by "King Segis," whose dam and her full sister averaged 33.25 lbs. butter in 7 days. His seven nearest female relations average 32 lbs. butter in 7 days. It is said that there is no other bull on this side of the line to beat "Sir Lyons Hengerveld Segis." Here is a chance to secure some of his stock, which should be especially valuable.

This stock is being consigned by the following well known breeders: Gordon H. Gooderham, Bedford Park; R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook; Jos. Bales, Lansing; O. Bales, Lansing; Geo. McKenzie, Dornhill: John McKenzie, Willowdale; C. James, Thornhill: John McKenzie, Willowdale; C. James, Thornhill and Jos. Kilgour, Bedford Park. For particulars regarding this stock, records, etc., see Holstein News in the issues of Farm and Dairy for Dec. 28, Jan. 4, Jan. 11 and Jan. 18,

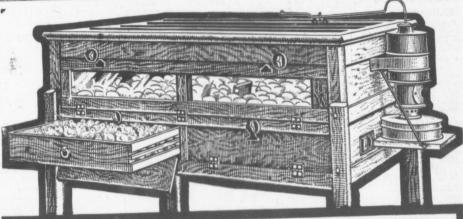
To get to the place of sale take a Metropolitan car from the north and of Yonge street. Cars leave here every 16 minutes, and pass within a short distance of Mr. Kligour's farm. On the day of the sale conveyances will be provided for meeting the cars and taking visitors to the arena where the sale is to be held.

Auctioneers: B. V. Kelly, Syracuse, and R. G. Haeger, Algonquin

Be sure and stay over from the Annual Meeting and come out to the sale. It will pay you. Further particulars from

GORDON S. GOODERHAM BEDFORD PARK, ONT.



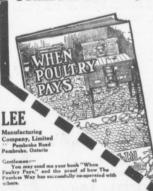


THE PEERLESS INCUBATOR AND THE PEERLESS WAY HAVE DOUBLED THE PROFITS OF 20,846 POULTRYMEN

NY farmer can raise "poultry-for-profit" on the same plan and under the same conditions as we do it at the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited, and make just as big a success as we have made of this, the largest and most profitable poultry farm in the Dominion. You can do it. You can put to work for you The Peerless Way and the Peerless Incubator and double or treble your profits right from your first month. Over 20,846 Canadian poultrymen have proven this. By following our system, they are making their poultry pay them greater profits than they ever dreamed were in the business.

tem, they are making their positive play, itells what hundreds of followers of The Peerless Way have accomplished. It tells why the price of egge doubted seven years, it tells about a market that exceeds the supply by 200%—a market you can belp supply at constantly rising priceing and plan that raises poultry at a profit; it tells about co-operative marketing—how the highest prices are secured in either large or small quantities; and, by no means least, it tells you exactly how to get sarted in the first price of the proper secured in the raise of small quantities; and, by no means least, it tells you exactly how to get sarted in the first profit of the property of the profit of the property of the profit o

Send For This Book— FREE For The Coupon



We Will Show You How To Raise At A Profit.

system for raising positry, will show you how to raise at a trott. Our how to raise at a trott. Our down to raise at a trott. Our system for raising positry, will show you have you have to be the raise and detailed instructions in every step—from starting to marketing. Our 20.866 successful followers can testify to this and many of them do so in our book.

We Will Show You How To Get Better Prices.

will alone is a valuable part of the seriwise included in The Portis Way. We guarantee to find, for our poultry products, buyers not find to prove poultry products, buyers and who will charge you no unministion for the service either. You do not need to be dependent upon the middle-man and education to the middle-man and educatorage buyer when you understand co-operative marketing. You do not need to give away part of your profits; the last few cents on every deal is your own "ved" "—and goes into your own back account.

We Will Show You The Best Way to Start

VOUR start is important; without experience or guidance, you can badly handleap yourself in the beginning. It may take years to overcome a bad start. The

Perfess Way will put your first step on the right road to success, will show you the incubator and brooder that meets the climatic conditions of Canada's cold winters, and will turnish you with plans, blue prints and comsplete specifications of poultry house, etc., that are actually being successfully used today in Pembroke at the Poultry Vards of Canada, Limited.

You Can Learn At Home Or Come To Pembroke—As You Prefer.

Free, personal advice of our Foultry Advices Board, will make poultry radius profitable for you. If you will take the loss free bear and Brooder as the polite polite bear and Brooder as the polite polite direction of the period way, step by step, person to promote the polite politic direction of politic politics and the politics of the period of proposed to the politics of the politics of the period of the period of the politics of the politi

Consult Our Poultry Advisory Board.

ET a Peerless Incubator and follow the instructions of our Poultry Advisory Board as outlined in The Peerless Way-Or, in special cases, consult them by misl free. You can't fail to increase your profits. If you are interested in greater profits from poultry, send for our book—NOW.

LEE Manufacturing Co. Ltd. PEMBROKE ONTARIO CANADA

Use the Coupon

business, you can double your profits from the start. Indeed, if you will work just a little

harder, you car treble them I

its that lies right at your door.

Remember, we will

not send you this book unless you ask for it. "When Poul-

try Pays," illustrated throughout, has

cost a good deal of money to produce and you will have to signify by asking

to signify by asking that you are interested. Do not send for it with the idea that it offers any, "get-rich-quick plan, however; but if you bave just a little money, a fair amount of horse-snes and a willingness to follow the advice of experts and look after your business, you can