

Ninth Annual Poultry Magazine Number

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME



DEVOTED TO  
**BETTER FARMING**  
AND CANADIAN  
COUNTRY LIFE



Toronto, Ont. February 1, 1917

Robertson Dr. J. W. (S)  
Com. of Conservation



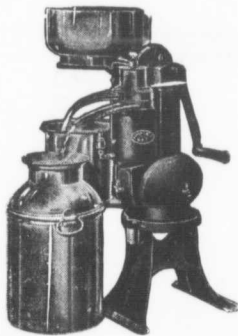
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## When Bidy Takes Her Holiday

— How She Affects the Producer, the Consumer, the Cold Storage Man and the "Trade"

WHAT effect has the cold storage business on the winter prices of eggs? We know that cold storage is a means by which the surplus production of the spring and early summer is conserved for use when production falls below consumption. As such it should have the effect of steadying prices so that they would not fall abnormally low when Bidy is laying north eggs than we know what to do with, nor become abnormally high when she is taking her winter holidays and fails to keep up with our culinary demands. It should, therefore, be an unmitigated blessing, but when people learn, as they are doing this winter, that there are millions of dozens of eggs in cold storage that have been put in at summer prices; while they are forced to pay two or three times these prices for the eggs that they need, they are apt to think that the business is being manipulated to create an artificial shortage and that instead of a blessing, it has become a curse. It is then that housewives' leagues become somewhat hysterical and give expression to their emotions by creating boycotts and by calling for the establishment of government cold storage plants, or for the government control of prices. Whether they are justified or not, one thing is clear: they know little about the principles of the business they denounce. They know that prices are too high and in searching for remedies find that the handiest of these are the boycott and government action.

### Intellectual Measures.

That the boycott is bound to be ineffectual in materially reducing prices and that the government storage or government regulation offer but little hope of equalizing prices and should not be undertaken without a full investigation of the situation, is the opinion of L. D. H. Weld, Professor of Business Administration, of Yale University. He further states that in the United States much has already been learned regarding the situation and that the fundamental truths that have been established have not yet had time to reach many of the foremost agitators. He goes on to enumerate some of the changes that have been learned regarding cold storage and its effect on winter egg prices.

In the first place, the danger of monopoly is remote. Large quantities of eggs are owned by dealers who do not own the warehouses in which they are stored. In order to be effective, a monopoly would have to include a large number of dealers in various cities and such a thing is scarcely possible. Warehouse companies have little control over the time the goods are put in storage, the time at which they are taken out, or the price at which they are bought and sold. Eggs in storage may change hands many times, but this has no effect on prices. If the original purchaser bought in June and held until November or December without selling, both buying and selling prices would be the same; one dealer, rather than a number, would have the profits. The effect of changing hands is to distribute losses, profits and risks. Someone has to buy eggs to put in storage, thus tying up their capital and assuming risk of loss. The dealers or speculators who perform this important function expect and hope for a subsequent rise in price sufficient to cover the storage fees, interest on capital, insurance, cartage and so forth; as well as a profit to repay them for their trouble. Sometimes they get a small profit; sometimes a large one, and sometimes a loss. In the long run, it is doubtful if the profits are any greater than

these risk takers deserve to get. Some years they slightly overestimate the needs of the country, put away too many eggs and lose money; other years they put away too few and find that they get high prices; in fact they have to charge high prices in order to lessen demand and make the eggs last until the following March. This is the situation that exists at present. If the prices were lowered and other conditions remained the same, the eggs would be used up so rapidly that the spring flood of available eggs begins to pour on the market. As price is adjusted not only to present demand for eggs until next March, but also to the supply of the only available eggs, the average price for the 10 years ending 1913, show that profits on the average were not unreasonable, allow for storage expense, which is two to three cents a dozen for the storage season.

### The Boycott and Government Regulation.

The effect of a boycott is to make a temporary reduction in the demand for eggs until the present conditions, but if freely continued it might make future demands so hard to estimate that farmers would be wary about producing more eggs and cold storage speculators wary about putting away a large number here in future use. An interesting point here is the fact that a deliberately organized boycott is a form of conspiracy to affect prices.

Some people have been urging government regulation of prices, as applied to storage eggs, this would mean that the government should step in and say that holders of eggs shall not sell them for more than a certain maximum price. The question is, such a point as to distribute the supply evenly over the whole period of shortage. Will it fix retail prices, as well as wholesale prices, thus specifying the uniform margin for all retailers to take on eggs? Would the government change the price from week to week as industrial, climatic and war conditions change? If the government is going to prevent egg dealers from taking large profits, is it also going to guarantee them against loss? If the government is going to regulate egg prices, would it have to establish prices to be paid farmers in the spring for eggs to be placed in storage? The impracticability and danger of government regulation of egg prices must be manifest from such questions as these.

Some are urging that the trouble in the egg market could be relieved by having a law limiting the length of time that eggs could be held in storage to six months. They do not realize the facts, which are: that eggs are still perfectly wholesome, though they may not taste so good, even after being held 12 months in storage and that the keeping quality of eggs depends more on their condition when they are put into storage, than on the length of time they are held there. Those that are stored in March and April are in better condition the next winter than those that go in during July and August. They are fresher and sounder when they are held usually less in storage longer than summer eggs. A six months' limit is therefore absurd in that it would force out all the best eggs in September and October and leave only the poor eggs for the winter months.

Conditions that exist in the United States, as outlined by Prof. Weld, also exist in Canada. It should not be (Continued on page 10.)

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Trade increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land.—Lord Chatham

VOL. XXXVI

TORONTO, ONT., FEBRUARY 1, 1917

No. 5

## An Experience of One Year With Artificial Incubation Our Hatches Were Good and the Chicks Healthy and Vigorous—Incubating Methods in Detail

**W**HEN we first came back to the farm it was our intention to run a dairy and poultry farm. Now, with our first year on the soil almost completed, and a year's experience under our own peculiar conditions to judge by, we are thinking of developing a poultry and dairy farm. Our cows have done well; they are good ones, if we do say it ourselves. But our poultry have done the cows one better. Labor and investment considered, they are by far the more profitable of the two. The work is easier, and more pleasant. The hours are shorter. The same strict adherence to clock-like routine is not necessary. "Elliscroft Farm," as we have chosen to call our little standing, will hereafter number poultry as the main source of income with dairy cattle a good second.

Our enthusiasm for the poultry end of our business is largely due to the wonderful efficiency of modern artificial incubating and brooding methods. With a good incubator of large capacity and good brooders it is now possible to make poultry a fairly extensive side line without becoming so lost in detail that the rest of the farm work must suffer. The incubator has come to stay. Its success is assured. Artificial brooders have not been perfected to the same degree, but, even then, we would not care to divide our attention over 20 hens with 300 chickens when our coal burning brooding stove would care for all of them with only a fraction of the work. It is with our experience in incubating and brooding that this article principally deals.

The first essential to success in chicken rearing, whether the natural or artificial method be followed, is fertile eggs with good, strong germ. I have seen the statement made, and on good authority, that 330,000,000 eggs were set in Canada in 1915, and from these only 14,000,000 chickens were hatched. What a pile of useless eggs! What a waste of time and energy! And the most of this energy wasted by farm women who look to poultry for their pocket money. Only a part of this loss can be attributed to inefficient incubating. More of it was due to weak germs or infertile eggs. We were guided in our selection of hatching eggs by the advice of a couple of friends who had already become well known in poultry circles, and so we avoided many of the mistakes of beginners. We were careful to select eggs from pens of year-old hens that had made good records in their pullet year, mated with cockerels. This is generally regarded as the most satisfactory mating. Particularly is it important that the females be hens and not pullets. Pullets, if of a good

F. E. ELLIS, B.S.A., Malton Co. Ont.

laying strain, will lay so heavily during their first winter as to exhaust their vitality. The eggs from hens, on the other hand, are larger, more vital and capable of giving birth to larger and stronger chickens. Particularly is this true of the egg breeds—Leghorns, Minorcas, and so forth. With Rocks, Wyandottes and similar breeds the difference in favor of year-old hens is not so great. As a rule, farm-reared breeding stock is preferable, as farm hens usually have free range, but we have secured eggs for hatching from both farmer poultrymen and specialized poultrymen, and had good results from both. The latter, however, has the bigger problem in the produc-

tion of eggs that will range from 80 to 90 per cent. hatchable.

### Choice of an Incubator.

Our choice of an incubator fell on a 400 egg machine. This may seem like a large machine to purchase when one is not contemplating poultry keeping on an extensive scale. But why not, we argued, hatch all of our chickens in a couple of runs, instead of keeping a small machine going continuously for three or four months. Likewise, the system of brooding that we were contemplating, necessitated chickens in large flocks. Another factor to be considered in deciding the capacity of incubator is the short duration of the hatching season if winter layers are the chief desideratum. Chicks hatched earlier than March will begin laying in the late summer, but there is a danger that they will moult their first fall and not lay again until spring. Chicks hatched later than May 15th, on the other hand, will not begin laying until a couple of the months of highest prices are past, and profits will be reduced accordingly. With a large incubator all the chicks can be gotten out in the proper season.

Our preference is for the hot air, lamp-heated incubator. And we purchased one of the highest priced machine on the market. Machines that are cheap in price are liable to be cheaply constructed, the heating pipes are liable to leak lamp fumes into the egg chamber, the thermostat will not be as accurate as is desirable, and the heat distribution will not ensure an even temperature in all parts of the egg chamber. Cheap machines have done more than any other single factor to discourage artificial incubating. Buy a good machine or stay with the hens.

The incubator should be located in a room with good ventilation and an even temperature, not too hot or too cold. A well ventilated cellar is probably the best place on the farm, and it was in our cellar that our machine was installed. Be careful to have the machine sitting perfectly level. Try it with a spirit level. If one side is slightly higher than the other, that side will be the higher temperature. It is desirable, though not absolutely necessary, to pipe the lamp fumes out of the cellar.

### Getting Ready for a Start.

White diarrhoea is the great curse of the artificial system of chicken rearing, and white diarrhoea is due in large measure to failure to properly cleanse and disinfect the incubator. We have had no experience with the disease. Although our machine was

(Continued on page 8.)



