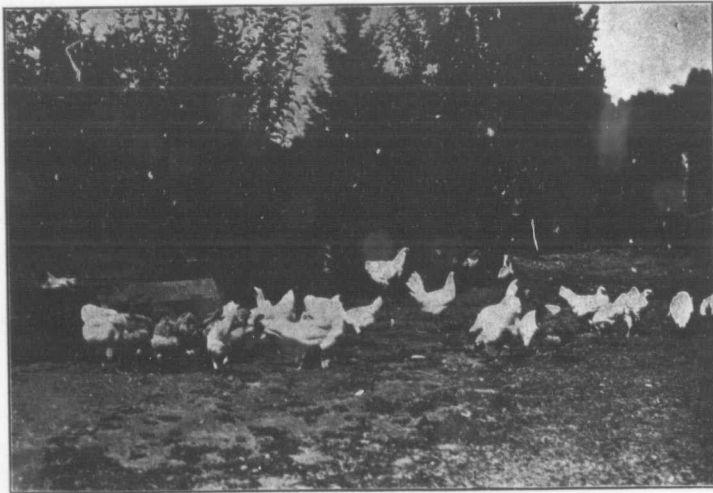


# FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

Dairy Commissioner  
Dec 1<sup>st</sup>

PETERBORO, ONT.      FEBRUARY 1      1912.



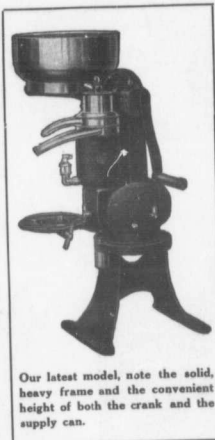
### FARM POULTRY IS WORTH WHILE IN CANADA TO THE TUNE OF \$50,000,000 ANNUALLY

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 for 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

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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 Simplex 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 order.

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

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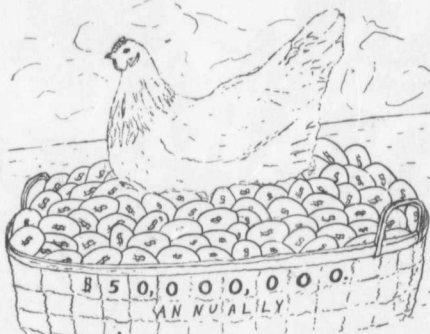
WHILE far-sighted railroad corporations feature Fruit Growing as the strongest inducement to farmers and home-seekers to settle in their respective territories, and so many cool-headed farmers are turning more and more from the old style of farming to fruit growing because it pays them better—Apples 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 thinking about it.

Page, \$47.04; Half Page, \$75.52; 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 year.

#### What the Market Requires

Jas. W. Atherton, Mgr., Warehouse Dept., Wm. Davies Co., Toronto  
Our farmers lose a large amount of money every year through dirty and stale eggs. This condition of the eggs is caused partly through not gathering them often enough. In the wet weather our receipts show a much larger percentage of dirty eggs than at any other time owing to the hens' feet getting covered with mud and their then going on the nest to lay and soiling the eggs already there. Other farmers have not sufficient nests, and eggs are laid on the ground, become dirty, and are classed as "No. 2" or "dirties." When smeared and dirty eggs are mixed in with others that are perfectly fresh and clean, the standard of the best eggs is lowered.

In other cases eggs are held too long before marketing them. The farmer may be busy on the land, or for some other reason holds the eggs over for a week or two. If the weather is very warm a large percentage of them will become heated or stale, the result being that the producer does not realize top price for them. The people want fresh eggs and are unwilling to pay for them, but if they get a few stale eggs, then in all probability they will stop using them.

#### POULTRY NOT WORTH KILLING

Thousands of dollars are lost every season through proper care not being exercised in the feeding and dressing of poultry. A decent price cannot be paid for thin, cropy, deformed or scalded birds. It is a good many years since we received so many thin birds, or "Skins" as we call them, as we have this season. Whether it was caused by the feed, or the very hot summer, we do not know. A very large percentage of the chickens we received during October and November were not fit to kill. A large two to three pounds each. People do not want these thin birds, and will not 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 high as 15c and 16c for crate fed chickens, while for others we have paid as low as five and six cents a pound. These latter we would rather not have, as the shipper is disappointed with his return, and we have too much trouble in disposing of them.

A much larger proportion are now

dry plucked than was the case a year or two ago. Poultry should be well fed and watered, then started 30 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 of geese and ducks, and leave them on turkeys and chickens.

Dry pickled plump birds will always command a good price. Scalded birds turn dark very soon after being killed, and it is hard to dispose of them at any price.

Leave all birds hanging or lay them on shelves until the animal heat is out of the body before packing for shipment. It would be well to wrap each bird in paper to avoid sweating if the weather be warm, or freezing. 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 delivery.

#### Poultry Pointers

John Beemer, Brant Co., Ont.

My 60 hens yield an annual income of \$120. They are so profitable that I have been thinking of changing the pig pen into a poultry house for additional birds.

Setting hens have given me several good results that I would be loath to invest in an incubator. From a set-ting of 13 eggs I got on the end of 10 or 11 chickens.

If hens contract the egg-eating habit it will generally be found that there is too much light in the nests. My nests were once open at the top and eggs frequently were eaten. The nests were covered and darkened and we have had no trouble since.

When I built my present hen house I endeavored to save ground space by making it two stories high. If we were building again it would be labor one story as above is too much labor in feeding the hens in the two-story building, and also in supplying litter and cleaning out our hen house.

I believe in changing the ground for chickens each year. The first year I kept the chickens in a small yard near the barn. This number were kept creased each year they were in for more. I am now going in for more from field to field each year, which I believe will give me stronger and healthy chickens by having movable coops.

Issue Each

Vol. X

More At

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# FARM AND DAIRY

## RURAL HOME

Vol. XXXI.

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 Advocates.

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 as well 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 neglect.

#### 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 honestly believed them to be fresh eggs when as a matter of fact they had kept them behind the kitchen stove for six weeks. They were new-laid when laid, but— Recently when judging eggs at a show I found in one class with five entries that four of the entries were made up of bad eggs. Both of these cases were due to ignorance 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 producer who is getting grey because 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 satisfied. Both are satisfied when a plump, well finished turkey (or chicken) changes hands. That is the kind of bird the consumer is willing to pay for. It is the kind that we farmers make money on. A well finished bird is more than half sold. We can't afford to glut the market with cheap, lean poultry. There is no money in it.

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 produce been so low in price this last few months. Dealers tell me there is more poor stuff coming on to the 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 DISBURT 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 housekeeper will forgive almost anything but a bad egg and the man who sent it. The bad egg itself is not eaten, nor a dozen after it. Again I 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 pedler 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. We 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 of the feed delivered at the hen house is charged up to the hens and their droppings supply the needed fertility. The illustration is an editor of Farm and Dairy on Lady Mackenzie's farm in Victoria Co., Ont.



Fruit Growing and Poultry go well Together

Fruit trees in the poultry runs afford shade to the birds and will, in the fruit, return an additional profit from the land. The hens will cultivate the soil. Their droppings supply the needed fertility. The illustration is from a photo taken by an editor of Farm and Dairy on Lady Mackenzie's farm in Victoria Co., Ont.

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. Hence 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. If 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.

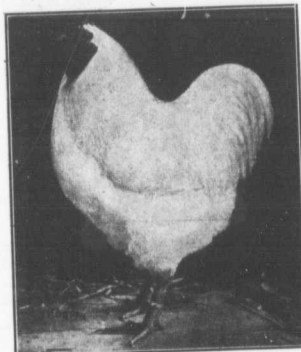
Farmers who wish to improve their stock when making up their breeding pens generally send to a winner at one of the shows for stock birds or EGGS for hatching. A show bird that will win money brings high prices. The farmer to get a moderate priced bird asks for utility birds, which to the fancier too often means the birds which are usually off-colored, ill-shaped, or those that are none too vigorous.

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 the birds 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

year. If possible it will be trap-nest these. We then know which eggs hatch best. We use male stock birds from the best producing females.

### 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 variety vary. We 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 selection. 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, how many farmers would adopt as careful methods 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 flocks. What we need most is more pure bred poultry.

### WE MUST FEED 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 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, but 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 cooperative methods can be adopted with success.

### VOLUME NEEDED TO REDUCE COST

Last year the Cowichan Creamery handled 81,000 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 Creamery Association has also been purchasing feed in car load lots and selling to the patrons at cost plus just cost of handling. This has saved the patrons an enormous sum of money during the year

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### A Hen to the Acre

Willbur 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 farmers.

#### INTRODUCE NEW BLOOD

The best 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 three-foot 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 than the men. They are better adapted by disposition to the work. Success with poultry depends on attention to details, and it is here that women shine. In our illustration may be seen a very successful poultry woman, Miss Jessie Main, Victoria Co., Ont., and some of her pure bred Wyandottes.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

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



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 warmth was the important point, but we now know that temperature cuts a small figure in winter egg production. The house here illustrated is entirely open at the front and remains so all winter. It is made of cheap lumber 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 food 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)

### 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 infertile 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 getting 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.

#### FINISHING 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 42 cents 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 1200 birds had been sold at the market price of seven cents a pound they would have brought \$836, four pounds each. When fattened to six pounds each, it means 7,200 pounds, at 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 poultry. It pays better to fatten the poultry than any stock we have on the farm. The cost will not exceed 15c 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 started for 24 to 36 hours previously.

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



### 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 Zenoleum 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 assisting 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 itself.

### Methods in a Turkey Centre

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



There is a Hoop of Satisfaction in a Flock of Well Bred Poultry

Mr. W. G. Rennie, of York Co., Ont., is one of the many successful farmers who is making money from poultry. He keeps only pure bred Buff Orpingtons, and caters to the highest class market. His profits are larger than would be possible from fowls of ordinary breeding. It pays to keep the best.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

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 young.

The principal feed of the young turkeys after a 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 collect 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 poulters 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 Experimental 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, etc. We get lots of 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 moulting, 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

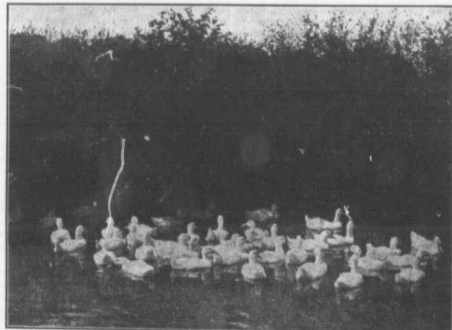
Mr. Gilbert does not consider that he, as a poultry man, is engaged in a small business. He pointed with pride to our \$50,000,000 worth of poultry produce produced in Canada last year. He told our editor that in the United States the value of their poultry production in 1909 was \$750,000,000, and that 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 'henery' to herself."

The open front poultry house is not looked upon with as much favor by Mr. Gilbert as by some other of our other poultry authorities. "We 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

Are you making money from poultry? Others are. You can. Why not try ducks? Don't let such a remark as "My ducks eat their heads off" discourage you. People who talk that way are not going about it in the right way. Market ducks 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



**PUBLISHERS' DESK**

It is really surprising to those who have never tried it with us, how many replies and how much business they get from even a small advertisement in our columns. An Ayrshire breeder in Burlington County, Ont., who recently had his ad, in one inch space in Farm and Dairy, costing only 98 cents, received over 20 replies, and says he offered his own price, and could have sold the bull he offered at least five times.

Frank A. Wight, of Theford, Ont., through just one little ad, in our Breeders' Number, sold his six months' old Ayrshire bull to Joseph Storms of Vermont, 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 over 40 enquiries from it, and splendid results.

The beauty of advertising in Farm and Dairy 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 cost of only 98 cents.

If you have anything 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 more big magazines for you this year in addition to our regular weekly numbers. These are as follows: Orchard and Garden Number, March 7; Special Dairy Number, April 4; Farm Improvement Number, May 2; Farm Machinery Number, June 6; Exhibition Number (Our Fifth Annual), Sept. 8; Household Number, Oct. 10; Breeders' and Christmas Number, Dec. 8. These will all go to our people at no extra cost to them.

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 600 new subscriptions, each taken at \$1.00, came in. 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.

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 subscriptions to Farm and Dairy, taken at only \$1.00 a year. Our own subscribers may have a copy of this book for their own renewal sent now and one new subscription. If you prefer to have the better binding (cloth and better paper) edition send 25 cents additional; otherwise 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 held 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 1/2%, 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 .....	10,340	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 27 .....	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 the open air to buildings. A partially open shed for stormy or extreme weather is the most desirable shelter.

are larger and the young more vigorous.