The Farmer's Friend

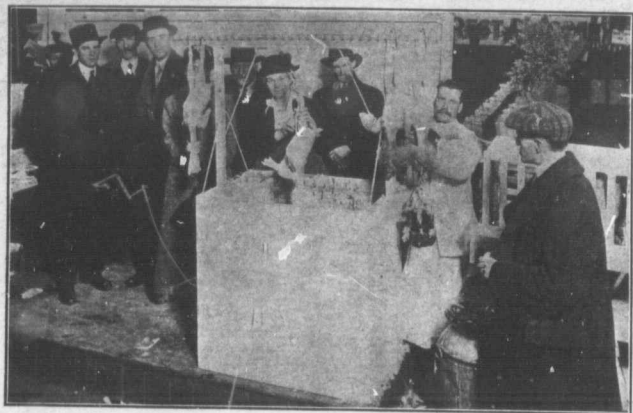
If one of your family was lying at death's door would you go for a lawyer, dentist or blacksmith? or would you get the best doctor you knew of to handle the case? And why would you get him? Because you would feel he had experience and knew what he was doing. You would have confidence in such a man to handle the case right. Now, in the poultry and egg business it is the same way. You must know what you are doing all the time and how it will come out to make a success of it, and that requires long experience. The man that makes the most money on his hens is the man on a farm who can keep a large flock and raise his own feed. And when he gets to understanding how to guard against some of the many mistakes that come his way he will be able to make some money on his hens, for there is money in them when you know how to get it.

Fowls of all kinds are the farmer's friends. The domestic fowls are beneficial in devouring insects and vermin, furnishing eggs and choice table food, have a market value. The wild birds and game birds also, for the reason that they eat many insects that are injurious to crops and farm products. The birds of 1,500 wire-worms have been taken from the corn of one peasant. This number being consumed at a single meal, the total destroyed must be almost incredible.









Demonstrating the Best Methods of Killing, Plucking and Trussing Chickens for Market. Miss Mary Yates, of Port Credit, is here seen conducting a demonstration at the Guelph Winter Fair. As demonstrator and lecturer on poultry, Miss Yates is widely known throughout Ontario.

## Turkey Day at Napanee

Where Farmers and City Buyers Get Together and Do \$35,000 Worth of Business

BY R. D. COLQUETTE, B.S.A.

**TURKEY DAY**—that is what it has been nicknamed, but officially it is the Napanee Poultry Fair. The nickname is somewhat misleading, for chickens, geese and ducks are as much in evidence as turkeys. Moreover, the fair is not confined to one day, but lasts for two days and even three when the volume of business warrants it. As for its official name, the word "fair" is not used in the ordinary sense of a function at which competitors for prizes is, or should be, the main feature. It is used in the older and more restricted sense of an occasion on which buyers and sellers meet by appointment. It is held in the county town of Lennox and Addington for the benefit of the poultry keeping farmers of that county and lays claim to special mention, not because similar fairs are not held in other counties, but because it is the largest event of its kind in Ontario and perhaps in Canada.

The Napanee Poultry Fair is nominally under the direction of the town council of Napanee, but a large amount of the business connected with it is conducted by G. B. Curran, B.S.A., the district representative for the county, and a poultry enthusiast. The burgomasters of that town set the date of the fair, which is sometime in October. This date is sent to the large buyers of Canada for their approval. It is usually the case that each of these send back word accepting the date, if agreeable to the others. With the standing that the fair has, but little difficulty is encountered in securing the assent of the buyers to any date agreed upon. The fair is one of several of a circuit embracing several counties in Eastern Ontario. The Napanee fair is usually the last on the list. The date being set, the fair is well advertised for a month ahead in the local papers. To assist the farmers in preparing their poultry for the fair from 2,000 to 2,500 circulars are sent out from the local branch of the Department of Agriculture to farmers all over the county. These give full instructions on crate fattening and are attractively illustrated. The circular is prepared by Mr. Curran. "Farmers!" it reads, "don't sacrifice your cockerels. Make money on them. There is big money in crate fattening chickens. Experiments conducted by the Lennox and Add-

ington branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in the fall of 1913 proved that spring chickens could be bought from the farmers at regular prices, and after two or three weeks of crate fattening these same chickens could be sold at approximately double what they cost. The marketing of lean chickens is wasteful and yet comparatively few farmers attempt to fatten them. The majority of spring chickens are placed on the market in a raw, unfinished condition, with but very little covering on the breast bone and are of inferior quality and improperly killed. The returns from marketing could be doubled by careful attention to fattening and killing. The market for high quality poultry products is unlimited and the increased prices obtained stimulate the production of chickens, so that more are raised on the farm. Each farmer can profitably raise from 100 to 200 chickens each year, keeping the pullets for winter egg production and marketing the cockerels as broilers or crate fattened roasters." Then follow full instructions on crate fattening, construction of fattening crates, rations for fattening chickens, feeding, dressing and preparing for shipment; in short, full information for handling the chickens, so that when turkey day ar-

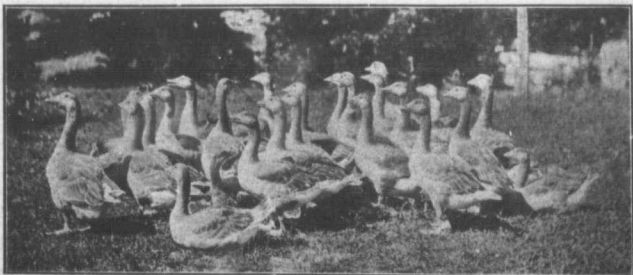
rive they will be pleasing to the buyers and bring the highest prices.

### Buyers From Far and Near.

The arrival of turkey day finds buyers present from Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, and sometimes Boston and New York. They are attracted by the fact that abundance of poultry of the finest quality will be offered. A town bylaw provides that the buyers shall operate in the market square. The farmers, as they arrive with their loads of poultry, line up and take their turn in placing their product before the buyers. Sometimes the line-up extends for several blocks. Buying is done on a strictly quality basis, the prices offered varying according to each class of poultry and the grade into which the offerings fall. This quality buying has developed as a natural result of the keen competition among the buyers. "The first poultry day I attended here, chickens were bought at 12 cents a pound, turkeys at 18 to 20 cents, and other fowl in proportion," said Mr. Curran as we discussed the matter on the occasion of my visit to Napanee to attend the convention of the E. O. D. A. held there a few weeks ago. "There were only five or six buyers present and they combined and offered flat rates. Now 12 or 15 buyers attend from such distant points as Winnipeg and New York, and this insures that there will be no combinations formed and that the competition will be of the keenest kind. This in turn means that quality counts in the prices that are paid. This year chickens brought from 15 to 27 cents; turkeys 31 to 38 cents; geese around 22 cents, and ducks around 18 cents a lb. The quality has also vastly improved of recent years, and the Montreal buyers say that more crate fattened chickens are turned out by our county than any other county in Canada.

### How the Business Has Increased.

The comparative figures showing the amount of poultry offered for the last few years reveal the rapid growth that has been made by the Napanee Poultry Fair. In 1911 the receipts were \$18,000; in 1912, \$23,000; in 1913, \$24,000. In 1914 an exceptionally large amount of poultry was offered, the receipts amounting to \$35,000; 1915 saw a slight falling off, receipts being \$30,000, but in 1916 receipts again reached the \$35,000 mark. Less poultry was offered, but the higher prices brought up the total receipts to the previous high water mark. This, of course, does not cover the entire output of the county. It only includes two or at most three days' sales. The total output for the county for 1916 is estimated at \$100,000. Farmers come for 30 miles from the north to attend the fair. The income of some of the poultry raisers from this source alone is considerable. One farmer last fall sold \$700 of dressed poultry at the fair, while three sisters marketed over a ton of dressed turkeys. The Napanee Poultry Fair is proving a great stimulus to poultry raising in the county and is having a marked effect on both the quantity and quality that is produced.



Many a Farm Woman Relies on Her Flock of Geese for Extra Money at Christmas Time.

## Prospects For Poultry Breeding in Canada

We Are Just Beginning to Realize That Mongrels Do Not Pay as Well as Purebreds

BY L. R. GUILD, Wellington Co., Ont.



L. R. Guild.

I HAVE had 17 years experience in breeding pure bred poultry and distributing same throughout the Dominion. When I started in the business eggs were selling at this time of year in our local markets at 23 cents to 25 cents per dozen. The summer prices ranging from 11 cents to 13 cents per dozen. Ten cents per lb. was a good price for nice, well fattened spring chickens, and still we

Our country is in its infancy as regards production of pure bred poultry. We are just beginning to realize that mongrels do not pay the handsome profits which pure bred birds do. And it is to the very able college and district representative staff that we have to extend our thanks. These men stand at your elbow to impart to you any information that you may require, and there is no class of men more prompt to attend to your claims than are they.

### The Man, the Methods and the Strain.

Some here may ask what is a safe estimate of profits per hen at the present price of grain. Several times I have made this test and can only say that it depends on the man, the methods, and the strain more than it does on the price. I have known some men to go into the poultry business in such a haphazard fashion that there was nothing but failure, but I have never known

a man to enter the business who went at it as if he meant it, but who was to some degree successful. If you enter the poultry business, do not think you are going into some gold brick scheme where you can afford to fold your hands and await returns. You will be entering a business which will demand close attention but will pay you a larger profit for the time spent than any other agricultural pursuit. The work is not laborious, but constant, and most pleasant if you are really interested.

If you are in the poultry business, go home and plan to increase your out-put 100 per cent. If you are not in the business, get in it at once and establish yourself so as to reap your share of the harvest which is surely coming. If you are a farmer with a small flock for home use, increase to 100 or 200 of a good laying strain. There is perhaps no place that poultry is kept at the low cost as on the average farm. They pick up a great part of their food which would otherwise go to waste. I am not going to tell you that I have made such a wonderful success of the business, for I can look back and see where I could have done much better. I am not dissatisfied, however, and I do not know of any business I would rather be in.

## Cooperative Egg Marketing on "the Island"

A Million Dozen Eggs Worth \$250,000, Were Sold Cooperatively by P.E.I. Farmers in 1916

IN Prince Edward Island the farmers have made a remarkable success of marketing their eggs on a cooperative basis. It is probably safe to say that one-half to two-thirds of the egg trade is now handled through the farmers' egg circles and through their central organization in Charlottetown. During 1916 the farmers did about \$250,000 worth of business, handling about 1,000,000 dozen eggs. A truly creditable record for such a small province as P.E.I. They have generally been able to secure a price in advance of the market price, except during a short period when the dealers were speculating and forced the prices to a point which was believed to be beyond the real value of the eggs. In addition, they have bought and paid for their central plant, including the buildings, land, furniture, cases, etc. Much of the credit for the success of this movement is due to the efforts of T. A. Benson and Wm. Kerr, the Maritime Representative of the Dominion Poultry Division at Ottawa, but credit is also due to the farmers, some 3,500 to 4,000 in all, who have stood behind Mr. Benson and Mr. Kerr and helped them to overcome the opposition that at times has been shown to the movement by the dealers who on one occasion made an effort to retain the trade in their own hands.



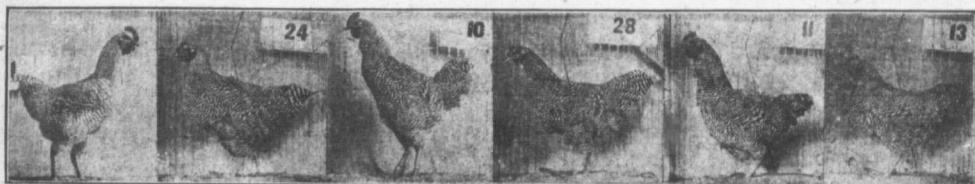
Wm. Kerr, B.S.A.,  
Maritime Poultry Representative.

There are some 55 egg circles in the province with an average membership of about 70. The central organization consists of 10 members, elected at an annual meeting, composed of two delegates from each of the local circles. The locals ship their eggs to the central plant in Charlottetown, where they are candled, graded, stored and sold according to the demands of the market. Each local furnishes collateral to the extent of \$300 in the form of notes signed by their officers. The circles have seven to twelve officers, each of whom give their joint and several notes. This year it is planned that each member shall raise \$10 for the sake of an object lesson to the members and to increase their interest in the organization.

The main building in Charlottetown is 75x30 feet, of solid brick construction and three storeys high. This has been bought and paid for. Since this was purchased it has been found necessary to increase the accommodation and an additional building 80x30 feet, and also three storeys high, has been erected, thus doubling the accommodation. During the rush of the season 20 men are often engaged in the work of handling the eggs. During the winter a much smaller number proves sufficient.

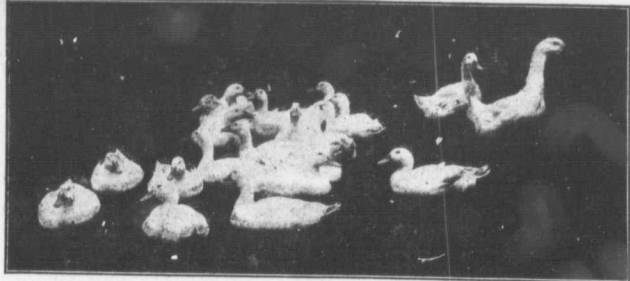
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\* From a paper read at the Ottawa Winter Fair.



A Study in the Contradictions of Type. All are Sons of Hens That Laid 200 Eggs or More in 365 Days. They are Also Plover Sires.

All these birds have been bred and their daughters tested. They are about equal as sires of egg producers. No. 28 is the sire of the 310 egg hen at the O.A.C. No particular excellence in meat qualities have been shown by outward shape in any one bird.



**Small Flocks, Such as This, Supply Almost all the World's Demand for Ducks.**  
On the average farm are found all the facilities for raising ducks. Abundance of drinking water and shade from the hot sun are essential for successful duck-raising.

## An Egg Circle That is Run on the Square

Sound Management and the Cooperative Spirit Spells Success to the Oakwood Circle

By W. G. ORVIS.

THE history of the cooperative egg circle movement in Ontario has not in all cases been entirely satisfactory. Wherever it has been a failure, however, some definite cause can be assigned. The one most frequently given as responsible for the failure of this movement is that "farmers will not stick." The fallacy of this statement has been clearly shown in the history of the Oakwood Cooperative Egg Circle in Victoria County, Ontario.

In the year 1914 this circle was organized by the District Representative for the county, Mr. A. A. Knight. The starting of this circle at Oakwood was largely due to the general satisfaction prevailing in the neighboring counties where Egg Circles had been working for several years. The Manilla Circle, some six miles distant, was netting to their members from five to fifteen cents a dozen more for their eggs than the farmers around Oakwood could get. Naturally the poultry raisers in this district wished to have the increase in price, and considerable interest was displayed at the organization meetings. When a canvass of the district was made, some forty-three members joined. The officers chosen were farmers in the district and the management was largely in their control.

At about the same time as the Cooperative Circle was organized, one of the local storekeepers realizing that the only proper basis upon which eggs should be bought was on the "loss off" system, and that the producer of eggs of poor quality should be the loser, established a private circle under his own supervision. The result was that there was much competition between these two bodies, and a number of members of the cooperative circle were induced to become members of the private one, with the result that instead of one wagon covering the district there were two, and the receipts were thus divided. This competition almost proved disastrous to the movement as justice could not be done by either organization because of this overlapping. Much dissatisfaction was caused also in the payment



R. Harry Deyman.  
Manager, Oakwood Egg Circle.

for eggs, and the charging back of the losses. So great was this dissatisfaction that the remark was often heard, that it would have been better not to have started the cooperative movement. We find, however, that for the season the cooperative circle shipped 11,639 dozen of eggs, receiving in cash \$2,589.02. The cost for gathering, equipment, bookkeeping and managing was \$182.66, making a total paid to the members of \$2,424.35, or an average of 20.75 cents per dozen. This was quite a saving over the price paid at the local stores the year before.

### A Change of Management.

At the annual meeting held in the spring of 1915, when the above report was given, the question was raised whether it would be wise to discontinue the circle, but after much discussion it was decided to continue it but to place the management in the hands of another local merchant in the village. This man agreed to gather the eggs for a cent a dozen or,

if the members were willing to take the amount of their weekly receipts in goods from his store, to gather them without charge. This looked like a reasonable proposition and would have worked very satisfactorily if it had not been for the opposition circle, which had reached quite large dimensions, and was giving good satisfaction. The comparative table given herewith gives some idea of the amount of business done in the year 1915. The dissatisfaction of the previous year increased and finally reached such dimensions that Mr. J. C. Stewart, who is in charge of the cooperative egg circle movement in Ontario, and who had championed the cooperative circle from the beginning, saw clearly that if an amalgamation of the two organized bodies could not be made it would not be wise to continue the first organized one. Consequently negotiations were entered into, and in the beginning of the year 1916 the two circles became one under the management of H. Harry Deyman, with the result shown in the accompanying table:

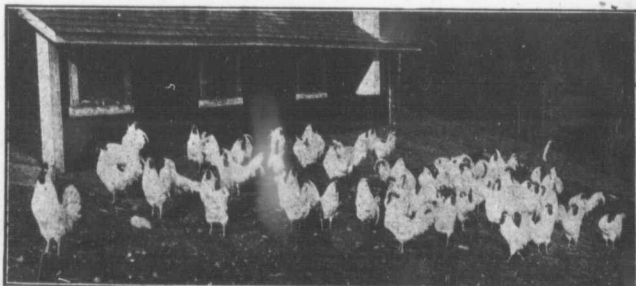
**Oakwood Egg Circle.**

Quarterly Shipments	Quantity Shipped	Average No. Members	Net to Members		Value at Store Prices			
			1915	1916	1915	1916		
Jan. Feb. Mar.	139	3015	4	63	22.35	829.56	21.20	131.34
April, May, June	676	17137	71	1244.65	1024.97	1108.22	1023.36	1023.36
July Aug. Sept.	875	10224	29	62	745.04	978.40	715.48	2012.04
Oct. Nov. Dec.	150	324	54	54	282.00	282.00	282.00	282.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1860</b>	<b>21126</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2600.94</b>	<b>3067.62</b>	<b>1908.34</b>	<b>7146.34</b>

Increase in quantity shipped in 1916—33.44% down.  
Increase in membership in 1916—40. Largest number in 1915—37, in 1916—62.  
Increase in amount netted by members—45.50%.  
Value at store price of increased quantity shipped in 1916—45.241.40.

### Looking After the Little Things.

To successfully manage any cooperative concern of this nature it demands that the party in charge look after many little things that seem unimportant. Especially is this true in seasons like last year. The wet spring and early summer made it necessary that the fillers and cases be thoroughly dried before eggs could be placed in them. Many reports came of other circles having trouble with musty eggs, but the loss in this respect from the Oakwood Circle was very small. This was largely because of the good care that crates and fillers received during this wet season. Manager Deyman states that another cause of musty eggs is that farmers will place their eggs in the cellar where the temperature is around 50 degrees and the atmosphere more or less damp. When these eggs are brought into summer heat of 90 degrees and placed in crates and fillers that are warm, they sweat, or the moisture condenses on the shell, with the result that the moisture is absorbed and the egg becomes musty. One of the good things of the cooperative movement is the education given to egg-producers on such points as this, and wherever an organization has at its head a man wide awake and willing to persist in explaining these things to his patrons, (Continued on page 9.)



A Flock of White Leghorn Cockerels on a Vancouver Island Poultry Farm. The mild climate of the British Columbia Coast districts makes them exceptionally well suited to the raising of the Mediterranean breeds.



## Laid THREE Eggs in 23½ Hours

The Star Performer in the poultry world is a Canadian Hen, owned by a farmer near St. Lambert, Que. This bird has beaten the former world's record by laying three eggs in 23½ hours. The owner uses Pratts Poultry Regulator for all of his fock. This extraordinary performance was, of course, due to an unusual condition and should not be attributed to the use of

### Pratts' POULTRY REGULATOR

—the one best egg producer and tonic on the market. Pratts Poultry Regulator will make YOUR hens beat their past records, not by freak performance, but by steady year in, year out laying. It keeps the fowls in vigorous health—keeps up their entire system and prevents disease. Increases fertility and insures sturdy chicks. You do not experiment when you use "Pratts". The Pratts Department Station on our 100-acre farm is maintained for the sole purpose of saving YOUR time and increasing YOUR profits.

#### Your Money Back If Not Satisfied.

At your Dealer's—12-lb. pail, \$1.85; 25-lb. pail, \$2.50; 100-lb. bag, \$9.00;  
also in pails, at \$26, \$36 and \$100.

Write to-day for Pratts 64-page Book, "Poultry Wrinkles." It's FREE.