If geese are given good pasture from spring to fall they will live almost exclusively on the green grass and thrive well.

Mixed greens are to be preferred to



**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 geese 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 dry litter. This will save their feet from frost bites.

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

Females two or three years old make the best breeders. Their eggs

such fattening feeds as corn for feeding to geese in winter.

Plucking the ducks may add to the immediate income, but it is not advisable with the breeding stock, as it depletes their strength and lessens the 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 metal it is fireproof, supplies its own moisture; egg chamber and heater are patterned after the hen and her nest, holds 50 eggs. Being automatic it can be placed in any room in the house, cellar, attic, shed or stable. Turn the eggs twice a day in all you have to do.

This is no experiment; the experimental stage is over.

Easy to get on 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 \$2.00 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 free 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. Good Seed is very scarce this year. Many of our readers will want your seed and will pay a good price for it. Your advertisement in Farm and Dairy will be read by over 12,000 farmers. It will cost you only one inch \$1.00 for two inches. The beauty of advertising in Farm & Dairy is that our rates are within your reach and will take your message to nearly 12,000 possible buyers. Better prepare and send your ad today.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**ALFALFA**

For \$2.00. Farm & Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

**THIS BOOK READ IN FEBRUARY MEASURES PROFITS IN SEPTEMBER.**

**Vanco Spray Chemicals and Fertilizers.**



**Vanco Lead Arsenate**  
will destroy all leaf-eating insects—neverburns—sticks longer. The largest order ever placed for Spray Chemicals by any Canadian Firm: 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 bush, we have the Evaporator, and when combined the two, the highest grade of Maple Syrup is produced that will bring the best market price. Your maple grove is worth of your best consideration. You cannot expect to get good returns with slow, deep boiling contrivances. Write for catalogue.

**THE GRIMM MFG. CO. LIMITED**  
55 Wellington St. MONTREAL, QUE.



**HORTICULTURE**

**Horticultural Pointers**

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

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 elevation is usually desirable.

It is well to mix varieties when planting an orchard. This is especially true when many Spys are grown along with McIntosh also. It is a good rule to alternate three rows of a kind. Ben Davis is the best apple to pollinize the Spy. McIntosh and Spy are self-sterile, but will fertilize each other. Bees in an orchard are almost a necessary for completing pollenization. We would not be without them. Moisture is just as essential to the

growth and welfare of the trees as plant food, and unless it is conserved by thorough and frequent cultivation of the soil during the growing season the trees may be severely checked in their development and the effect of such injury sometimes extends through the life of the orchard, throughout the soil and trees of moisture and plant food and should not be permitted to grow.

**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 to what kind of land is best adapted to fruit and what kind of fruit would you advise to plant.—W. H. P., Durham Co., Ont.

I am not entirely familiar with the



**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 \$4,000 a year. The three make an ideal money-making combination. Mr. Clark may be here seen surrounded by a small representation of his three money-making departments.

—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 hard. One thing I have noticed in your section particularly is that the draining is almost absolutely necessary, especially on the heavier soils.

I would advise the planting of an orchard on soil of the heavy nature, with thorough under-draining. As a rule, I think you will find the best orchards on sloping land; not, as a rule, on hill-tops or in hollows. The hill-suitable, most desirable than the other extreme. In the northern or eastern slope would be your locality.

I think, give the best results. For planting in the vicinity of Bowmanville, or in most sections along the shores of Lake Ontario, I would recommend any of the standard winter varieties, such as Baldwin, Spy, and Greening. There is a good market 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 altogether.—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 field and from that 13 trees we got 15 1/2 gallons each. Another 13 trees in the same orchard, which was in sod, but at some distance from the cultivated field, yielded only 6 1/2 gallons altogether.—W. T. Macoun, C.E.F., Ottawa, Ont.

**APICULTURE**

**Results of Experiments**

Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiculturist. During the season of 1913, following cooperative experiments were conducted in Ontario:

1. The prevention of natural swarming in the production of extra 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 brood.

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. The materials for No. 3 and No. 4 were queen bees of improved races sent to experimenters for testing.

In reference to European foul brood which is causing thousands of dollars' damage by the destruction of bees and the consequent loss of honey, fruit and seed in Walland and some of the Eastern counties, it is well established that certain races of bees are better resisters of this disease than others. Some of the experiments of Italians have been found by experts to be practically immune. Others are good honey producers but have not been tested in this respect.

This experiment was very successful, as the experimenters were able by the method taught them, to reduce natural swarming, with all its attendant loss of colonies, from 70 per cent to 24 per cent of the number of colonies kept. At the same time the average crop of honey was increased 11 lbs. a colony. This means that if the 291 colonies, spring colony, owned by the experimenters, had all been managed according to directions, their honey crop would have been increased more than 10,000 lbs. in the aggregate. The increase of colonies by natural swarming cannot be counted on the other side of the sheet, as this could be made artificial.

**"Arguments in Favor of Home Mixing"**

Extract from "Artificial Fertilizers Their Nature and Use," by H. Leslie, Emale, F.C.S., P.A.S.I., C.D.A.

**1. ECONOMY:** Usually at least 25 per cent. is saved in purchasing the separate ingredients. There is no useless "Filler" to add to the freight charges; there is no duty on the separate ingredients, whereas the former imposed on the ready-mixed fertilizers when these are imported from the United States.

**2. ASSURANCE:** The farmer who purchases the separate ingredients, especially if he insists on getting the goods in the original sacks, knows exactly what he is getting for his money; whereas the purchase of a ready-mixed brand is more often like buying a "pig in a sack."

**3. ADAPTATION:** With a stock of the separate ingredients on hand, the farmer is enabled to make up his mixtures according to prescriptions which he has prepared to suit the varying requirements of the different crops and soils.

From this short resume each farmer may judge whether, in his case, it will pay him to purchase the separate ingredients in preference to the ready mixed goods.

Every farmer should have a copy of this and other important bulletins had by writing direct to GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE, 1106 Temple Building, Toronto.

**How "Eastlake" Steel Shingles will save you money**



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

Here, the farm buildings have "Eastlake" roofs.

Some of these buildings were roofed 18 years ago—all are in perfect condition to-day.

A pretty stiff durability test, don't you think?

It's the "Eastlake" exclusive features that count.

The single side-lock and gutter, the "Eastlake" counter-sunk cleat and the three-inch lap.

The "Eastlake" single side-lock makes it the easiest and quickest to lay and permanently weathertight.

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 though welded in place.

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 a post-card.

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

**The Metallic Roofing Co.**

LIMITED  
Toronto - Winnipeg

**Talk No. 5**  
**Exclusive Features**

By  
**The Philosopher of Metal Town**



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**POULTRY YARD**

**Grit Essential for Poultry**

C. C. Cecil, Huntington Co., Que. "As numerous as a hen's teeth" is an expression commonly used by those who wish to state that there was nobody 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 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 absolutely essential in keeping hens healthy. 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

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

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

Hens of certain varieties are naturally more productive than others, but even the best of them will fall short of doing their best unless they are properly fed and cared for.

Hens eating an 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 chickens will be hatched under serious handicap.

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 abundance, also disinfect after each chick, or hatch of chicks, is taken from quarantine.

It is perhaps better for one to improve the breed they have, unless it has proven itself of little worth, than to procure new breeds. The cost of getting a supply of a new breed is greater than to improve the one already at hand; then the chances are that you will not have better success with a new kind; very likely it is the care and feed given that cause the profit. So while improving the breed, improve your methods also.

It is perhaps better for one to improve the breed they have, unless it has proven itself of little worth, than to procure new breeds. The cost of getting a supply of a new breed is greater than to improve the one already at hand; then the chances are that you will not have better success with a new kind; very likely it is the care and feed given that cause the profit. So while improving the breed, improve your methods also.

**Pointers on Ducks**

The main point about a duck house is to have a good drainage. Warmth is not a consideration.

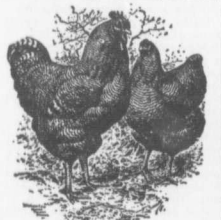
Keep down expenses. The plainest kind of a house is as good as the most expensive for ducks.

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 liable 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.

We should start almost as soon as the eggs are hatched to select the breeding stock, taking only those that are strong and vigorous. A large grass run, with plenty of shade and water, is the ideal place for the breeding flock.



Splendid Specimens of a Splendid Breed

The Barred Rock is probably the most widely known breed of poultry in Canada. It does not need much special quality of peculiar fitness for farm conditions or it would not occupy the prominent place that it now does.

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 crockery answers very nicely.

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 to be without grit?"

**Original and Otherwise**

Many chicks die from overcrowding 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 disease.

New blood introduced in your flock is 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 a home made brooder for warming motherless chicks.

Young and growing stock is not easily 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 unproductive stock. This means market all surplus males and old birds.

**to Stock and Poultry Raisers**

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

**ROYAL PURPLE STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFIC**

Now is the time to use Royal Purple Stock Specific. At a cost of only two-thirds of a cent per day per animal it will increase it 25 per cent in value. It permanently cures Dots, Colic, Worms, Skin Diseases and Debility. Restores run-down animals to plumpness and vigor. It will increase the milk yield three to five lbs. per cow per week. It makes the milk richer. Royal Purple is not a medicine, it is a food. It is manufactured in England, and we import from Europe all the seeds, herbs, barks, etc., and grind them in our mills. Therefore, we can guarantee it to you as being absolutely pure. We do not use any fillers, nor do we use any adulterants. We give you the best condition powder ever put on the market in a concentrated form. A tablespoon levelled off once a day is sufficient for most animals. It cures all diseases, keeps your animals in perfect health, and is absolutely harmless. It makes six weeks old calves as large as ordinary calves at 10 weeks. You can develop six pigs ready for market in just one month's less time than you can possibly do without it at a cost of only \$1.50, saving you a month's work and food. A 50c package will last a horse 70 days. A \$1.50 pail or air-tight tin containing four times as much as a 50c package will last an animal 250 days. If you have never used it try it on the poorest animal you have on your place and watch results. If it does not produce better results than anything you have ever used or give you satisfaction, we will refund your money. Andrew Wegrich, of Wainfleet, Ont., says that he tried it on one cow, weighed her milk on the 16th, if he, on the 29th she gave 22 lbs. Dan McEwan, Canada's greatest horse trainer, says: "I have fed Royal Purple to my Belgians and my Arab horses for four years. They are never sick and their feed and they flourish of their feed. Your cough powder works like magic."

**ROYAL PURPLE COUGH SPECIFIC**

During the last four years there has been an epidemic cough going through every stable in Canada, which has been a great source of annoyance to horsemen. Our Royal Purple Cough Cure will absolutely cure this cough within 4 days, will break up and cure distemper in 10 days, absolutely guaranteeing 50c per cure, mail 50c.

**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. Mr. Sam Owen, Coachman for the Hon. Adam Beck, says: "By following directions and using Royal Purple Galls Cure will cure scratches and make the scabs peel off perfectly dry in about four or five days." Price 50c, by mail 50c.

**ROYAL PURPLE SWEAT LINIMENT**

Will reduce any lameness in a very short time. Mr. Jno. M. Daly, Coachman in London, says: "We have nine horses constantly teaming coal, and have all kinds of trouble with them, being lame and sore. We have used your Liniment for a year back and have never known it to fail to cure all sorts of strained tendons, etc." Price 50c 2-ounce bottles, by mail 60c.

**ROYAL PURPLE LICE KILLER**

This is entirely different from any lice killer on the market. In order for you to understand the process of manufacture of this lice killer you will have to send for one of our booklets, as we give you a full description of it there. It will entirely exterminate lice on fowls or on man with not more than one or two applications. It smothers them. Price 50c, by mail 50c.

An assorted order amounting to \$5.00 we will supply. What we wish to impress on your mind is that we manufacture nothing but pure unadulterated goods. Our booklet gives over 400 recommendations for our different lines from people all over 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 of our lines we manufacture.

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



**Where Hens are a Specialty**

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 gentleman who, until lately, had been connected with the poultry work at Orono, and who gave us some interesting information, which we here set forth for the benefit of our readers.

"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 sections 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 best acquainted, poultry is the largest specialty.

300 to 1,000 HENS EACH  
"From Barr Harbor north along

two-thirds of the coast line of Maine farmers will have from 200 to 1,000 hens each. The section around Wallow is the best hen section. Farmers 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 what we would call first class. The bulk of the feed given is corn. This is mixed with fish into a wet mash. To avoid the fishy flavor on the eggs the fish are cooked to perfection before being mixed in the mash. Clover is preferred for green feed, and out of this mixture of dope they get eggs in spite of themselves I have gone to poultry plantations where the houses were dilapidated and filthy, and still on looking into the nests I would see eggs. Colony houses are used almost universally.

POULTRY ADAPTED TO POOR 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**

For heavy winter feeding for egg 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 also advocates having crushed oats before them all the time and green feed alfalfa or other clover cut small.

A poultry man in Michigan feeds in the morning as soon as the hens leave the roosts 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 get while scratching for the grain soon warms them up and keeps them exercised. For the second feed 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 mangolds are also an excellent feed. He keeps a hopper with beef scrap and another with a ground grain mixture, middlings, oil meal, and alfalfa. They have also always grit, oyster shell and charcoal, fresh

**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.

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

For the mild climate of British Columbia Mediterranean breeds 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 S. G. Hanson on Vancouver Island.

"Why could not the farmers in the poor districts of Muskoka specialize in poultry?" we asked.  
"I should think not," 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 sold, we were told that the poultry industry had achieved its present importance largely because of the unusually good markets enjoyed. "The largest market is at the summer resorts. Oh, 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 best egg markets on the continent."

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 Aroostook 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 for the winter. If the potato crop is a failure, they stay 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 work that is being undertaken along the lines of poultry investigation at the Agricultural College at Orono. Their results so far have not led them to any very definite conclusions, but the investigators there believe that they are just beginning to get at some of the real truths in connection with poultry feeding. Two or three hundred cockerels have been distributed among the farmers of the state, and educational work has been and is being extensively conducted.

**What Ails These Birds?**

We have lost several birds lately. Symptoms: Lost appetite, get weak in legs, neck gets stiff and head tipped back. They sit down and in about a week die. Their combs turn a bluish black. We feed in the morning mixed grain in troughs; at noon, boiled vegetable chop; night, name as bathing. They have been fed on corn meal and sahee to scratch in and a dum bath--C. S. M. Gray Co., Ont.

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

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 skim milk is one of the best things to stimulate laying.  
Do not feed skim milk every one day and sour milk the next unless you want to fight bowel troubles.

**FOR RENTS AND WANT ADVERTISING**

TWO CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER  
FOR SALE--Iron pipe, Pullers, Belting, Nails, Chain Wire Fence, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, "Laying with" want. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. J. P., Queen Street, Montreal.

WANTED--First Class Buttermaker, for Creamery Reference required. Six months' run guaranteed. Apply stating salary, to the Saskatchewan Creamery Co., Assiniboia, Sask.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS, the Twenty-third Century Poultry. Best Winter layers shown. My hens have given me a 70 cent yield since October. Some of the young cockerels from same stock, \$1.00 to \$5.00 each. Hatching eggs in \$1.00 per m. Kappeler, St. Marks, Ont.

WANTED--First hand for cheese and butter factory. Must have experience. Apply with references--W. J. Goodwin, Harnack, Ont.

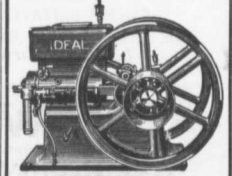
FOR SALE--Very cheap, as owner is going to the West, splendid outfit, producing over 100 lbs. P. boiler and 100 lbs. P. engine, very suitable for butter making, or cheese factory. Correspondence, P. D., Box 8, Cayuga, Ont.--J. J. Murray Co., Cayuga, Ont.

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# Davies' Poultry Foods

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## 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**

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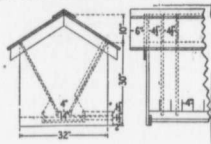
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### Handy Feeding Hopper

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 tarpaper to protect the contents from rain, and the overhanging eaves prevent any but a most driving rain from reaching the feed-trough. One side of the top is hinged.

As shown by the diagram the hopper is 22 inches wide and 30 inches



high. It may have any desirable length, but four feet nine inches is convenient. The feed-trough is fourteen 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 fliriting 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 in the way it works out with the cotton front house.

**A NEW METHOD 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 50 to 60 degrees all the time. We would then have the advantage of both fresh air and even temperature, and the experiment is well worth trying."

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

**RECORDS OF INDIVIDUAL PRODUCTION**  
It was noticed in all the houses in the plant that each hen is numbered by a metal ring around her leg. Trap nests are everywhere in evidence, and a record is kept of the egg production of each individual hen. Mr. Gilbert is breeding for heavy layers following along the same lines as were advocated by Professor Gowat 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 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 sometimes 30 degrees below zero, and even in the day time it is frequently 10 degrees below."

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. Molan, a Black Minorca fancier living at Montreal. He keeps his hens of a Mediterranean breed in a comparatively open place, and says there is no danger of freezing if hens are fed well and their vitality upheld. This is just along the lines 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 his camera along took a snap of it for the benefit of Farm and Dairy readers, and the photo is reproduced on 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 screen can be let down in front of the roosts in very cold weather. This house is 10 by 12 feet and accommodates 20 hens.

Another house that we inspected on our return to Mr. Gilbert's office was originally of a type strongly advocated a few years ago. Each compartment was subdivided into two compartments, a warm roosting 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.

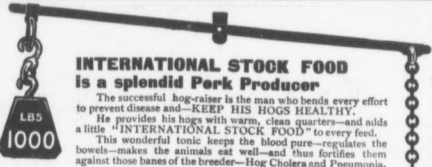
As we were going into the office again our editor ventured to suggest that the house with the entirely open front had the advantage of keeping the hens healthy and ensuring eggs that would give a very high percentage hatch.

### A HIGH PERCENTAGE HATCH

"You are right," said Mr. Gilbert. "They lay big 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 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 cotton front houses such as used by Mr. Gilbert, it would be a vast improvement on the style of house now generally in vogue on our farms, and would increase our output of eggs by millions of dollars.

M. A. Jull, B.S.A., has just been appointed lecturer and manager of the poultry department at Macdonald College, in succession to Mr. F. C. Elford, who has left to accept a position with the Cuyler, Incubator Company, Buffalo, N.Y. Mr. Jull is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.



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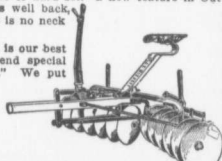
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The machine in actual use is our best advertisement. No need to send special traveling agents to sell the "Bissell." We put our name on every Harrow. If you would like to learn more about Disk Harrows, send to Dept. B for free booklet of both out-throw and in-throw styles. 68



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AND RURAL HOME

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## 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. We 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 money-making 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

devoting ourselves entirely to production. Institute speakers and the agricultural 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 daily on the 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 free 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 13,685,108 dozens of eggs valued at \$1,733,342. 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 with 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 a 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 in the 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. As we get more experience in this line, we will then launch out into the wider lines. For instance, we farmers 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 do.

Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, informed

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 thirty-five cents a dozen. They are supposed to be fresh, but as a matter of fact we never depend on them.'"

The prices that we farmers sometimes 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 large premium for our quality eggs, but the dealer and his customers will soon recognize that our produce is not of the kind that he gets every day, 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 with one of our egg farmers. In many sections of Canada farmers already have co-

operative egg circles in successful operation.

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 disinfecting product.

The product would appeal mainly to owners of high-bred cattle. The work was being intrusted to a Directory Concern, which supplied lists of farmers.

Results from similar circular work a year ago had been practically nil.

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 directed 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 sent.

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 MOST THROUGH THIS PAPER, FARM AND DAIRY,—

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

WHO CAN BEAT THIS?

"The following is the poultry produced and sold by ten families on 'one mile on one concession road: '537 turkeys weighing 5,825 lbs.—'8008.13; 90 geese weighing 1,030 lbs.—\$108.34; chickens and fowl weighing 556 lbs.—\$47.09; a total of \$1,072.66. These ten families still have \$40 worth of poultry 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. B. Graham in an address recently, "are dryness, air without drafts and light bright. All of these 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 average 100 eggs per hen in the six months from December 1st to June 1st. And these birds were in houses entirely open to the front except that they were protected by cotton screens in stormy weather. Poultry authorities a few years ago would have held up their heads in horror at the idea of exposing birds to temperatures below zero. Many of us farmers are still clinging to these 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.

**Fresh Air** go to make a good poultry house, but the greatest of these is fresh air and lots of 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 very attractive conformation 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.

Utility very attractive conformation 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.

**Utility** very attractive conformation 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.

A small farm well worked will keep as large a family as a large one poorly tillled.

# 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 oil 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

Strong, healthy fowls are the first essential to success with poultry. Only vigorous birds can convert the food that we give them into eggs or meat at a 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 selection 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 male and by the selection of the very best of our laying flock for the breeding pen each year.

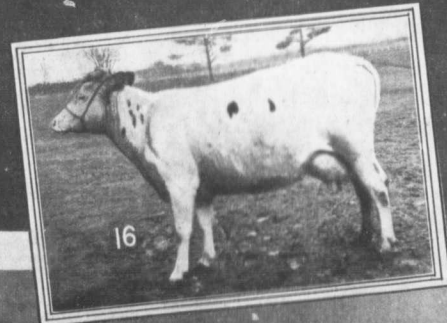
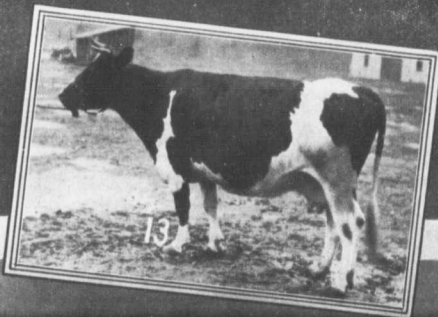
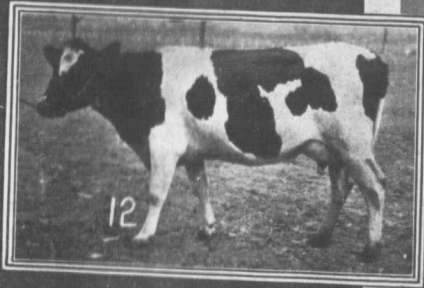
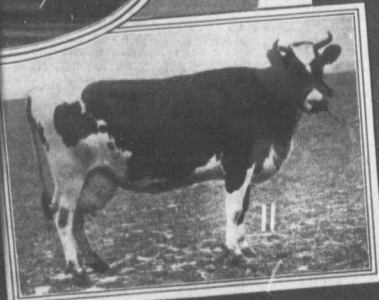
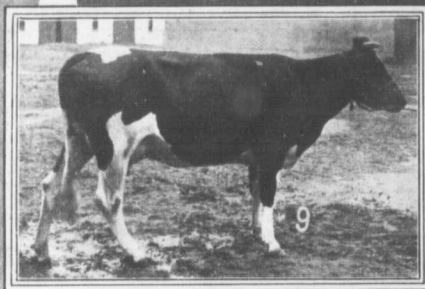
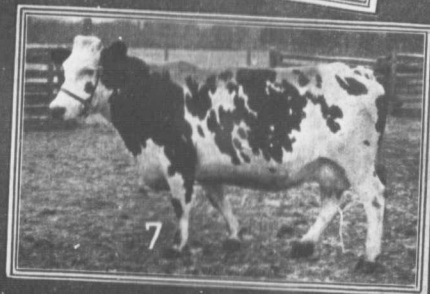
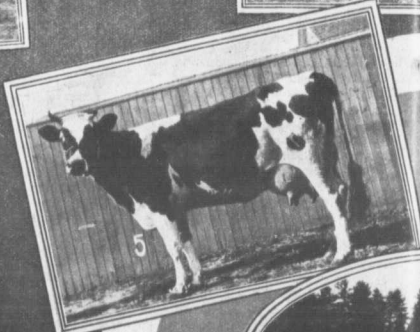
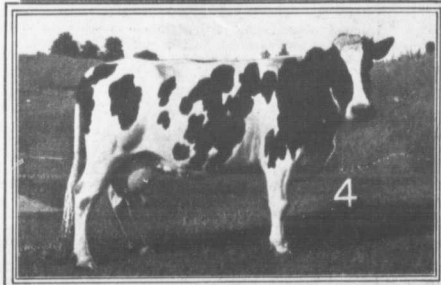
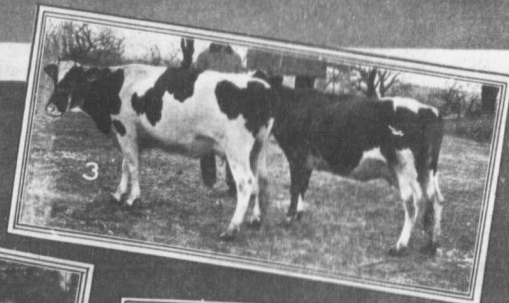
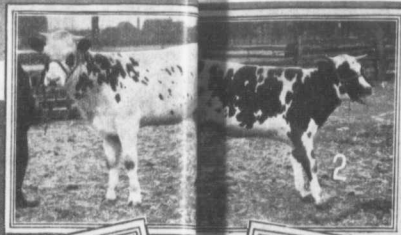
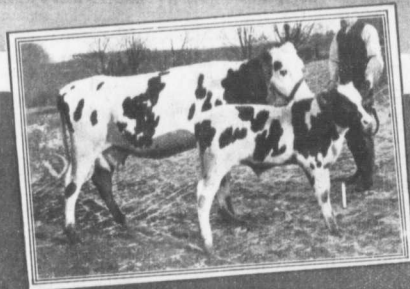
Conservative Vigor

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 work to the top. Many farmers make \$2 a bird from a small flock of 20 or 30 hens. It is 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 which we did not think it worth while to charge to the egg account; the small flock also receives many little

attentions that it would be impossible to give to a large flock. Hence when we increase the number of birds into the hundreds both labor and feed 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 that he must receive for his own eggs by marketing them rotten, but, by decreasing 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 imprisonment according to the 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 protecting itself against such stuff and meeting to the dealer in bad eggs the same penalties as to a dealer in any other bad foodstuff. And why not?