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65M Claremont Street, TORONTO. P-1

**130-Egg Incubator and Brooder both for \$14.50**

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$14.50 and we may all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in the U.S. and Canada.

We have branches in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont.

Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Doors, copper tanks and boiler, self-regulating. Primary and secondary trays. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and brooder your guarantee—30 days trial. Free literature—write to us when you get them. Use Burns Redwood lumber used—not painted or covered with inferior material. If you will examine our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Every April from now on you will save money. We send you our 64-page book, "Poultry Wrinkles." Send for your money order and covers freight and duty charges, in cash, by wire and save time. Write on order.

**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 221, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.**

## Cooperative Egg Marketing on "the Island"

(Continued from Page 6.)

In order to take full advantage of market conditions, provision has been made for fattening poultry in crates and for the installation of a broiling plant. It is believed that there are big possibilities of development along this line in connection with supplying the markets at Boston, Halifax, Montreal and other centres.

The eggs are collected from the locals by hauliers who tender for the work. The average cost has been one cent a dozen. This is considered to be a weak point and efforts are being made to strengthen it. An interesting point in connection with the development of the poultry trade is the fact that while the farmers themselves are now doing such a large proportion of the business on the island, the dealers claim that they are doing as much as ever. The explanation given is that the egg circles have so greatly increased the production that the trade of the old dealers has not been reduced to any appreciable extent. Mr. Kerr visited the office of Farm and Dairy recently while in search of information that would help the farmers of Prince Edward Island to still further perfect their methods and develop their trade.

In North Dakota pig feeding competition, or pork production contest, as they call them, are planned to allow girls to compete. This winter, the second prize for the state was won by a girl. She fed a litter of eight pigs, which totalled 2,078 lbs. at 229 days old, feeding them on skim milk, pasture, a little bran, but principally barley for the grain ration. The competition in that state has emphasized the value of skim milk and pasture in producing cheap pork; most of the successful contestants having used them. Barley, corn and oats were used by the contestants for the grain part of the ration with success.

Keep the house as cool as possible.

## An Experience of One Year With Artificial Incubation

(Continued from page 3.)

fresh from the factory our first move was to scrub it out thoroughly with Zenolene. Before its second run it was again thoroughly scrubbed with a Zenolene solution and the burap in the egg trays replaced with new. We doubt if the burap can be disinfected thoroughly enough to use more than once. Immediately after the scrubbing the lamp was lit and the machine allowed to run for three or four days without eggs. This gave us a chance to regulate the thermostat. We had a temperature of 102 for the first five days, and 103 degrees thereafter. During the last few days the body heat of the chicks will raise the temperature to 104½ degrees, but never should it be allowed to go above 105 degrees. We found that there is a great tendency to allow the temperature to rise to 102 degrees, and then the regulator may not seem to be working properly; but if it has been adjusted before the eggs are chambered, it will finally settle down to business. A little experience will show just how high the flame should be turned. Then let the incubator do the rest. With our run we visited the machine at frequent intervals, went and only. On the next run we tried to it only when necessary, say two or three times a day—and we got a better hatch. This, of course, applies only to a good machine, properly regulated at the start. A machine is properly regulated when the blow-off stands at twenty above the eighth of an inch above the exhaust pipe, with the thermometer at the temperature desired.

Don't get discouraged because the temperature gets away from you once or twice. A low temperature for a few hours will do little if any harm. High temperatures are more dangerous, but once during the first run our thermometer climbed to 112 (we had been tampering with the regulator), and we despaired of having any hatch at all. The hatch was good, but the rise in temperature was detected almost immediately.

### Turning the Eggs.

Turning the eggs we consider the most important point in the process. If turning is neglected, the yolk of the egg sinks to one side and adheres to the shell. There will be few chicks in such eggs. The first day, when getting up temperature, the eggs are not disturbed. The second day they are turned twice, and so on every day up to the eighteenth. There are two systems of turning. The common one is to remove the egg trays and shuffle the eggs with the palms of the hands. We followed the advice of Mr. Lewis N. Clark, the largest egg farmer in Canada, and turned each egg separately. Our results justify us in continuing the method. The shuffling is altogether too vigorous a process. The jar to the eggs is apt to break the tiny threads that hold the embryo. Mr. Clark, in extensive experiments, found that he secured a 25 per cent greater hatch from the turning as compared with the shuffling method. It takes more time, but it pays. Here is the method in brief:

The eggs are arranged in alternating rows across the tray. In our machine, the one row will have eleven eggs and the next twelve. The eggs beside by side, not end to end as they are commonly arranged in an incubator. In turning the eggs, the tray is removed from the machine and laid carefully on a table. Then the index finger of the right hand is moistened in tepid water and drawn across each row of eggs. This will turn each egg

(Continued on page 23.)

## TO INVESTORS

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Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA  
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.



**An Egg Circle That is Run on the Square**

(Continued from page 6.)

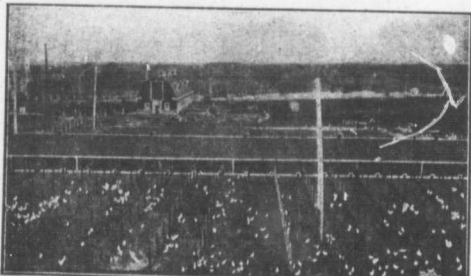
much good is sure to result. In the year 1915, which was the year previous to the organization of the cooperative circles in Victoria county, had as many as 40 dozen had eggs a week come to his store, whereas, in 1914, and in the succeeding years, this was reduced to 10 dozen a week, again showing the advantage of education along these lines.

**Dealers Want Their Eggs.**

Wholesale houses are glad to get the stamped eggs, and are willing to pay a premium for them. Mr. Deyman claims that almost every wholesale house in Toronto in the year 1916 wrote him to purchase eggs from the circle. He says that he could have sold their output many times over. One of the big troubles with the egg circle before Mr. Deyman took it over was in paying for the eggs. This year quotations were received before the wagon went on the road, and the driver had instructions to pay a certain price, charging back the losses of the week previous. This system gave the farmer cash for his product, yet held him responsible for anything that was not marketable.

The Egg Circle Movement in the Oakwood district has proved a great boon to the poultry industry, and has been the means of educating the farmers upon proper methods of producing eggs and poultry for market, as well as getting them to produce in the seasons that will yield them the most profit. From December 1st to January 31st the remarkable high price of 52c a dozen was paid to circle members, whilst the average price in July last year was 26c, both prices being much in advance to those received in years previous to the organization of the movement. A cooperative egg circle, properly managed and conducted, is a successful venture, and one in which the farmers will stick together and make a success.

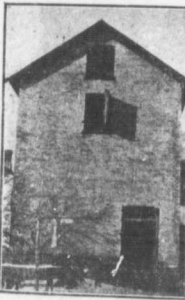
The selling of eggs and poultry cooperatively is more profitable than each producer finding his own market. Your neighbors in all probability will be glad to go in with you. Interview them and organize an egg circle.



The Poultry Yards at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. This fine poultry plant has recently been visited twice by the editor-in-chief of Farm and Dairy. Green front houses are used, as even with Manitoba's cold winter climate fresh air is a bigger consideration than warmth.

**The Poultry Yard**

F. C. Elford, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.



Ontario's Oldest Egg Storage. The oldest egg cold storage plant in Ontario. Erected by Hogg Bros. in 1885 at Oakwood, Victoria County, Ont. Now used by the Oakwood Egg Circle.

**B**Y this time of the year all pullets should be well matured and a good percentage of eggs being laid. See that the houses is free from draughts, that it has plenty of fresh air and sunlight. Give plenty of feed and mix the grain ration in a good heavy litter so as to induce exercise. Watch both the cost of production and the selling end, and know whether the flock is paying or not. If you find that it isn't paying, its your fault; others make the hens pay and pay well; so can you if you use business methods.

Care must be taken that the cost of production is not too high. The first step to lessen the cost is taken when we eliminate everything from the breeding stock but that which has the very best constitution. Adopt system in the poultry work. Give it into the care of some one person, rather than allow any person (which very often means no person) to be responsible for the plant. System in feeding, system in marketing, along with clean sanitary conditions go a long way to cut down the expense of production.

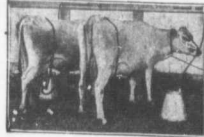
Every year eggs are scarce and high in price during the late fall and early winter. The only way to have eggs to sell at this time of the year is to get ready in plenty of time. Early spring is the time to prepare for eggs the following November. See that the pullets are hatched early, because it is only the early pullet that will give the early egg. If possible, mate with the healthy hens in the spring, a good vigorous cockerel that comes from a laying strain, feed the young chicks well and have the pullets matured early and put into winter quarters before they are ready to lay, so that they can go right ahead without any interruption.

Though there is a good deal of waste in common methods of production, there is even more in the methods of marketing. Study the egg market as well as the wheat market and sell eggs when and where they are worth the most. Of course, the only time to market eggs is when they are absolutely no sale.

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**S. C. W. Leghorn**  
**Baby Chicks**  
or  
**Hatching Eggs**  
from our vigorous winter layers. We will hatch 12,000 husky chicks this season. How many for you? Order now.

**ROSEHEATH POULTRY FARM**

F. R. Oliver, Proprietor.

Richmond Hill, Ont.



**When Bidly Takes Her Holidays**

(Continued from Page 2.)

overlooked, however, that there is a possibility of the egg supply being manipulated to enhance prices. If this were carried to the extent which it is claimed has been done in connection with the potato trade and large amounts destroyed, a crime would be committed against society that nothing but a penitentiary term for the perpetrators could expiate. Large numbers of eggs, it is rumored, have this winter found their way to the crematory. Whether this has been due to improper methods of storage by which eggs have spoiled on their dealers' hands; to holding the eggs too long, or to a deliberate attempt to enhance prices by destroying wholesome food supplies, has not been determined. The professor seems to have substantiated his claim that the boycott is ineffectual and government

regulation of prices impracticable. The government, however, has a duty to perform. That is, to see that the freest competition exists in the egg trade, that no monopoly of cold storage facilities is allowed to develop, and that no wholesome eggs are destroyed. Rigid inspection is necessary to insure that the eggs are kept under such conditions that they will not spoil, and that prices are not set so high that storage supplies are not used up before the spring eggs come in. The holding of eggs over a summer season is indefensible. The function of government appears to be a wise supervision, allowing for the full play of ordinary business principles in connection with the trade.

Enrich the garden plot with the poultry droppings.

Always practise absolute cleanliness in feeding.

**Feeding Chicks Satisfactorily**

L. G. Grummy, Leeds Co., Ont.

**W**E keep a large flock of hens and yearly raise a large number of chickens. During the first few weeks we keep the chickens apart from the flock, so we can give them the extra careful attention they require. Later they are allowed free run; but still they need special care and frequent feeding, and it was always a source of great annoyance to feed them, as hens were surely around to snatch the choice morsels not meant for them.

This year we devised a simple plan, by means of which chicks can eat leisurely without any interference. We took empty salt barrels, and over the tops of them tacked coarse poultry wire. We then laid barrels on their sides in the hen yard and put in feed. After a time or two the chicks caught on to the racket, and it is

amusing to watch them run into their barrels, which to be sanitary, should be dusted out daily. Turn barrel on end and give it a slight hammering on sides and bottom, and nothing will adhere to it to amount to anything.

**A Poultry Pointer**

**G**ROW sunflowers, not only for their gorgeous beauty, but as food for the hens. In the autumn the sunflower seed is a healthy stimulant and assists bidly in repairing her wardrobe, and clothing her for her winter duties. It is good exercise also for the hens to pick the seeds from the heads. There is a pithy substance throughout the whole plant, which, when the stalks and heads are dry, makes good fuel, so that no part of the plant need be wasted.—A.A.F.

A smooth plumage indicates health.

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**WHEN** you buy **FROST FENCE** you have the privilege of going to our dealer and examining the fence before you pay out any good money for it. This method is much more satisfactory to you than ordering by mail, or "buying in the dark."

**LOOK** **FROST FENCE** over before you decide to take it—see the rigid manner in which the **FROST LOCK** grips the line wires and stays, but does not kink or weaken them. You will see that the entire fence is made from full No. 9 gauge wire—evenly and heavily galvanized.

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**COMPLETE** fencing supplies. We make all styles of farm fence, also lawn fence, both iron and wire; gates all styles and sizes; coiled and soft wire, galvanized and bright wire, hay wire, bale ties and staples. Our complete wire output is drawn galvanized and made into finished materials in our own wire mills at Hamilton.

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**FARM CHATS**

H. Percy Blanchard, Hants Co., N.S.

The United Farmers

THE very valuable article by the editor-in-chief of Farm and Dairy that appeared in the December 21st issue of Farm and Dairy, on the new United Grain Growers, Limited, has been of great interest to me. It has been my privilege to have been a sub-editor of the Co-operative News, the official organ of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, my special department being cooperation from its different practical standpoints.

The time seems proper for the co-operative interests to take a broad and careful survey of the situation. In the different provinces, organizations have been effected, and not all on the same lines. What next? Shall these different provincial units merge into a single larger unit, or shall the provincial unit preserve its identity and a federal all-Canada unit be organized, so which the provincial units would be subordinated?

Objects Largely the Same.

The editor, in his article referred to, puts the question as to whether or not the United Farmers' Cooperative Company shall merge in the United Grain Growers, Limited. The objects of the western associations already amalgamated are largely identical, except, perhaps, British Columbia. As to the latter, its interests are reciprocal. It does not so much compete with the prairie associations as complement them. It wants to sell fruit and buy grain, the others vice versa. But Pacific fruit and Ontario fruit and Nova Scotia fruit are in friendly competition, and a merge of their associations would perhaps cause jealousies within, and a loss of local initiative and local pride in local products.

The history of the cooperative movement elsewhere would discourage too extended an organization with local objects. On the other hand, a super-organization to handle matters common to all, such as the purchasing of supplies, manufacture of implements, and oversight of subjects of larger import, would be the most natural direction for the next step. Legislation would be needed for the incorporation of a super-organization, and I would think such a charter, as required, must come from the Dominion Legislature.

This is a subject, to my mind, requiring immediate attention, to draw up and pass upon the complete architectural plans before making much more progress upon the building. Many a charter, well thought out, is found in practice faulty. For instance, the United Fruit Companies began with a large directorate. To this they added a board of management of six. Later they amended again and had a general manager. Unwisdomness gave place to singleness of control, and the result was greater efficiency. To-day it is, appoint a dictator, but choose the right man.

The second problem is as to the method of financing the super-organization. But, as Mr Cowan implies in the article, the future of the co-operative movement is in the decision of the Ontario Farmers' Cooperative Company.

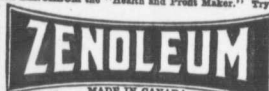
The hen never lays an egg until all the ingredients necessary for the complete development of chick are present. Since the egg contains protein as well as carbohydrates, any amount of carbohydrates fed in the form of grain will not offset the necessity of protein. Milk given to the birds, either as a drink or in the form of wet mash, will double egg yields. Commercial meat scrap is of equal value, and may be substituted when milk cannot be obtained.



**Poultry Profits**

**Depend on the Condition of Your Hens**

Poultry Profits increase as fast as the care of poultry is better understood. Health is known to be the prime requisite for successful layers and broilers. Bemp, Diarrhoea, Scaly Leg, Cholera, Gapes, Pip, etc., are cured by using a little ZENOLEUM according to directions. A single quart will rid 100 hens of lice, mites and flea. You can use ZENOLEUM to clean and disinfect the nests, incubators and brooders—to kill vermin and all bugs as for incubator moisture. Perfect sanitation INSURES YOU greater egg production, greater hatching returns, and more live, healthy chicks. Poultrymen call ZENOLEUM the "Health and Fertility Maker." Try it yourself.



Use by all Canadian Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms and as a disinfectant at the livestock shows. They know what's best; it is wise to use their methods. Don't waste time and money in home-made mixtures when standard remedies are cheaper.

**FREE** Copy "Farmer's Medicine Chest," if you mention Seeing Our Advertisement in This Paper.

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"HALTUS" Ventilator

For barns and houses. Very simple, very efficient, very durable. Rain-proof.



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Very easy to put on. Extra strong, durable and watertight. Movable or stationary sash.

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An inexpensive ornamental Ventilator. Grand value. Ask us for prices.



"SPIRO" Intake Ventilators Fresh air without drafts. Swinging damper. Keep the air pure and your stock healthy. Write today for prices and booklet on "N. S. Co." building materials. 775

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The simple, scientific, carefully worked out construction of the Light Running "Gilson Silo Filler" makes it absolutely impossible to clog throat of blower, no matter how fast the corn is thrown in. The Gilson is rightly called **The King of Feed Cutters** because of its remarkable elevating powers, absolute safety, durability, strength and simplicity—it stands supreme. It has convenient and quick knife adjustment—solid steel-bound cutting, wholly patented safety reverse—and is guaranteed to cut and elevate MORE ensilage with the SAME power torque and prof. Co. Limited 197 YORK ST., GUELPH, CAN.



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FINANCE DEPARTMENT  
OTTAWA

JAN. 9, 1917



## In Union There is Strength

### The United Farmers Annual Convention

AS the arrangements for the programme for the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, which is to be held in Toronto, February 28 and March 1, near a completion, it becomes evident that it should be the most important convention the Association has yet held. Assurance has been received from Western Canada that several of the most prominent leaders in the farmers' movement in the three prairie provinces will be in attendance, fresh from the annual conventions of the Saskatchewan and Alberta Associations. The farmers' platform, adopted at the recent meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in Winnipeg, which meeting

was attended by representatives of the United Farmers of Ontario, and which was prepared for submission to the various provincial organizations, will be discussed, and by that time it will be known what action the Western Canada organizations have taken in regard to it. The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association at a largely attended convention held recently adopted it in full.

**HOW SHOULD HE VOTE?**

IF two candidates are running for Parliament in a rural constituency and one, a lawyer, promises to support the platform of the organized farmers, while the other, a farmer, refuses to promise such support, which of the men should the farmer vote for?

By the time another general election comes around, many farmers will have to decide this question for themselves. The rapid advancement of the farmers' movement and the strong influence that it is having in the moulding of public opinion, indicates that when the candidates for the people's suffrage again appeal to the farmers, they will have to take a stand on the support of the farmers' movement. In the event of the above mentioned contingency arising, what should the farmer do? For the best answer to the question we will extend the writer's subscription to Farm and Dairy for one year. For all other published replies subscriptions will be extended for six months. Letters should not exceed 300 words in length and must be received by Feb. 10.

The following is an outline of the programme as prepared to date:

Wednesday, February 28, 1917: 10 a.m.—Reading of minutes and communications; reports of standing committees; appointment of committees on railway certificates, credentials, and resolutions; notices of motion; presenting of Directors' report and financial statement, and the report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. J. J. Morrison, Toronto.

2 p.m.—Nominating of officers and directors; President's address, Mr. R. H. Halbert, Melancthon; report of delegates to the meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture at Winnipeg, Man., Mr. R. H. Halbert.

The special feature of the convention will then be open for discussion, namely, the farmers' platform as proposed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. As this deals with a number of different subjects, each subject will be dealt with separately. The discussion of the tariff planks will be opened by Col. J. E. Fraser, of Bur-

ford, and by President H. W. Wood, of the United Farmers of Alberta. The discussion of the various taxation policies outlined in the platform will be opened by addresses as follows: The taxation of unimproved land, by Mr. H. B. Cowan, Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Dairy; the placing of a graduated income tax upon all incomes over \$4,000 by Mr. Gordon Walden, of The Weekly Sun, or by Mr. O. D. Skelton, of Kingston. Time will be allowed for discussion of these subjects.

In the evening the discussion of the platform will be continued. Mr. H. J. Pettypiece, of Forest, will open the discussion of the nationalization of all railway, telegraph and express companies. Mr. Sangster, the President of the Stouffville branch of the U. F. O., will handle the suggestion that the Government shall not alienate any more of the natural resources of the country, but dispose of them only under short term leases in which the interests of the public shall be properly safeguarded. Mr. F. E. Ellis, the President of the Campbellville Club of the U. F. O., will discuss the recommendation in favor of direct legislation, including the Initiative, the Referendum and the right of recall. Mr. Griggs, of Toronto, or Mr. W. L. Smith, of the Orono Farmers' Club, will discuss the publicity of political campaign funds, contributions and expenditures, both before and after election, and the abolition of the patronage system. This discussion of full provincial autonomy in liquor legislation, and the extension of the franchises to women will probably be handled by Mr. R. C. Henders, the President of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. The closing hour of the session will be given over to speeches from leaders in the farmers' movement in western Canada.