Why Not?



A Representative Lot of the Individuals that the North Toronto Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Club Will Sell at Public Auction

Admirers of Holstein cattle and good dairy cows may here learn at a glance of the splendid lot of Holstein cattle—MOSTLY FEMALES—that are to be sold at Public Auction... The bull calf of Pontiac Girl; his dam, here shown, gave 11,100 lbs. milk last year as a two-year-old. Consigned by G. James Langstaff. No. 2. Two of the heifers to be sold...

River Valley Farm" the Day Following the Annual Meeting in Toronto of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association

"River Valley Farm," a short way from North Toronto, the day following the annual meeting of the Holstein Association. The day of the sale is to be February 9th. No. 1. "May De Kol" bull calf, 17,200 lbs. milk, averaging almost 3.6 per cent fat in one year. This great cow is one of several to be consigned by H. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook. No. 5. Blanch Lyons De Kol...

—All photographs (but No. 8) taken by an editor of Farm and Dairy, especially for this advertisement.











"If 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 Dancy"  
(Continued from last week)

Pearl, the eldest daughter of John Watson, a C. P. R. section man living in Milford, Mass., receives a large sum of money from the relatives of a young King, whom she had nursed when ill. She decides to educate herself and the rest of the family. The Watsons are joined by their Aunt Kate, who proves not to be of a good nature. Pearl proves an efficient and clever scholar and has dreams of being a school teacher. She sees that her small brothers are learning bad habits in the town and gives up her ambition to be a school teacher and suggests moving the family onto a farm, to which John Watson agrees. They are introducing the family onto a farm, to which John Watson agrees. They are introducing the family onto a farm, to which John Watson agrees. They are introducing the family onto a farm, to which John Watson agrees.

"I can't help that," Bud said. "I am not going to lie about it." "Well, it makes people suspicious of you to know you ever did it, 'lat's all," Mr. Johnson said. "You are welcome to watch me. I am not asking you to take my word for it," Bud replied.

"You're a queer lad," said the elevator 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 marketing.

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 bag was thrown in, young Steadman gave a cry of delight, and picked out a handful. Number 11 Northern was the grading that Bud had gotten all the week. Young Steadman showed it triumphantly to the elevator "boss," who examined it closely. It was frozen wheat!

Bud was gathering up his bags when the elevator man called him over.

"Look at that," he said, holding the wheat before him. "Bud looked at it incredulously. "That's not mine," he said.

Young Steadman's eyes were on him exultingly. He had got even at last, he thought.

"We'll have to see about this, Bud," the elevator man said sternly. The other bag was emptied, and Bud saw with his own eyes that the middle of the bag was filled with frozen wheat! He turned dizzy with shame and rage. The machinery in the elevator with its deafening thump—thump—thump, seemed to be beating into his brain. He leaned against the wall, pale and trembling. The same instinct which prompted Tom Steadman when he hit Libby Anne Cavers prompted him now. "I thought you said you wouldn't do such a thing since you joined the

Church," he said, with an expression of shocked virtue.

Bud's cup of bitterness was overflowing, and at first he did not notice what had been said.

Tom took his silence to mean that he might wish safety say more. "I guess you're not as honest as you'd like to have people think, and joinin'



An Attractive Pair at Swatika Ranch.

—Photo on front of F. A. H. Lummis, Simco Co., Ont.

the Church didn't do you so much good after all."

Through it all Bud came with a rush then, and young Tom Steadman went spinning across the floor with the blood spurting from his nose.

Bud was fined ten dollars for assault, and of course it became known in a few hours that the cause of the trouble was that Bud had been caught selling frozen wheat in the middle of his bags.

Through it all Bud made no word of defence. No one knew how bitter was the sting of disgrace in the boy's soul, or how he suffered. When he went home that afternoon there was a stormy scene. "I told you I would not sell 'plugged' wheat," he said to

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."

The old man moistened his lips. "So, Buddie," he said, "it was too hot for you to hit young Steadman; it was an overgrown slab of a boy, and I don't mind you kickin' him, but they'll take the law on ye every time; and ten dollars was a terrible fine. Maybe they'd have let you off with five if you'd coaxed them."

"Coax!" said Bud, scornfully. "I wouldn't coax them. What do I care about the money, anyway? That's not what I'm kicking about."

"Oh, Buddie, you are a reckless young scamp to let ten dollars go in one snort, and then say you don't care."

With an angry exclamation Bud turned away.

The next time Bud went to Millford Mrs. Burrell saw him passing the house and called him in. She had heard an account of the affair and had told it to Mr. Burrell, who promptly declared he did not believe it, whereupon Mrs. Burrell grew indignant. Did he doubt Mrs. Johnston's word?

Mr. Burrell cautioned her not to speak of it to any one, and went out at once to see Bud. Mr. Burrell had only been gone a few minutes when Bud himself came driving herself that Providence had put Bud in her way. Mrs. Burrell blamed Providence for many things, quite unjustly. "Come in, Bud," she called from the door; "I want to see you."

Bud knew the minister's wife but slightly; he had seen her at the services in the schoolhouse. He had intended going in to see Mr. Burrell, for he felt that he must tell someone that he was not guilty, and he felt that the minister was the one whose opinion he most valued. So he went in gladly, hoping that Mr.

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. "I'm glad that you're fastening eyes on me again, that I wish I had smashed him again—the pup!"

Then 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 with eyes that flamed with anger. "Unfortunately Bud, like Martha, was entirely lacking in humour; otherwise his heart would have been saved many a cruel hurt."

Mr. Burrell said, when he could control himself. "Something in the boy's face touched Mrs. Burrell's heart with pity. "Perhaps I've been wrong," she said. "I do make mistakes sometimes. I may have made one now."

"You certainly have," he said, as he took his hat and left the house. Mrs. Burrell was alone in the parlor, and she went down the path with his long, swinging stride, and her heart was strangely troubled. She had a conviction that she had done no good, and perhaps had done a great deal of harm. "When I try to do good, evil comes of it," she said sorrowfully, and then she went to her own room and prayed and prayed.

According to prayer, too: though 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 be so merciful as to let her mistakes for good, and not let her suffer because of any word of hers.

She continued to plead until her heart found peace in the thought that she had comforted so many of us in our sore need, that perhaps when He sees the faulty, crooked lines we are drawing, the Great Surveyor will, in His mercy, put in for us, here and there, the correction lines.

When Bud drove home that night his thoughts were far too bitter for a boy of eighteen. He thought of justice was poisoning the fountains of his heart, and so, when he met Mr. Burrell, he felt he could stand no more. The whole world was against him now, he thought, and he would let them see he didn't care.

He would never tell any one now about the wheat. He would never give away his father; but he would leave Milford richly straitened, and he would let them see he didn't care. When Mr. Burrell drew in his horse to speak to him, Bud turned his head and drove rapidly away. Mr. Burrell went home very sad, but he thought that if Bud were really guilty, but determined to stand by him just the same.

When he got home Mrs. Burrell told him about her strange visit with Bud. She was thoroughly repentant now, and tearfully declared that she knew now she had been very unwise.

Mr. Burrell drove back that night to see Bud, but he was too late, for Bud had gone to the city. On arriving at his home, Bud stabled his horses, and then went into the house. His father was filling buckets in the granary, but Bud felt that he could not bear to see him. He went to his own room and hurriedly changed his clothes.

(To be continued)

## The Upward Look

### Growing Christlike

And again He said, Wherunto 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.

The true Christian becomes more like Christ 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 we were yesterday or to point out the

character of the change that we feel has 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, each one of which has drawn us closer to Him and raised us to higher levels of Christian experience. The true Christian life is a growing life. Unless we are triumphing over sin in our life there is something lacking in our Christian experience.

There are many definitely taken Christ into our lives, there can be only one result. It is that so beautifully suggested in our text. From the moment we accept Him Christ will commence working in our hearts and lives, purifying, refining, ennobling 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.

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 our lives. We must pray to Him in faith for those things and attributes that we need, and we must study His word. Only that which we are enabled to find what His will for us. Study of God's word and prayer are the keys to all growth in Christian character.

Each of us have our defects of character. Most of us are quite conscious what they are. As we study the Scriptures we constantly find new passages dealing with our peculiar sins, describing their nature and telling us what we needs must do to overcome them or old passages take on new meanings for us. This leads us to pray and as we pray our great need for grace and wisdom and strength becomes more and more clear to us, our pride drops away from us, our faith in God's power to help us increases and we are led to put our trust more and more in Him. This means victory. The earnest reading of God's word and persistent humble prayer will ultimately enable us to conquer our sins. 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 able 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 common experiences of each and every day to transform us into better and more Christlike men and women.—L. H. N.

**Laugh and the World Laughs with You**  
Laugh and the world laughs with you; Weep and you weep alone;  
For the world and 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 round to a joyful sound,  
But shrink from your crying care.  
Rejoice, and men will seek you;  
Grieve, and they turn and go;  
They want full measure of your joy's 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 neighbor's wine,  
But alone you must drink life's gall.  
Feast, and your halls are crowded;  
Fast, and the world goes by;  
Succeed and give, and it helps you live,  
Bring no man can help you die.  
There is room in the halls of pleasure  
For a large and lordly train,  
But on one by we must all file on  
Through the narrow aisle of pain.  
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

## Social Life in Farm Communities

Mrs. J. C. Wilson, Middlesex Co., Ont.

"Why is it that when a young lady chooses she expects to marry a farmer, her friends all sigh and say, 'I pity you'? Why does the young college graduate in agriculture say, 'I prefer to go back to the farm so far as I am concerned, but I cannot ask Mary to do that'? All are agreed that the farm is the best place for children, and why then is it not the best place for grown-ups? Why should the college graduate dislike to take his young wife back to the farm? Is it because of the work? Surely not, in this day of improved machinery

### Go South Sir!

**Farm Land \$10 an acre**

up can be purchased in the Southeast

**Go South Sir!**

**ALFALFA CROPS** 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 gardens \$200 up.


**CLIMATE UNSURPASSED**—Every day in the year, no work in the fields. Three long seasons allow raising two and three crops/ton the same soil each year.

Subscriptions to "Southern Farm" and look-look in Southern Va., N. & S. Car., Ga., Fla., and Miss., Tex., and Ariz. are FREE.

**M. V. RICHARDS,**  
L and I Agent,  
Southern Railway,  
Room 30, Washington, D.C.

## Well, Well!

**THIS IS A HOME DYE that ANYONE can use**



I dyed ALL these DIFFERENT KINDS of Goods with the SAME Dye. I used

# DIYOLA

ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

**CLEAN AND SIMPLE TO USE.**  
NO chance of fading the WRONG Dye for the Goods, one has to color. All colors from your Druggist or Grocer. FREE Color Card and TRYING Bottle in The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

## OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS

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

Apply now. The Guild, 71 Drummond Street, Montreal, 47 Penelope St., Toronto, or 227 Bank St., Ottawa

Any little girl can do the charming work of

## MAXWELL'S Favorite Churn.

It makes the smoothest, richest, most delicious butter you ever tasted.  
The roller bearings—hand and foot levers—make churning an easy task, even for a child.  
All sizes from .34 to 30 gallons.  
Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle this churn and Maxwell's "Clametes" Washer.