Thursday morning, March 1st, the final action on the platform will be taken. Officers will be elected, the organizer will present his report, and the delegates at the convention will be given an opportunity to make five minute speeches on subjects relating to the good of the movement.



## The Future Prosperity of the Farmers of Ontario

### Lies in Mutual Respect, Mutual Confidence AND CO-OPERATION

Feeds are scarcer. Seed corn, oats and potatoes are in great demand. Better send in your order now, and avoid disappointment later. Communicate with us before buying or selling elsewhere. We can quote you prices that are second to none. Sugar has declined 10c a hundred. If, requiring fertilizers be sure and write us. Ask us for our prices on gasoline engines and power washing machines. Our cutters are made by one of the best firms in Canada and are of first class quality. See our display of wagons, bugies and farm implements at our convention, Feb. 28 to March 2.

## The United Farmers' Co-Operative Co.

LIMITED

"THE ONTARIO FARMERS' OWN ORGANIZATION"

110 Church Street Toronto, Ont.

## For More Bushels per Acre Next Harvest

Most of us believe in the use of a pure-bred sire in our herds; many of us keep pure breeds in cattle or swine, or sheep, and there are scores of pure bred poultry flocks.

But when it comes to seed grain (the very foundation of the crop) we often are quite careless. Farm and Dairy is endeavouring to get our readers in touch with the best in seed grain—in oats—in corn—in clovers—potatoes, etc. So for the coming few weeks in addition to advertisements of our big seed-houses, we are publishing

### "THE FARMERS' GRAIN EXCHANGE"

Similar to that of last season. The first insertion of this will appear in Farm and Dairy of Feb. 15. If you need good seed, write these men to get into the Farmers' Exchange of Feb. 15. Write us to-night.

Farm and Dairy,

Peterboro, Ont.

# NOTICE!

## FENCE BUYERS

There is complaint from some people buying fencing that fence prices are too high. They do seem high, but everything is high, and the fact is almost everything else is relatively higher than fencing.

We have done all we could to keep the price of Page fencing down, without lowering the quality. We could make it some cheaper by using slightly smaller wire, using cheaper grade of wire and by letting up in care of our manufacturing system in producing accurately woven fence, but we think it best policy to give our customers as good an article as ever, rather than lose their goodwill later through having deceived them in quality.

We may again have to raise prices, but will hang to the present level as long as possible. You can rest assured of one thing, and that is in buying of us direct, you are not paying the dealer a big profit. You get full value.

## THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY

LIMITED.

WALKERVILLE, TORONTO, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN.



# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY



**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a Year.** Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50¢ for postage.  
**ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cents a line flat, \$1.68 an inch an insert.** One page 48 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

**UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES**  
**STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY**  
Chicago Office—People's Gas Building  
New York Office—Tribune Building  
Toronto Office—77 McCaul Street.

## CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceeds 25,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but 24,000 in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 25,000 to 26,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.  
Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

## OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, such transaction occurs within one month from date of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers, you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

Requests shall not ply their friends at the expense of our subscribers, or our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

**The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd**  
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

"Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh and consider."—Bacon.

## Margarine Interests Active

THE American packing interests that have been working with the government at Ottawa to induce it to permit the importation of oleo-margarine into Canada, have recently executed a flanking movement in their fight for the right to displace as much as possible of Canadian butter from the Canadian market. In the West, the dairy interests are not so strong as in the East, and the packers, seeing this weak point in the line, have made a strong effort to break through. The new offensive was opened at Winnipeg. On Jan. 17th, a meeting of the Board of Trade of that city was held, at which it happened that none of the dairy produce men were present. The opportunity was immediately seized, and a resolution calling on the boards of trade throughout the West to pass resolutions favoring the admittance of oleomargarine into Canada was rushed through.

It was evidently the intention of the interests concerned to get this resolution forwarded to the different towns before the produce section of the board became aware of it. In order to accomplish this, an attempt was made to keep the news of the action out of the press. However, at this point, their plans fell down. A report of the passing of the resolutions appeared, and the produce men found out what had happened, and the result that another meeting was immediately called, and the resolution was held up until the dairy interests had an opportunity of presenting their case before the board.

This instance of underhand methods adopted by the interests that would profit by the opening of the Canadian market to margarine is typical of the whole campaign which has now extended over some months, and in which no effort has been spared to influence public opinion and the authorities at Ottawa in favor of the free admittance of fake butter. In that campaign there has not, so far as we have seen, been a single instance in which the real instigators of the margarine

propaganda have openly shown their hand. Letters under offensive looking names intended to deceive the public into believing that they were written by struggling householders asking for relief from the high price of butter have appeared in the city press, which, upon close perusal show a technical knowledge of the manufacturing process of margarine and a logical knowledge of the laws restricting it, that clearly indicated to the discerning reader where the letters came from. Housewives' leagues, mothers' clubs, and boards of trade have been inspired to take action and pass resolutions in which they unknowingly furthered the claims of the interests. The strongest pressure has been secretly brought to bear on the government to have the restrictions removed. Many city papers have urged the admittance of margarine, knowing that if it were admitted, hundreds of thousands of dollars would be thrown into an advertising campaign to stimulate the public demand for it. The distress of the city consumer has in each case been put forward as the reason for government action, but it is becoming plainer every day that the whole campaign has been inspired, not by sympathy for the consumer, but by greed for his money. It has been conducted with every form of subterfuge that could be devised by the best brains that money can engage. A temporary shortage of butter has been worked for all it is worth to secure the free importation of a substance that would work permanent injury to the reputation of Canadian butter.

## Margarine Cannot be Controlled

WOULD the interests that have shown no scruples in the conduct of the campaign for the introduction of margarine be amenable to law in case they gained their object?

## A Ballot on the Dairy Act

WHAT is the majority opinion of the dairymen of Ontario on the Dairy Standards Bill? Many dairymen strongly favor it; others just as strongly oppose it. The Western Ontario Dairymen's Association has passed a resolution in favor of the immediate amendment of the Act. The Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association has voted in favor of having the date set for the Act to take effect advanced so that it would not come into operation this year. The milk of white cows tests high, and some of them would be unjust to them not to have the Act enforced at the earliest possible date. Other farmers say it is unfair to force a measure of this importance upon them without their having an opportunity to register their objection to it in such a way as to reveal the real sentiment of the industry in regard to it. Under these conditions, Farm and Dairy has reason to believe that the Provincial Government is in somewhat of a quandary to know what action it should take.

Ontario has no referendum law on its statute books. Farm and Dairy therefore, plans to give the dairymen of the province an opportunity to vote on this legislation. As the recognized dairy paper, with 16,316 farmers living in Ontario, (this does not include its circulation in the other provinces of Canada,) any vote taken by the dairymen of Ontario in favor of the Dairy Act will be the nearest to securing a representative opinion of the dairy farmers of the province that could be secured under the circumstances. Whatever the vote indicates will likely have a strong influence with the government in deciding what it shall do about postponing the enforcement of the Act.

The ballot will be published in our issue of Feb. 22—three weeks from to-day. In next week's issue, we plan to publish full instructions and a detailed outline of the ballot.

The experience of the United States in this regard is a clear indication that they would not. We have objected to the raising of the margarine restriction because we believe that a temporary shortage of butter does not warrant the opening of our market to the abuses which have characterized the margarine trade in that country, and from which Canada has happily so far been free. The expense of trying to keep margarine manufacturers and dealers within the law and forcing them to sell their product for what it is, and not as butter, would be more than the money saved

to the country by having a cheaper fat put at the consumer's disposal. It would then be found impossible to prevent unlawful substitution, as it has been in the United States. The action of the interests in Winnipeg is but an earnest of the trickster methods that would be adopted were margarine admitted.

Margarine will be admitted to Canada unless farmers and dairymen everywhere bring the strongest representations to bear on their representatives at Ottawa. Parliament is now in session, and the packing interests will be redoubling their efforts in an endeavor to get a law passed by which the restrictions against margarine will be raised. Conventions and meetings of dairymen have not been slow in passing resolutions urging the government to maintain the present restrictions. A deputation of the Live Stock Breeders' Associations recently waited upon the government and urged the claims of the dairy interests in this matter. Unless the work that has been done is followed up without respite, the interests may have their way. It is necessary, therefore, that dairymen and farmers throughout the country let their representatives at Ottawa know in no uncertain way that they are expected to maintain the regulations which have preserved the Canadian market from the abuses of the margarine trade in the past. Individual farmers, farmers' clubs, county boards of agriculture, and other organizations should urge upon the government and upon the members of the House the necessity of combating the menace which threatens the integrity of the dairy industry of Canada.

## The Transportation of Eggs

SOME of those who are connected with the production and sale of eggs and poultry in districts distant from the large cities entertain rather strong opinions regarding the way these products are handled by the railway companies. It is very disconcerting, to say the least, when every care is taken of the output to find that when it reaches the consumer it is not in a condition that gives satisfaction and warrants a good price. When an investigation is instituted, it is often found that the eggs were shipped in a car that was stuffy, ill-smelling and hot, thus making ideal conditions for the spoiling of the product. The producer is in no way responsible for the resulting deterioration, yet has to bear with as good grace as possible the implication that he does not take proper care of his eggs. Mr. R. H. Deyman, manager of the Oakwood egg circle in Victoria Co., Ont., when discussing this subject recently, made this statement: "What is the use of us taking all the care and precaution possible to land our eggs on the market in first class condition if the railway companies can undo it all in transit?"

As long as the output along any railway line goes forward intermittently and without any consideration for shipments made from other points, so long will this trouble exist. The farmer and poultry raiser can never expect to have the matter adjusted until their product is marketed in such a way as to convince the officials of the railways it warrants special attention. The farmers in almost every section of country bordering on a main railway line, are producing enough eggs and poultry to demand an ideal car service, but they are not in any way a united body, and their produce is not of one standard nor marketed in a systematic manner. If an organized body of farmers were in a position to say to the railway companies that they would ship their eggs and poultry on a certain date and would require a suitably clean car, their wishes would in all probability be granted.

The first step to be taken is to get the poultry keepers in the district organized and willing to cooperate in a manner that will give them the desired results. When this is accomplished, pressure can be brought to bear upon the railways in such a way as to be recognized by them.