David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont.





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 cousins!

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 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 it is. The last census report shows that in almost all sections of rural Ontario 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 who 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 crave intercourse with our fellow men, and it is to satisfy that craving that so many of our young people are cooped up in city boarding houses.

Our mothers and grandfathers had more social life than we do. Their quilting parties, logging bees, picking 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 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 much to maintain a wholesome social spirit and our young women would not have such objections to marrying farmers.

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

## and Grow Rich

## Farm Help AND 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 can send you a class of men and take care in the placing of them.

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Between **TORONTO** and **PORCUPINE**

**NORTHBOUND**—First train leaves Toronto at 12:30 p.m. Dec. 2nd, arriving South Porcupine 4:30 p.m. following afternoon.

**SOUTHBOUND**—First train leaves South Porcupine 12:30 p.m., Dec. 3rd, arriving Toronto 7:30 a.m. following morning.

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Full particulars from Grand Trunk Agents.

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### Grab's Foot Scraper

outside your door. The only device made which cleans bottom and sides of shoe in one operation. It is made of paraffin plates for scraping, and the rollers are of steel. It cleans out all shoe dirt which settles in the shoe. Handmade and stamped. Made in Canada. Can be finished and stamped under. Handles to down any handily place. Get the best. Write for it. If you order direct to us. Illustrated folder FREE.

Dealer will not supply you, don't make him do it.

Oward Mfg. Co., Berlin, Ont.



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\$7.95

**E. S. 2.**  
**WOMEN'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. Price ..... **59¢**

**E. S. 1.**  
**WOMEN'S SKIRTS** of good wearing, basket weave cheviot, splendid style, seven gores with four rows of stitching around bottom, inverted pleat in back. Colors, black and navy. Sizes, waist 22 to 28, length 37 to 43 inches. Wonderful value. **\$1.59**  
 Price .....

**E. S. 3.**  
 The regular price of this suit is \$10.00 and it cannot be duplicated elsewhere for less. The materials are serviceable English tweeds, firmly woven and will give excellent wear and satisfaction. Colors, dark gray, olive and brown mixed grounds. Cut in the latest three button, single breasted sack style, lined with a fine mohair lining and interlined with shrunken canvas and hair cloth, carefully tailored. Sizes 34 to 42. Our special price .....

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\$1.59

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



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**J. S. 1—Men's Heavy Waterproof Boots**, in Black or Tan. Goodyear welt soles, sizes 8 1/2 to 12. Price ..... **\$3.89**

**J. S. 2—Boys' Box Calf Boots**, heavy soles, solid throughout, sizes 1 to 8. Price ..... **\$2.25**

**J. S. 3—Women's Tan Button and lace boots**, plain toe, short vamp and high Cuban heel, sizes 1 1/4 to 6. Special Price **\$2.49**

**J. S. 4—Women's Patent Colt Hucher lace or button boots**, short vamp, Goodyear welt soles and high Cuban heel. Sizes 1 1/4 to 6. Price ..... **\$2.49**

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# W. H. Scroggie Limited

MONTREAL QUE.

### Eggs

The egg of commerce that is just an egg  
 Takes chances in a basket on the floor—  
 Sometimes adjacent to the mackerel leg.  
 At other times behind the cellar door.

### GOOD EGGS

The egg elected to be known as good  
 Is kept remote from fortuitous knocks  
 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 between,  
 And warranted put up by No and No.

### NEW LARD

Beneath a cover specially designed  
 To please the purchaser's artistic eye,  
 Each in its own compartment cotton lined,  
 The new lards in their costlier basket lie.

### STRICTLIES

The strictlies all beneath the showcase 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 thecarat priced to millionaires.

—Brooklyn Life.

### THE COOK'S CORNER

Recipes for publication are requested, Inquiries regarding cooking, recipes, etc., gladly answered upon request, to the Household Editor, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

### SPICE CAKE

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

### OYSTERS ON TOAST

Wipe 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 cream sauce, pour over the dish and serve very hot.

### OYSTER RABBIT

Oysters, two eggs, two teaspoonfuls of butter, one-half pound of grated mild cheese. Remove the hard muscles from the oysters. Parboil a cupful in their own liquor and drain. Mix the butter and cheese, and as the cheese melts add the oyster liquor, the seasoning and the eggs, slightly beaten. When the mixture becomes smooth add the oysters and serve at once.

### ORANGE CUSTARD

Ingredients—Serrille orange, 4 oz white sugar, yolks of 4 eggs, 1 pt. of boiling cream, preserved orange. Boil the rind of half the orange very tender; beat it in a marble mortar very fine; put to it the 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.

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**Natural Incubation and Brooding**

Mrs. J. R. Westlake, Carleton 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 brood of 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

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

**DOUBLING A HEN'S RESPONSIBILITY**

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 grass, where they make a much better 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 be in a reaction 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.

**Some Uses of the Egg**

Eggs are commonly thought of as an article of food, containing a large percentage of easily digestible material, 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. The moist skin of an egg relieves a loil or burn.

A raw egg will dislodge and wash down fish bones, etc., caught in the 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 egg shells and soap clean hardwood floors quicker than soap alone. Also glass, tin and crockery.

An egg well beaten and added to a tumbler of milk well sweetened is excellent for feeble, aged persons who can take little nourishment.

The white of a raw egg is the most satisfactory of pastes. Paper put honey-saturated in it will 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.

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 contents 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 36 days, six in 47 days and seven in 60 days.

The nest 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 would not, in my experience, mean more eggs.

Do not send dirty eggs to market. A little neglect in this particular may lose you a good customer.

You will never find a gold mine in a henhouse but you will find a good living if you do your part.

**Real Friends and True**

The illustration shows Mrs. Robt. T. Gillespie of Durham Co., Ont., amongst her poultry, with which she has been very successful. Plenty of feed, regular attention, fresh air and cleanliness in the poultry houses are the secrets of success in water 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**

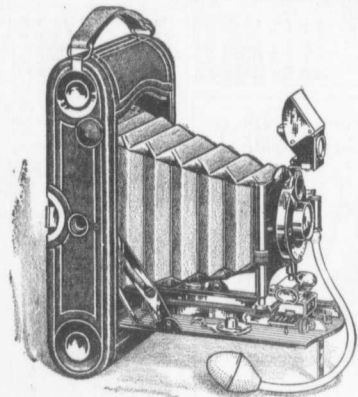
After dark Mrs. Hen is quietly removed from the hen house to the nest. If she stays on all next day all is well, but we would not yet think of trusting her with the eggs. The next day she should go off for feed, and whether or not she goes back to her nest determines whether she or some other hen shall hatch out the setting of eggs. If she goes back to her nest all right, we give her the eggs that night after dark.

We would never think of feeding soft mash to a 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 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 about the 15th day we dust again.

We allow the hen to stay on the nest for 36 hours after we hear the peep of the first chicken. If it is early in the year the hen and chickens are then removed to a light, fairly warm place in the barn, our cold air poultry houses not being a proper place for young chickens. At first we feed bread crumbs, and follow this



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.

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1912 CONTEST

COUNT THE Xs AND Ts

\$100.00

GIVEN AWAY

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

This is a chance for clever persons to win Cash and other Prizes with a little effort. Count the Xs and Ts in the Squares, and write the number of each that you count neatly on a piece of paper or post card and mail to us, and we will write you at once, telling you all about it. You may win a valuable prize. Try at once.

— SPEARMINT GUM & PREMIUM CO., Montreal, P.Q. Dept. 94 B





A. B. C. Parson on Poultry

C. M. McDiarmid, New Westminster Dist., B.C. A rural congregation gives good opportunities of coming into contact with farmers in their daily work...

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.

POULTRY 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 help and encouragement. Mr. Jerry, Government Poultry Expert, gives his whole time to the promotion of this industry, and other experts are sent out to lecture on poultry matters to any locality where there are Farm-ers Institutes or where it is thought 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 willingness on the part of the ministers to give what help they can is as ought to be for, if all reports are true, many good fat chickens have entered 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 easy for us to excel 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 housing our flocks. This is counterbalanced by the cost of feed as nearly all our wheat comes from the prairie provinces. White Leghorns are the most popular breed, but flocks of Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds are very common, and nearly all the American, Mediterranean and English varieties are to 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. Though the prices received in the beginning of the season were comparatively poor, the average for the six spring and summer months (the period of high production) indicates an advanced price paid for the Circle eggs of from

two and a half to three cents a dozen. From September to date of writing, the difference has been gradually increasing, and has been from five to 15 cts. higher than the most of those farmers would have received had there been no Circles. In the case of one Circle, the price went as high as 52 cts. a dozen, which price is unprecedented in that district. The improvement in the quality of the eggs marketed by these Circles is

a source of great satisfaction to us, and goes to show what may be accomplished by education work.

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

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

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

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

My Oshawa Shingles have taken 50 years of hard work. I tried to get 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 time-proof shingling. I have got it for you. It will last 100 years.

When you use this Oshawa Shingle of mine what do you get? First, you get a shingle 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 service. 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 earth-quake. My Oshawa roofing is on the farms of South Africa. Here is ONE roof that is perfect in every climate in the world from Arctics to Tropics. Third, you have a reward for high quality. Your roof that is easy to lay and lay right. It will not leak and lock it yourself. It is lightning-proof. It is lightning-proof. It is lightning-proof. It is lightning-proof.

Send for this book of mine now, to my nearest address below. If you are about to build a barn, it may give a hint or new idea worth \$1,000 easily to you, even if you do not buy a roof. If you do get a Pedlar Roof from me, you get double or triple service from the building. I will be looking for your enquiry. Yours truly, (Sgd.) G. H. Pedlar

The PEDLAR PEOPLE Limited, of Oshawa Established 1861

HALIFAX 15 Prince St. ST. JOHN 177 Prince William St. QUEBEC 127 St. John St. MONTREAL 213 1/2 Canal St. OTTAWA 423 Beaudry St. TORONTO 1112 Bay St. LONDON 20 King St. CHESTER 20 King St. W. PORT ARTHUR WINNIPEG 21 Cumberland St. REGINA 303 Third St. W. CALGARY 303 Third St. W. EDMONTON 303 Third St. W. VANCOUVER 114 Exchange St. VICTORIA 114 Exchange St. Address our nearest warehouse. We want agents in some sections. Write for details. Mention this paper.

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 agents about others.

The Peter Hamilton Co., Limited Peterborough, Ont.



**Feeding For Winter Eggs**

Seth Jones, Kings Co., N.B.

Successful feeding for winter egg production is the biggest poultry problem today. It is engaging the most attention. More varying results are obtained than in any other branch of poultry keeping. There are three leading factors in poultry keeping: breeding, housing and feeding, but the greatest of these is feeding. I have known men who paid very little attention to breeding, but were good feeders for winter eggs. Others pay little attention to the housing of their flock, but being good feeders they get eggs. To get the best results, however, it is necessary to have a well bred stock, have them comfortably housed, and then good feeding will make poultry a very paying branch of live stock on the farm.

Eggs can be had for a certainty in late fall and winter, just by intelligent management. Early pullets can be most depended upon. Have them hatch out, if they are of large American varieties, by April 15; not later. Allow them free range and good food so that they will develop into big, strong pullets. Separate the cockerels from the flock by August. About September 10 to 15 have the pullets in winter quarters, but not closely confined to their pens. Such a change would be too sudden. 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 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 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 should be taken not to force the pullets by sudden increase in rich feeding after see range. You may get a spurt of eggs for a time by such feeding, but you will cause the pullets to moult, and no more eggs will be obtained until spring.

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 good white oats and wheat to each of two fowls. At three o'clock feed two quarts of cracked corn and wheat or oats. Feed the grain feed according to the appetite 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 enough food to keep her ovaries 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 a week do not get over fat.

Other essentials to winter egg production are clean, fresh water (thirsty hens never lay well), 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 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, paroled grain, nearly burnt, affords an agreeable change and serves nearly the same purpose as charcoal. Oats, corn, wheat, or even bran, will be readily eaten by hens when they have been regularly fed on a sameness of diet, and such food will greatly aid in arresting diarrhoea, or other bowel disorders.