# THE NEW DE LAVAL

## A Bigger and Better Cream Separator



**T**HE FARMER who buys a De Laval this year will get a bigger and better Cream Separator than ever before.

Not only will he get a better machine, a simpler machine, a machine that will skim even closer than any previous De Laval, but he will get a machine of larger capacity.

The NEW De Laval is the culmination of nearly forty years of experience and development by the largest and oldest cream separator concern in the world. It represents

**The greatest improvement in separator construction in the last thirty years**

If you are trying to get along without a cream separator, or with a half-worn-out or unreliable machine, why not get a NEW De Laval NOW and stop your cream waste? You don't need to count the cost, because the De Laval will soon pay for itself.

There is a De Laval agent near you who will be glad to explain all the improvements and advantages of the NEW De Laval, and who will set and start a machine for you on your farm and let you try it for yourself.

If you haven't the spare cash right now, that need not stand in the way of your having the use of a NEW De Laval the rest of the winter. We have an arrangement with De Laval agents which makes it possible for any reputable farmer to acquire a De Laval on the partial payment plan—a small payment at the time of purchase and the balance in several installments—so that your De Laval will actually pay for itself while you are using it and getting the benefit from it.

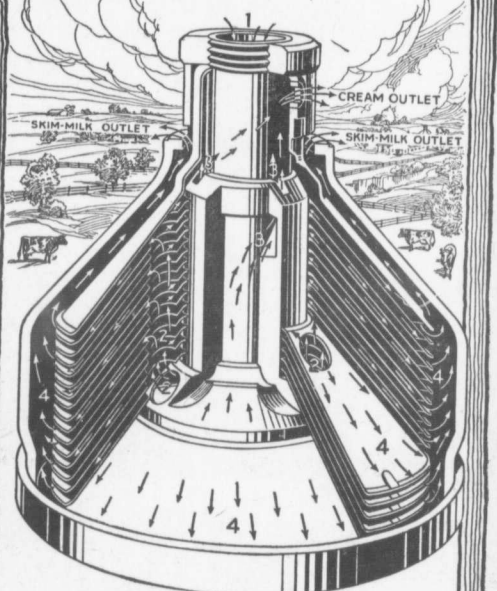
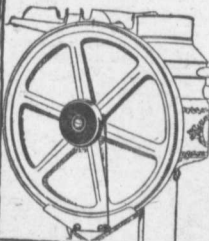
Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for any desired information.

**Every NEW DE LAVAL is now equipped with a Bell Speed-Indicator**

**The "Warning Signal" which insures proper speed and uniform cream**

Because nine people out of ten turn the separator handle too slowly and because this always means loss of cream and cream of uneven thickness, every cream separator should be equipped with a reliable speed indicator.

Every NEW De Laval is now so equipped. The De Laval Bell Speed-Indicator is simple. It is accurate. It is reliable. There is no order, no setting or get out of De Laval. The "warning signal" will tell you when the speed is not right. You hear it and do not need to see it.



**THE NEW SELF-CENTERING DE LAVAL BOWL  
Some of the points of superiority of the  
NEW DE LAVAL**

The New De Laval bowl design and the new method of delivering the milk into the discs give increased capacity without increasing the weight or size of the bowl or increasing its speed. The incoming whole milk is delivered beyond the cream wall, and this, in conjunction with the improved design of the bowl, makes possible closer skimming than ever before, especially under the more difficult conditions of separation, such as skimming a very heavy cream or separating milk below usual temperatures.

The much lower speed of the De Laval than other cream separators (in most cases from one-half to one-third and much longer life of the machine.

The New De Laval concave-bottom, self-centering bowl is so designed and so supported by the detached spindle work over after long wear, the great importance of which every separator user will appreciate.

There are fewer discs in the New De Laval bowl, and all discs are un-

numbered and are interchangeable. By reason of its simpler construction and the fewer number of discs, the New De Laval bowl is more easily washed and cleaned.

All New De Laval bowls are automatically oiled, every moving part of the machine being bathed in a constant film where on the machine, and the slight feed oil cup on the top of the frame provides for a constant supply of fresh oil.

The gears, pinions and other moving parts of the De Laval are exceedingly simple in arrangement, substantial in construction and easily interchangeable.

The De Laval timbre is sturdy and heavily tinned, well suited for long and hard wear, and easy to clean.

The low speed of the De Laval bowl in combination with greater capacity than is found in other separators and the automatic De Laval oiling system, make the De Laval the easiest cream separator to turn.

New Catalog will be mailed upon request  
**THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.**  
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA  
MONTREAL      PETERBORO      WINNIPEG      VANCOUVER  
80,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER



IN doing what we ought, we deserve no praise, because it is our duty.  
—St. Augustine.

## Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from last week.)

WHEN the turning point came to the sick man, the up-climb was marvellous, as his powers of recollection asserted themselves.

"It is just a matter of self-control and good spirits now, Shirley, and you have both," Dr. Carey said, as he sat by his patient on the ninth day.

"You staid the game out, Carey," Shirley said with an undertone of hopelessness behind his smile. "What possessed you to happen in, anyhow?" "I was possessed not to come and turned back after I'd started. If I hadn't met Mrs. Aydelot coming after me I'd have ramped off up on Big Wolf Creek for a week, maybe, and missed your case entirely."

"And likewise my big fee," Jim interrupted. "Some men are horn lucky. And so Mrs. Aydelot went after you. Asher's a fortunate man to have a wife like Virginia, although he had to give up an inheritance for her."

"How was that?" Carey asked, glad to see the hopeless look leaving Jim's eyes.

"Oh, it's a pretty long story for a sick man. The mere facts are that Asher Aydelot was to have bank stock, a good-paying hotel, and a splendid big farm if he'd promise never to marry any descendant of Jerome Thaine, of Virginia. Asher hiked out West and enlisted in the cavalry and did United States scout duty for two years, hoping to forget Virginia Thaine, who is a descendant of this Jerome Thaine. But it wasn't any use. Distance don't count, you know, in cases like that."

"Yes, I know." Shirley was too sick to notice Dr. Carey's face, and he did not remember afterward how low and hard those three words sounded.

"It seems Virginia had pulled Asher through a fever in a Rebel hospital, and we all love our nurses," Jim patted the doctor's knee as he said this. "And when the father's will was read out against ever, ever his son marrying a Thaine, Asher promptly said that the whole inheritance, bank stock, hotel, and farm, might go where—the old man Aydelot had already gone—maybe. Anyhow, he married Virginia Thaine and she was game to come out here and pioneer on a Grass River claim. Strange what a woman will do for love, isn't it? And to go on a forty-mile ride to save a worthless pup's life! That's me. Think of the daughter of one of those old Virginia homes up to a trick like that!"

"You've talked enough now."

Shirley looked up in surprise at this stern command, but Dr. Carey had gone to the other side of the cabin and sat staring out at the river running bank-full at the base of the little slope.

When he turned to his patient again, the old tender look was in his eyes. Men loved Jim Shirley if they cared for him at all. And now the pathetic hopelessness of Jim's face

cut deep as Carey studied it.

"I say, Shirley, did you ever know a man back East named Thomas Smith?" he asked.

"No. Strange name, that! Where'd you run onto it? Smith! Smith! How do you spell it?" Jim replied indifferently.

"With a spoonful of quinine in Epsom salts, taken raw, if you don't pay attention. Now listen to me." The doctor's tone was as cheery as ever. "Well, don't make it necessary for me to tell you when you've talked enough."

In spite of the joking words, there was a listless hopelessness in Shirley's voice, matching the dull, listless eyes. And Horace Carey rose to the situation at once.

"A stranger named Thomas Smith came to the Crossing the day I came

down here. Rather a small man, with close-set, dark eyes; signed his name in a cramped, left-handed writing. I noticed his right hand seemed a little stiff, sort of paralyzed at the wrist. But here's the funny thing. He made me uneasy, and he made me think of you. Could you identify him? He looked as much like you as I look like that young darkey, Bo Peep, up at the Jacobs House."

"None of my belongings." You are a delicate plant to be so sensitive to strangers." Jim sighed from mental weariness more than from physical weakness.

"I was sensitive, and when I heard Stewart call out your name in the mail and saw this man step up as if to take the letter, I took it. And if you'll take a brace and decide it's worth while you can have it. It's addressed in a woman's handwriting, not a Thomas Smith style of pinching letters out of a penholder and squeezing them off the pen point. Lie down there, man!"

For Jim was sitting up, listening intently. With trembling fingers he took the letter and read it eagerly. Then he looked at Carey with eyes in which listlessness had given place to determination.

"Doctor, I was ready to throw up the game five minutes ago. Now I'll do anything to get back to strength and work."

"You don't seem very joyous, however," the doctor responded.

"Joy don't belong to me. We parted company some years ago. But life is mine."

"Yes, and duty?"

"Yes, and duty. Say, Doctor, if you'd ever cared all there was in you to care for one woman, and then had to give her up, you'd know how I feel. And if, then, a sort of service opened

up before you, you'd know how I welcome this."

Jim's face, white from his illness, was wonderfully handsome now, and he looked at his friend with that eager longing for sympathy men of his kind need deeply. Horace Carey stood up behind the bed and, looking down with a face where intense feeling and self-control were manifest, said in a low voice:

"I have cared, I have had to give up, and I know what service means."

### CHAPTER VI.

When the Grasshopper was a Burden.

Although the flintree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls:

Yet I will rejoice in the Lord.

—Habakkuk.

While Jim Shirley was getting back to health and his physician had many long talks regarding that eager end its future; its products and its people. There was only one topic in which Horace Carey was but intermittently interested, namely, Jim's neighbors—the Aydelots. At least, it seemed so to Jim, who had loved Asher from boyhood, and had taken Virginia on sight and paid homage to her for all the years that followed. Jim accepted the doctor's manner at first as a mere personal trait, but, having nothing to do except to lie and think, he grew curiously annoyed over it.

"I wish you'd tell me what ails you!" he blurted out one evening, as the two sat together in the twilight.

"About what?" the doctor inquired. "If I knew, I might even risk my own medicine to get over it."

"Don't joke, Horace Carey, not with a frail invalid. I've tried all day to talk to you about my neighbors and you turn the subject away as if it was of no consequence, and now, to-night, you settle down and say, 'Tell me about the Aydelots.' Why do you want to hear in the dark what you won't listen to in the daylight?"

"Oh, you are a sick man, Jim, or you wouldn't be so silly," the doctor replied, "but to please you, I'll tell you the truth. I'm homesick."

"Yes?"