**Money in Broilers and Day Old 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 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,

Mr. Pentland in conversation with an editor of Farm and Dairy said:

"We can sell our broilers at 15 weeks of age at 85 to 40 cts. a pound. We consider that there is more money in broilers at this price than in carrying chickens on to the fall and marketing them as roasters. The market for our broilers is found in the large cities, where are the wealthy people who will pay almost any price for good spring chickens."

"There is a good bit of expense in

connection with raising broilers in the line of warm buildings, fuel and care. Some poultry men have trouble in getting a satisfactory percentage of a hatch as early in the spring as is necessary, in January and the early part of February. We have not had this trouble. We have two m/a's birds for each pen and one is let in with the breeding flock every other day. Some inarcs high fertility early in the season. Last year from our 250 egg incubators, we had an average hatch of 198. We sold eggs for hatching

**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.

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. Toddhue, Colin D. McLeod, Stuart Strathy, Geo. Watson, Jas. Linton, F. W. Bain, James Burnside, Jr., F. J. Harvey, H. W. Bodman, Geo. Le Riche, E. Galley, A. Roy, H. S. Strathy, J. A. M. Alley, J. H. Stratton, Geo. Mair, W. G. Turnbull, H. K. Niven, Arch. Flishe, H. R. Smith, Andrew Semple, James Young, H. G. Horton, Julius A. Halbaus, J. S. Williamson, James E. Baitlie, Jno. Playter, Alf. Haywood, Walter C. Lewis, A. M. Scott, P. A. Vale, H. W. Barker, M. Garvin, J. P. Hodgins, C. D. Warren E. Dickinson, Geo. E. Webb, J. A. Laird, Josiah Taylor, A. B. Ord, N. Booker, J. E. Overholt.

Mr. C. D. Warren, the President, having taken 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 provision for all bad and doubtful debts, amount to \$601,133.78, being 13.80% on the paid-up capital of the Bank, which has been applied as follows:

Provision for the twelve months, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and reserve accrued interest, amount to	\$601,133.78
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss last year	158,434.79
	<b>\$759,568.57</b>
Appropriated as follows, viz.:	
Dividend No. 60, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum	\$ 87,000.00
Dividend No. 61, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum	87,000.00
Dividend No. 62, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum	87,000.00
Dividend No. 63, quarterly, at the rate of 8% per annum	87,000.00
Written off Bank Furniture	15,000.00
Transferred to Officers' Guarantee Fund	5,000.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	5,000.00
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss, new account	181,208.57
	<b>\$754,568.57</b>

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

The business of the Bank continues to grow most satisfactorily, as the comparative statement submitted shows. The deposits during the year have increased \$4,193,808.29, and the circulation has increased \$583,605.

The Head Office and all the Branches have been carefully 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 Directors other than the officers, and composed of Mr. E. F. R. Johnston, K.C., Mr. W. J. Sheppard, Mr. C. S. Wilcox, and Mr. H. S. Strathy, was appointed to examine and appraise all the securities held at the Head Office, which they did, and reported to the Board that they are as represented to it.

The increase in Bank premises is partly accounted for by discharging the encumbrances which existed at the time of the purchase of Vancouver and Winnipeg properties, and partly by the purchase of the property immediately east 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 was of great advantage in protecting the lighting of the east side of the Head Office. Your Bank premises now comprise 34 separate buildings.

The Directors have much pleasure in referring to the good work performed by the Staff during the period under review. All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHAS. D. WARREN, President  
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		1911.	1910.
Capital Stock paid up	\$4,354,000 00	\$4,354,000 00	
Rest Account	2,500,000 00	2,300,000 00	
Dividend No. 63, payable 2nd January	87,000 00	87,000 00	
Former Dividend unpaid	984 29	602 82	
Interest accrued on Deposit Receipts	2,811 70	4,351 85	
Balance of Profits carried forward	181,208 57	153,434 79	
		\$ 7,126,594 79	\$ 6,699,579 59
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$4,979,976 00	\$3,790,080 00	
Deposits bearing interest including interest accrued to date	\$31,666,224 11	\$29,077,697 41	
Deposits not bearing interest	8,411,414 14	7,000,137 18	
		\$6,771,697 59	\$3,790,217 18
Deposits made by Banks in United States	99,677,690 25	318,544 83	
Balance due to other Banks in Canada	612,943 40	50,786 14	
Balance due to London Agents	14,974 61	45,208 17	
	\$20,901 41	\$45,208 17	
		\$2,122,827 42	\$47,152,738 97

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that in many cases hatched 12 healthy chickens out of the 13 eggs.  
 "The chickens are removed from the incubators to the brooders and there given their first feed of grit and water. This is followed by hard larded eggs and bread crumbs. They are fed every three hours. As the chickens become stronger they are fed bread and rice and a mixture of grains such as cracked wheat, cracked corn, etc. We always have bran and charcoal where

the chickens can get it at will. It is not advisable, we find, to feed much corn during the first few weeks."  
 "Do you not find difficulty," we asked, "in keeping the broilers on their feet when you are feeding them so heavily for early maturity?"  
 "KEEP BROILERS ON THEIR FEET"  
 "There is a danger in that line," Mr. Pentland replied. "We feed granulated bone and pork livers for

animal feed and cabbage and sprouted oats for green feed. Lots of animal and green feed keeps them healthy and vigorous and eliminates leg weakness. We finish up the feeding in crates, giving the birds one to two weeks. Here they are fed soft food only of about the consistency of porridge."  
 Mr. Pentland considers the day old chick business one of the most profitable departments of poultry hus-

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 bred or we could not get this price. We intend to advertise this branch of our work extensively this spring."  
 "We find that there is a good market for day old chicks. Many people do not want to bother with the setting 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 well to go round them at night with a lantern."

**The Secret Of Raising Chicks** is to have the 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 condition, producing a healthy and rapid growth.  
 (Packed in 25-lb., 50-lb. and 100-lb. bags)

**Canuck Scratching Feed** will make your hens lay well. It will grow your chickens. It is a well balanced mixture of hulls, oats, wheat, barley, cracked corn, kafir corn, millet and sunflower seeds.

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

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

**NEWMERIFUGE**  
 The best and most effective remedy for Bots and other worms in horses.  
 (Guaranteed by the Farmers' Horse Remedy Co. under Pure Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 3471). It is guaranteed to kill and bring from your body dead in from 12 to 24 hours all pin worms and bots.  
 Is absolutely harmless and can be given to mares in foal before the eighth month of pregnancy.  
 Prescribed horse owners have written us Newmerifuge has removed between 600 and 800 bots and worms from a single horse. A single worm whose stomach is full of worms cannot get off or help being obstinate. Bring your order today. Beware of imitations.  
 6 capsules, 812; 12 capsules, \$2.00  
**Farmers' Horse Remedy Co., Dept. A.A.**  
 87 - 7th St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

**GALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK**  
 Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

**Mr. Farmer, Listen!**  
 Would you like to receive one of **Wilson's GOLD MEDAL** Scales?  
 Delivered right to your nearest station.  
**FREE TRIAL BY WILSA**  
 That's our offer special. Prices, 100 different styles of Hay and 8 1/2 to 4 to Scales.  
 6 SINGS  
 75 Papan  
**TORONTO**



ASSETS				
Gold and Silver Coin current	\$ 941,680 67		\$ 487,750 57	
Dominion Government Demand Notes	5,439,670 00		3,843,353 00	
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	\$5,981,350 67		\$4,331,103 57	
Balance due from other Banks	2,517,278 41		2,020,936 82	
Balance due from Foreign Agents	588,326 52		291,070 56	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities	1,365,380 74		1,154,912 70	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures, and Stocks	552,316 37		551,649 37	
Call Short Loans on Stocks, Bonds and other Securities	1,815,894 44		1,725,172 48	
Call and Short Loans on Stocks, Bonds and other Securities in United States	1,723,515 35		1,445,605 24	
	301,284 21		200,000 00	
Bills discounted current	\$34,592,917 84	\$14,065,346 71	\$32,810,351 82	\$11,731,374 74
Notes discounted overdue (estimated loss provided for)	190,121 74		74,608 75	
Loans to other Banks, secured	133 05		7,250 77	
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of general Bank Note Circulation	197,395 35		167,374 13	
Real Estate, the property of the Bank (other than the Bank premises)	2,864 15		3,509 05	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	24,500 00		24,500 00	
Bank premises	2,307,561 71		2,093,332 22	
Bank furniture, safes, etc.	237,596 87		240,439 41	
		\$7,562,480 71		35,421,366 15
		\$52,427,827 42		\$47,152,736 99

TORONTO, 30th December, 1911.

The General Manager having read the statement and made explanatory remarks thereon, referred to the proposed profits, which were \$76,762.39 more than the year before. He also called attention to the growth of the Bank from its inception, which may be seen from the comparative statement appended to this report. In conclusion, he asked if any of the shareholders wished for further information regarding any of the items of the statement, upon which a general discussion ensued.

Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., explained the nature of the work done by the Committee referred to in the Report, and pointed out that the principle of checking the work of the Bank was carried out from the work of the Committee to the work of the General Manager.

On motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, the report was unanimously adopted.  
 The By-law governing the number of Directors was amended, increasing the number from seven to eight, and a By-law creating a Second Vice-President was passed.

The customary resolutions of thanks to the Directors and Officers were duly passed.  
 The election of the Directors was then proceeded with, and the Scrutinizers reported the following gentlemen duly elected to act as Directors for the ensuing year, viz.: C. D. Warren, Hon. J. R. Stratton, C. Kloefer (Guelph), W. J. Sheppard (Waubesaheune), C. S. Wilcox, (Hamilton), E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., H. S. Strathy, J. B. Tudhope (Orillia).

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

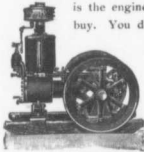
**The Following Comparative Statement will show the Progress of the Bank from its Inception:**

As on May 31st	Capital.	Rest.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Loans including Call Loans.	Assets.	Dividends paid Total since incorporation of Bank.
1886	\$ 340,000		\$ 271,000	\$ 578,000	\$ 971,000	\$ 1,208,000	\$ 24,235.78
1887	496,000	\$ 10,000	405,000	830,000	1,519,000	1,910,000	29,078.30
1888	562,000	15,000	400,000	921,000	1,473,000	1,955,000	30,365.08
1889	525,000	15,000	479,000	1,445,000	2,084,000	2,543,000	31,492.59
1890	543,000	20,000	488,000	1,474,000	2,286,000	2,645,000	32,715.31
1891	600,000	35,000	467,000	2,000,000	2,642,000	3,143,000	35,891.26
1892	604,000	55,000	523,000	2,567,000	3,217,000	4,055,000	36,354.00
1893	667,000	75,000	600,000	3,224,000	3,856,000	4,765,000	36,444.00
1894	667,000	85,000	535,000	3,375,000	4,078,000	5,009,000	36,447.70
1895	608,000	85,000	690,000	3,681,000	4,475,000	5,537,000	37,316.38
1896	700,000	85,000	632,000	3,987,000	4,767,000	6,140,000	42,000.00
1897	700,000	40,000	676,000	4,235,000	4,552,000	5,887,000	42,000.00
1898	700,000	50,000	698,000	4,300,000	5,136,000	6,825,000	42,000.00
1899	700,000	70,000	681,000	4,628,000	6,057,000	7,638,000	45,829.62
1900	1,000,000	150,000	1,192,000	5,682,000	7,426,000	9,177,000	61,106.21
1901	1,344,000	250,000	1,192,000	6,890,000	8,800,000	10,295,000	81,829.23
1902	1,350,000	350,000	1,338,000	8,082,000	11,007,000	12,726,000	113,837.17
1903	1,500,000	450,000	1,899,000	13,311,000	15,819,000	18,573,000	146,809.33
1904	2,000,000	700,000	2,111,000	18,100,000	22,935,000	27,373,000	204,617.33
1905	2,997,000	1,000,000	2,310,000	20,491,000	25,000,000	30,000,000	250,967.25
1906	3,000,000	1,250,000	2,924,000	23,728,000	26,629,000	33,000,000	304,330.03
1907	4,322,000	1,900,000	3,061,000	26,337,000	26,337,000	33,720,000	304,699.50
Dec. 31, 1907 (7 months)	4,352,000	2,000,000	2,990,000	25,395,000	25,431,000	34,859,000	315,671.40
1908	4,353,000	2,000,000	3,060,000	29,815,000	29,695,000	39,963,000	315,671.40
1909	4,354,000	*2,302,443	3,060,000	36,077,000	34,537,000	47,152,000	348,360.00
1910	4,354,000	*2,463,434	3,780,000	40,590,000	38,610,000	52,427,000	348,360.00
1911	4,354,000	*2,681,208	3,773,875	36,077,000	34,537,000	52,427,000	348,360.00
							\$3,080,355.21

Including undivided profits.  
 The Traders Bank of Canada,  
 Toronto, 23rd January, 1912.

STUART STRATHY, General Manager.

# The Engine YOU Can Run Easiest



is the engine you should buy. You don't have to be an engine expert to run the strong, safe service-giving, simple

## 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.** Windsor, TORONTO, Calgary

### BARLEY

in most sections is not fit for seed this year. For 20 acres of O.A.C. No. 21 Barley is first-class. It averaged 47 bushels to the acre. 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 told in **Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser.** A 96 page book, indexed, free. Write us for it and learn how to cure

### Fistula and Poll Evil

Even a considered hopeless case can be promptly cured, with very little trouble, by using **Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil**

Your money back if any Fleming Remedy fails to do what we claim.

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

## 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 itself.

# STANDARD 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

**The Imperial Oil Company Ltd.**

## 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 of loss.

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 into the poultry house at night.

## Bad Advice for Beginners

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—One of the great lessons that beginners in poultry keeping need to learn is that it is absolutely necessary to start with a few birds 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 dollars before they finally found out how to run a poultry plant successfully. I believe that their rashness in so starting is largely due to the advice handed out so freely by the editors of some of our big dairy papers who would not know a hen from a goose. Here is a sample taken from the columns of one of Toronto's most influential papers:

"It is matter for surprise that poultry farming is so little followed in the environs of Toronto. Assiduously and intelligently managed, a poultry farm may easily be made to pay a handsome profit on the capital invested. The work is light, the occupation is attractive, the returns are sure, the investment is short. The life of the hen should not be allowed to outrun two years; it may be that it would be found most profitable to cut it down to one year. The tendency with live stock farmers is to keep their animals too long. One of the advantageous conditions of poultry farming is that very little land is required, and that the capital invested in stock is very small. Vacant land will soon be obtainable at a reasonable rental, if it is not so procurable just now."

Now a person thoroughly believing in the politics of that paper and knowing nothing about poultry keeping would be liable to take that paragraph 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.

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 \$2 a bird, we begin to figure that if we had 1,000 birds we would make \$2,000. We forget that we are not counting the labor of looking after the small flock which receives many attentions or the table scraps they get from the house. This, I believe, the reason why many of my friends who have embarked in poultry keeping on an extensive scale have been disappointed in the

## To Prevent Egg Eating

How can I prevent hens from eating their eggs?—A. S. Northumberland Co., Ont.

Hens that are properly fed will seldom acquire the habit of eating their own eggs. When plenty of grain and lime is supplied in addition to liberal grain rations, the only method by which the hens will learn to eat eggs is by finding one broken in the nest or elsewhere. Where the necessity of the habit is seldom acquired. The best methods, therefore, for stopping the eating of eggs are preventative ones.

Where the habit has become well established in the flock, two or three eggs might be blown and the shell filled with a mixture of Cayenne pepper and mustard. One dose of this is generally enough for the hardest of egg eaters.

I am pleased to say that I have received my pure bred Berkshire one which you sent me as a premium for securing six new yearly subscriptions through Mr. Joshua Lawrence of Oxford Centre, Ont. She is a little dandy.—Joe Goodrich, Middlesex Co., Ont.

## Buff Orpingtons

At East York and Toronto Poultry Shows my birds won cups for best color, over 75 entries at each show. Price \$5.00 each.  
Eggs, \$3.00 per 15 for 15.  
Incubator Eggs, \$5.00 per 100.  
W. G. RENNIE, ELLESMERE, ONT. (Agriculture Station.)

## Barred Plymouth Rock

When you buy eggs from me you may receive them in ten years of care, breeding of the best blood in Canada, the back of them.

Rock eggs, pr. 15..... \$1.00  
Pekin eggs, very large, pr. 13..... \$1.00  
Roman duck eggs, very large, pr. 13..... \$1.00  
F. H. LUMMIS, Swastika Ranch, WYEBRIDGE, ONTARIO

### BUILD CONCRETE SILO

Any size with the London, Ontario, Silo Co. Standard. We manufacture complete-lined Concrete Silos. Call us for prices. LONDON CONCRETE SILO CO., Limited, Dept. B, London, Ont. Largest Manufacturer of Concrete Silos in Canada

### WANTED RAW FURS

Write for my prices before selling. Ernest Howell, St. George, Ont.

### GOVERNMENT STANDARD SEED FOR SALE ALL HOME GROWN

Alfalfa, \$11.00. Red Clover, \$14.00. 16 1/2 lbs. Timothy, 10.00. D.A.C., 12.00. Barley, \$11.00. Peas, \$11.00. Oats, several kinds. Bags extra. Write for 25¢ rate sample. Seeds guaranteed to suit you on arrival—send 50¢ with order.  
THE CANADIAN MILLING CO., LTD. CALLEDONIA, ONT.

### SEE OATS

If you can sell good clean Oats that will make 25¢ or more sent 1/2 the sample. State quantity and we shall submit our best offer. Eob. your nearest stationer and supply base.

### GEO. KEITH & SON 124 King Street E. TORONTO, ONT.

Desirable Farm for Sale 120 acres, 2 1/2 miles from Waterford, acres gravel and sand, balance clay. Soil watered for 25¢. 1/2 acre, 1/2 acre sugar bush, plenty of spring water. Churches, school and telephone convenient. Good building telephone connections and B.F.D. Reasonable for health. Write for particulars or apply on the premises to JOSEPH KELCH, WATERLOO, ONT. - LAMBTON CO.



**Dominion Grange Meeting**  
(Continued from page 9)

construction of public highways on the ground that it is intended to construct 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 himself would be taxed for the benefit of the few.

6. Recommending an increase in the license fee for high power automobiles because of the greater damage done to 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 efforts of the men who are at its head, an effort was made to secure the best possible officers. The result is as follows:

- Master—Henry Glendinning, Manilla, Ont.
- Overseer—W. C. Good, Brantford.
- Secretary-treasurer—J. J. Morrison, Arthurs.
- Lecturer—S. C. Smale, Okdale.
- Chaplain—W. F. W. Fisher, Burlington.
- Steward—John Newman, Crystal Rock.
- Assistant Steward—Wm. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.
- Cores—Miss Thelma Robinson, St. Thomas.
- Pomona—Miss Eva Wardell, St. Thomas.
- Flora—Miss A. McMaster, Palmerston.
- Lady Assistant Steward—Miss Mary Thompson, Newbridge.

- Executive Committee—N. E. Burton, St. Thomas; J. G. Leithbridge, Alliance; E. C. Drury, Crown Hill.
- Delegates, Council of Agriculture—E. C. Drury.

**The Fight Will Proceed**

While the Dominion Grange was its annual convention in Toronto last week the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was in session in Brandon. The members of the two organizations exchanged greetings. The telegram received from the Grain Growers' Association was as follows: Brandon, Man., Jan. 24.—Your greeting acknowledged by standing vote in our convention. We are having the largest and most enthusiastic convention we have ever had. Better organization and wider markets are the keynote of our meeting. Our attitude towards tariff commission not yet considered.—R. McKenzie, Secretary, Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

Mr. Glendinning, the newly elected Master, is so well and favorably known to the farmers of all parts of Ontario, that his appointment as Master will prove a source of strength to the order.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

The report of the secretary-treasurer and of the auditors showed that a considerable number of new granges had been organized during the year, the number of subordinate granges now being larger than at any previous period for years. The balance on hand, in spite of heavy expenditures, was \$314.35.

**MASTER'S ADDRESS**

In his annual address, Master N. E. Burton claimed that the result of the vote on reciprocity should impress farmers with the necessity of more thorough organization and determination to stand firmly together. It showed further that the manufacturers have long since laid aside party animosity and that should be given consideration by farmers. The necessity for direct legislation

was mentioned, it being stated that combines, mergers and trusts have the people at their mercy, and that they are able to fix prices both to the producer and to the consumer. The advisability of cooperating with the Farmers and Labor Council in an effort to bring about an improvement was suggested.

Government ownership of the trunk telephone lines was advocated, as well

power of recall so that when their representatives refused to support legislation demanded by the people they could be required to resign themselves to the electors for re-election.

**COOPERATION PROGRESSING**

An address of great importance, entitled "Cooperation in Agriculture," was given by Mr. Geo. Keene, 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 men in the cities. In this connection he gave reports of societies in Ontario and Nova Scotia that have met with astonishing success.

A cooperative society at Guelph, organized for six years, showed net profits in 1910 of \$4,306 on a share capital of \$4,127. Another at Glace Bay, N.S., organized five and a half years, showed net profits in 1910 of ground that the fight for farmers'

\$12,287 on a share capital of \$6,040. Mr. Keene's address was full of encouragement to farmers to cooperate more and to profit not only by their own mistakes, as made in the past, but by the success of other organizations. Fuller reference to this address 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 took the ground to be published with all vigor 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 in Ontario. Lack of space prevents our going into these matters more fully in this issue or giving reports of the speeches made. The convention showed conclusively that the farmers' movement in Ontario is more vigorous than it has been for many years, and that its officers are full of confidence as regards the future.

**Look! What A Saving! !**

For a number of years it has cost us as much to sell fence as to make it.

We have decided therefore to take Farm and Dairy readers into our confidence and sell them our Superior London Fence (all No. 9 Wire) direct, without agents' profits or commissions.

For a short time we will sell—

**LONDON FENCE Direct From Us to You**

**10 Wire only 30 Cents**

**10 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 Bay. The fence here offered is our No. 10—12 has 10 wires 40 inches high—22 inch struts.

All No. 9 Wire. Terms—Cash with order. For other styles of fence, gates and fence material write for our complete list.

**FREIGHT PAID. Order Now and Avoid The Rush**

LONDON FENCE MACHINE CO. LTD. LONDON, ONTARIO

Kindly clip out this ad. and send with reply

**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**

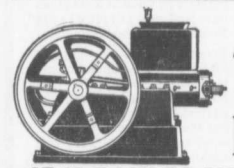
Referring to the vote on reciprocity, the members of the executive committee stated that the chief cause of its rejection was the united opposition of the special interests, aided by the prejudices and passions skillfully aroused by the same. The interests were united in defence of their privileges which they feared might be endangered. On the other hand, many farmers allowed their action to be governed by party prejudices and allegiance when they should have united in support of a measure that would have been of vast special benefit to themselves and that would incidentally have benefited every legitimate interest in the country.

The committee further stated: "Our agricultural population is in a very unsatisfactory condition regarding the mode of operation that is being used to accomplish the purposes of the monied interests. The prevention and cure rests in our being able to harness and direct the latent power of this great bulk of the electorate."

**DIRECT LEGISLATION**

The benefits of the initiative and referendum were pointed out by Mr. W. C. Good, of Brantford, who showed that these reforms are making rapid headway in the United States, where they have been secured in a number of states, and where they are receiving attention in practically all the other states. When the people have the right to introduce legislation for themselves by petition, it makes governments more subject to their wishes, and when they have the power given by the referendum to compel the government to submit measures to them, such as the naval bill or reciprocity, for a vote, it makes governments more careful in introducing legislation.

Mr. Henry Glendinning pointed out that in addition to having the power given by the initiative and referendum, the people should have the



**Down and balance in easy instalments**

**This Engine 15**

**•IT IS EASY TO BUY**

Powerful, simple, durable, dependable, cheapest running, adapted to operate any engine made. A positive guarantee given with every engine. Ten days' trial—If not satisfactory, hold subject to our shipping department's return. No duty. The Gilson Engine Co. is now offering this engine at a special price, just a trial and tested by our own engineers, proving that it is the best engine in the world for power, all sizes. Send for free catalogue. Big money for Agents—write for our terms—

**GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd., 101 York Street, Guelph, Ontario, Canada.**

**BREEDER'S DIRECTORY**

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months, or 8 insertions during twelve months.

**FOR TAMWORTH SWINE—Write John W. Todd, Corinth, Ont., R.F.D. No. 1.**

**CLYDESDALES, Imp. Stallions and Fillies—Fresh importations always on hand. Every mare guaranteed foal—J. & J. Sempie, Milverton, Ont., and Laverne, Minn., U.S.A.**

**CLYDESDALES—Home of Acme. (Imp.) Holsteins—Home of King Bessie Clothide, nearest 7 dams of the latter year, and Broken Weiler, Ponder, E. M. Holtby, G.T.E. & P.O., Manchester, Ont., Myrtle, G.P.E.**

**HAMPSHIRE PIGS—Canadian Champion herd. Boar herd, hinders, sows, three months and under.—Hastings Bros., Crosshill, Ont.**

**HOLSTEINS and TAMWORTHS—All ages, also S.C. Leathers. Young stock for sale at any time—J. McKenzie, Willowdale, Ontario.**

**TAMWORTH SWINE—Choice stock for sale, all times, at reasonable prices. Correspondence invited. Write to R. S. Lattowal, Ont. Bell phone.**





AYRSHIRES

IRAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES

Special offering of a splendid lot of young bulls, from two to 12 months old...

G. R. STANBARD PHILIPSBURG, QUEBEC

THE SPRINGBANK HERD OF AYRSHIRES

Contain more World's Champion milk and butter producing bulls...

A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryekman's Corners, Ont.

AYRSHIRES

We have on hand several bulls of good type from R. O. P. cows...

AND YORKSHIRES

cows, heifers and heifer calves. A few young bulls...

ALEX. HUME & CO., - - - Menie, Ont.

CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES.

R. O. P. cows and two-year-old heifers for sale...

JAMES BEGG, R. R. No. 1, St. Thomas.

Ayrshires

World's Champion herd for milk and production...

WOODSIDES BROS., Tangierville Farm

ROTHSAY, ONTARIO

Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests...

R. R. NESS, HOWICK, OUE.

Ayrshires & Yorkshires

For sale, Ayrshires all ages, including three bulls...

Apply to Hon. W. Owens, Proprietor,

RIVER SIDE FARM, MONTREAL, QUEBEC

Burn Brae

Has for sale two good bulls for calves...

JOSEPH HUNSON & SON, LYN. ONT.

CHOICE AYRSHIRES

Winners of the World's Dairy Cattle tests...

Also White Wyandotte Cockerles.

WILLIAM THORN, LYNEDOCHE, ONT.

Troust Bank Stock Farm, long distance phone in house.

Tanworths

Registered Pig two months old...

COLLIER V. ROBBINS

RIVER BEND ONTARIO

Clydesdale Stallion For Sale

Registered Canadian-bred Clydesdale Stallion, 4 years old...

W. J. Cox, Box 755 Peterboro, Ont.

now quoted \$5.10 to \$5.15 f.o.b. country points and in the market...

ABSORBINE will reduce to normal swollen joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica...

KNIGHTON LODGE HOLSTEINS and YORKSHIRES

Holsteins from two to five years old. We have several of some of the leading families...

C. C. KETTLE, WILSONVILLE, ONT.

GETTING TIRED?

Are you getting tired of waiting for buyers to come along? Don't wait for them. Use the other way...

MISCELLANEOUS

JERSEYS GOLDEN FERN LAD STRAIN

We have for sale 4 Yearling Bulls ready for service...

D. DUNCAN, DON P.O., ONT.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old...

The homestead or pre-emption six months in each of three years...

W. W. O'RYL, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

\$55. and springers, \$30 to \$40. Lambs are quoted at 10¢ per lb. for ewe...

MONTREAL HOOG MIXED

Montreal, Saturday, Jan. 27.—The market here for live hogs this week is practically unchanged from last week...

EXPORT BUTTER AND CHEESE

Montreal, Saturday, Jan. 27.—The market for cheese is very quiet here and as far as can be ascertained no business has been done this week...

THE TRADERS BANK REPORT

The comparative results of the year's business of the Traders Bank of Canada show great progress and prosperity during the previous year...

THE TRADERS BANK REPORT

It will pay every farmer to have a Wilson Reale and know what his grain and stock is worth before sending it to market...

GOSBIP

The members of the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association of Canada will hold their fourth annual banquet in the Nassau Company Hotel...

THE TRADERS BANK REPORT

The merchant tells one the price and weight of his goods before selling. Why cannot the farmer do the same when selling to the merchant?

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HOLSTEINS

Centre & Hillview Holsteins

Hard headed by Sir Rude Gormous a Glotthide—the average of his dam etvra...

Record of Mar. 1911. 1st year-old cow, 27 lbs. milk, 30 lbs. butter in 30 days...

2nd year-old cow, 27 lbs. milk, 30 lbs. butter in 30 days...

3rd year-old cow, 27 lbs. milk, 30 lbs. butter in 30 days...

4th year-old cow, 27 lbs. milk, 30 lbs. butter in 30 days...

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38th year-old cow, 27 lbs. milk, 30 lbs. butter in 30 days...

39th year-old cow, 27 lbs. milk, 30 lbs. butter in 30 days...

40th year-old cow, 27 lbs. milk, 30 lbs. butter in 30 days...

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the official organ of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association...

SALE DATES CLAIMED

- April 4, 1912: J. W. McCormick, Morewood, Ont., Holsteins.
March 6, 1912: Fred. V. Woodley, Boston, Ont., Holsteins.
February 8, 1912: North Toronto Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.

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 "River Valley Farm," north of Toronto...

We have purposely placed these in the centre of the paper where it may be readily detached by our readers who desire to preserve these illustrations for future reference...

In actual results produced and out of general consideration of the great standing advertisement, which this double spread of illustrations is to the North Toronto Holstein Breeders' Club...

Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont., and inspecting his stock, and notwithstanding the scarcity of feed, he found all the animals in the pink of condition. The herd bull, Butter Baron, 256, whose dam made 33.56 lbs. of butter in 7 days...

cial record of 12.70 lbs. of butter as a two-year-old, and whose dam's record is 19.48 lbs. butter, with an average test of 3.94 per cent butter fat. This cow has been milking since September, and up till a short time ago was giving over 10 lbs. per day...

lbs. milk for one day; Jelma Pleterski, whose record is 18.77 lbs. butter in 7 days and whose average test is 3.56 per cent butter fat, record for one day over 72 lbs. milk.

Among the younger cows were Orchard Grove's Blossom, 13.30 lbs. butter in 7 days as a two-year-old; Jewel Cornelia, 12.90 lbs. butter in 7 days as a two-year-old. She was entered in the Record of Performance as a two-year-old, and will make about 14,000 lbs. of milk in the 12 months. She gave as high as 58 lbs. milk in one day before she was three years old...

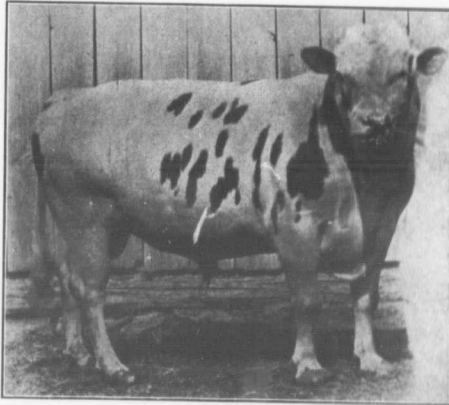
Mr. Hartley has sold his farm and will be making a sale of his entire herd about Easter time. For further information about this herd watch these columns. Many competent judges have declared them to be the most uniform herd they have ever seen...

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 consists nearly all young stock, combining the Abbecker, De Kol, Poeh, Teake, Hengerveld, Netherland and other leading strains.

Four two years olds were tested last year. Teake May gave at 2 yrs. 4 moc. 33 days of age 29 lbs. milk, equal to 12 lbs. 3 oz. butter, in 7 days. Princess Dorliack, at 2 yrs. 2 moc. 25 days, gave 356 lbs. milk, equal to 15 lbs. 4 oz. butter, in 7 days. Molly May's Beets De Kol, at 2 yrs. 1 moc. gave 278 lbs. milk and 11.56 lbs. butter in 7 days. Others are doing equally well.

One aged cow, Dorliack Willis, has given over 100 lbs. milk in one year. Her 1-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.



A Strong Individual with Producing Ancestry of the First Water

Sara Hengerveld Korndyke, the bull here illustrated, is owned by Jas. B. Shields, Smith Falls, Ont. His dam has a record of 30.39 lbs. of butter in 7 days. His three nearest dams average 29.12 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Note the strong lines and character as evidenced in the head of this bull. He and three sons, from tested cows, fit for service this spring are being offered for sale.

North Toronto Breeders' First Annual Consignment Sale

90 RICHLY BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEINS 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 184 lbs. in 30 days. He is sired by "King Segis," whose dam and her full sister averaged 32.26 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, 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 end of Yonge street. Cars leave here every 15 minutes, and pass within a short distance of Mr. Kilgour'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.

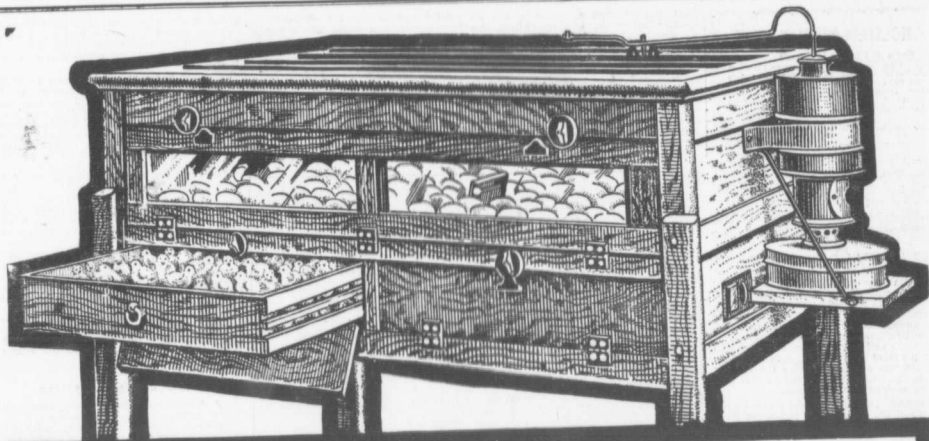
Auctioneers: B. V. Kelly, Syracuse, and R. G. Haeger, Algonquin

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

ANY 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.

THE book, "When Poultry Pays," tells what hundreds of followers of The Peerless Way have accomplished. It tells why the price of eggs doubled in seven years; it tells about a market that exceeds the supply by 200%—a market you can help supply at constantly rising prices; it tells about a plan that is more than merely a system of poultry raising—a 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 started in this field of profits that lies right at your door.

**Send For This Book—  
FREE For The Coupon**

Remember, we will not send you this book unless you ask for it. "When Poultry Pays," illustrated throughout, has cost a good deal of money to produce and you will have 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 have just a little money, a fair amount of horse-sense and a willingness to follow the advice of experts and look after your business, you can double your profits from the start. Indeed, if you will work just a little harder, you can treble them. If you want the book

## We Will Show You How To Raise At A Profit.

THE Peerless Way, more than merely a system for raising poultry, will show you how to raise at a profit. Our Poultry Advisory Board sees to it that no followers of our methods ever fail. They give advice, counsel and detailed instructions in every step—from starting to marketing. Our 20,846 successful followers can testify to this—and many of them do so in our book.

## We Will Show You How To Get Better Prices.

THIS alone is a valuable part of the service included in The Peerless Way. We guarantee to find, for all your poultry products, buyers who will pay you the highest spot-cash prices and who will charge you no commission for the service either. You do not need to be dependent upon the middle-man and odd-storage 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 "velvet"—and goes into your own bank-account.

## We Will Show You The Best Way To Start

YOUR start is important; without experience or guidance, you can badly handicap yourself in the beginning. It may take years to overcome a bad start. The

Peerless 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 furnish you with plans, blue-prints and complete specifications of poultry houses, etc. that are actually being successfully used to-day in Pembroke at the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited.

## You Can Learn At Home Or Come To Pembroke—As You Prefer.

THE Peerless Way, combined with the free, personal advice of our Poultry Advisory Board, will make poultry raising profitable for you. If you will take the Peerless Incubator and Brooder and just follow the plain, explicit directions of The Peerless Way, step by step, you cannot go astray. Or if you prefer it, you can come to Pembroke and, on payment of a small tuition fee, take a course of personal instruction at the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited. But don't think you have to do that to make a success—for you don't.

## Consult Our Poultry Advisory Board.

GET 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 mail 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 Company, Limited  
11 Pembroke Road  
Pembroke, Ontario

Gentlemen—  
You may send me your book "When Poultry Pays," and the proof of how The Peerless Way has successfully co-operated with others.

Name .....  
Address .....  
Town ..... Province .....

Use the  
Coupon

LEE Manufacturing Co. Ltd.  
117 Pembroke Rd.

**PEMBROKE ONTARIO  
CANADA**