"And this Mrs. Aydelot was a Virginia woman."

"Yes?"

"Well, I'm a true son of Virginia, and I thought it might make me happy to hear about somebody from —"

"You are a magnificent liar," Jim broke in.

"Evidently it's better to have you talk about your neighbors than my medical advisor to-night," Carey retorted.

"Oh, I won't say a word more," Jim declared.

"More Ananias magnificence! Do you suppose the Aydelots will be down before we go away?" the doctor asked.

"We?"

"Yes, I am going to take you with me, or give you a quieting powder when I leave here. On your own declaration you'd do anything to get back to strength and work. Now, the only way to get well, with or without a physician, is to get well. And you'll never do that by using up a little more strength every day than you store up the night before. Men haven't sense enough to be invalids. Nothing else is such a menace to human life as the will of the man who owns that life. You'll obey my will for a month or two."

"You are—a doctor, Carey. No, the Aydelots won't be down before we go away, because Virginia has been sick ever since that awful trip to Carey's

(Continued on page 18.)



His Prize Winners.

**The Upward Look**

**Misfortune: Good Fortune**

**R**ESPICE evermore. In everything give thanks.—Thess. 16: 18. In a published letter I read the other day, from one musician friend to another, I found: "Dear Dan: The news you send me about your wrist is quite heart breaking." Then the writer reminded the other of how Schumann's lame finger prevented him from being the accomplished pianist he longed to be. But through that seeming misfortune, good fortune came to far more people through the beautiful compositions, which otherwise he might never have written.

One Sunday, a minister was taken so ill that he could not preach a particularly carefully-planned sermon, which seemed to him a great misfortune. Instead, his substitute preached with such God-given power that his missions had the blessed good fortune of having Duff dedicate his life to that noble cause.

It is often so difficult to understand how some trial or sorrow may become a blessing. But look over the past years. Can you not see how many of them have become so? If from some we could see no resulting good, if we bore them and met them bravely and cheerfully, we could not but be stronger and truer men and women.

Yesterday was spent with a dear friend simply broken down under a recent bereavement. It will take her a long while to see that others see so clearly now, than after this her life will be more careful, normal, useful and happy.

In our own vision we cannot see matters aright. But cannot we rejoice that there is always the omnipotent, tender, strong, just vision of our heavenly Father?—I. H. N.

**An O.A.C. Graduate in India**

**N**OT long ago a journal on missionary work in India came to our hands and upon looking through it, we found quite an interesting account of the experiences of one of the missionaries who had visited some of the Industrial Stations to see how the work was being carried on. One account was that of a visit to a poultry farm. He says:

"We arrived at Elah early in the morning and I went to see Mr. Slater and his poultry industry. Mr. Slater is a graduate of the O.A.C., Guelph, and we had much in common. I enjoyed my visit there very much, besides learning something about the poultry business. Mr. Slater is a solid, well informed man, of a kind, generous spirit and is working hard to interest the native people in the poultry business. His opinion is that it will be well suited to the country and the people here, as little capital is required to start, besides there is a good demand for the product. For a few years his undertaking was anything but encouraging. On two occasions he lost nearly all of his imported birds. To make it hard for him his mission board decided that the experiment was a failure, and threatened to withdraw his allowance. Mr. Slater, however, had faith in the project, and succeeded in interesting the Government in his work, and again he launched out, and after much thought and work has managed to get the upper hand of the many foes, and now has a poultry industry he might well be proud of. He imports birds from America and England, and produces eggs much larger, in fact about twice the size of those the native hens produce, and consequently they sell for a much higher price. This selling value is greatly enhanced because the eggs are put on the market strictly fresh.

Mr. Slater furnishes hundreds of the natives with eggs for hatching purposes, and also finds a market for what they produce, each day having all available eggs collected and sold. The most formidable foe the poultryman has to contend with is a large tick whose bite produces a sort of fever from which the victim dies in a day or two. On two different occasions Mr. Slater's stock was almost wiped out by this pest, but he has overcome this difficulty by arranging the roosts so that the ticks cannot get to the birds. Snakes also are very destructive. One night a big cobra got in and was not satisfied until it had bitten and killed about 20 hens. A second one got stuck in the wire fence, not having learned the art of backing out. Vultures are also a deadly foe, but are kept off by having ropes strung over the yards. Other foes are rats, jacksals, foxes, lice and diseases common to poultry. In spite of these drawbacks success can be obtained by anyone who applies himself and studies the situation carefully."

**Amusements**

Conducted by MARION DALLAS

**Under the Spell of Cupid**

**T**OMORROW is St. Valentine's Day.

All in the morning betimes, And I a maid at your window To be your Valentine.

Do we ever ponder on the significance of Shakespeare's words? Do we wonder who St. Valentine was, or why the 14th of February is celebrated yearly? And closely associated with these celebrations, there is always a Cupid. St. Valentine was a steadfast Christian, whose devotion drew upon his head the wrath of the Claudian persecution and he was thrown into prison. There are many stories and legends told as to why the name St. Valentine is associated with Feb. 14th, but the following one is the prettiest legend I have read:

Many years ago in Italy, there was a large monastery. All the brothers who resided there were men of exceptional talent, save one, and that was Brother Valentine. He was not a musician or an artist, but his one talent was the raising of flowers and fruit. Flowers simply had to grow for him, he loved them so. Children who passed the monastery were often surprised at finding luscious fruit, or the beautiful flowers showered upon them. This was just one way he had of doing a kindness. He seemed to have the faculty for finding out birthdays and remembering them. On anniversary mornings there would always be a bouquet of flowers or fruit tied to the door latch. He particularly loved to do these things to the young, or very old, or the poor. Few are gradually got to know who the doer of these kindnesses was, and after his death they chose his birthday, as the day on which to celebrate in his honor. So on that day, according to legend, we send tokens of our love to our friends. Valentine did not send anything but kindly gifts, so those ugly pictures which are displayed are not the spirit of Valentine. Any kindness shown, a flower sent, a cheerful message sent, these are Valentines.

**A Valentine Bee.**

On Wednesday evening, February fourteenth, the Red Cross Society will give a Valentine Bee. Please bring material along to make an original Valentine. Time ..... Place.....

For the Society which wishes to combine pleasure and money-making on St. Valentine's night, this sugges-

**Big Ben**

A Westclox Alarm



6 a.m.—

There's Success in His Wake

**B**IG BEN at six a. m. for the big man of business—who knows the luxury of ample time—who's up before duty insists. Try Big Ben in the business of living. Set him a little ahead.

To get your salary up, a year of Big Ben gets-up is better than a gull

with the goose. You'll like Big Ben face to face. He's even taller, slankier, neater, neater—downright good.

Big Ben is six times factory tested. At your dealer's, \$2.50 in the United States, \$1.50 in Canada. Sent prepaid on receipt of price if your dealer doesn't stock him.

Westclox sells build more than three million alarms a year—and build them well. All wheels are assembled by a special process—patented, of course. Remark—accuracy, low friction, long life.

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## Do We Prepare Our Poultry Dishes Palatably?

R. M. McKee, Household Editor

**D**URING her attendance at the Peterboro Poultry Show held a few weeks ago, I had a short conversation with Miss M. Yates, of Port Credit, who was conducting demonstrations on killing and plucking fowl at the show. In speaking of fowl for table use, Miss Yates expressed it as her opinion that many homes in the province of Ontario would be considerably benefitted by the appearance of good poultry on their tables more frequently throughout the year. One of the main reasons why fowl is not appreciated more on our menus, is because of the indifferent way in which it is prepared. Very often a chicken is just caught, killed rapidly, put on the stove and boiled. Then it is served with hen oil floating all around. It is not attractive to the eye and is thoroughly indigestible. Even second and third year fowl makes most admirable eating. If thoroughly prepared but if not it is indigestible and unpalatable.

"I think I can cook poultry in 80 different ways," said Miss Yates. "I have always been accustomed to good food on our table, but I have never had a course in Domestic Science. Such a course is necessary in order to cook fowl well."

The Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture has gotten out a small pamphlet containing a few of the most economical methods of cooking chickens and fowls as used by Miss Yates and herewith are several of these methods:

### Roast Chicken.

The very best plump, well-fattened young chickens or capons are necessary for this standard dish. If these are not available, then let some other method of cooking be employed. The "ranger" is not in place for roasting. After trussing for roasting, place the birds in a dripping pan and spread liberally with butter, pouring over them a basting spoon of vinegar for each bird. Put into a very hot oven, baste frequently and turn around continually to brown evenly at a quick pace. Allow time at the rate of 20 minutes to the pound and 20 minutes extra to start cooking. Send to table with forcemeat balls, bread sauce and gravy made from neck and giblets of bird.

### Bread Sauce.

Two cups bread (stale); three cups milk; one onion stuck with six cloves. Bake in oven in earthenware vessel for three hours. Beat well at frequent intervals and keep covered. To serve remove onion, add one teaspoon of salt, a drop of tabasco and two tablespoons of cream.

### Forcemeat Balls.

One cup stale bread crumbs; three-quarters cup ham or lean bacon; one-half cup suet; one egg; grated rind of one-half a lemon; flavoring; one-half teaspoon each: salt, minced sweet herbs and parsley; one-quarter teaspoon each of cayenne pepper and pounded mace. Shred ham or bacon, chop the suet, add all other ingredients. Divide into six balls, roll in flour, cook 20 minutes in dripping pan with a little butter. Rather a hot oven is required.

### Jellied Fowl.

An old fowl cut up into 11 pieces, pepper and salt, bay leaves and a bunch of pot herbs, water and gelatine. Rub each piece of fowl with pepper and salt, just cover the whole with water, add flavoring, put a lid on the pot and cook very slowly for three hours, then add one tablespoon powdered gelatine previously softened in two tablespoons cold water. Set aside to chill thoroughly. Completely remove the fat that will have arisen to surface and wipe up any particles of it with a clean cloth wrung out of

hot water. Set on ice a while if possible and serve with cabbage, lettuce, watercress or endive salad with cream dressing.

### Browned Fowl.

Old fowls are very good if trussed for roasting and steamed one and one-half hours, then placed in roasting pan with two tablespoons of butter. Pour over the breasts and roast for one hour, basting frequently until a rich brown. Send to table with a tureen of nice brown gravy made from the giblets and one of good bread sauce. Some mashed potatoes and a dish of buttered parsnips can accompany this dish.

### Fricassee Fowl.

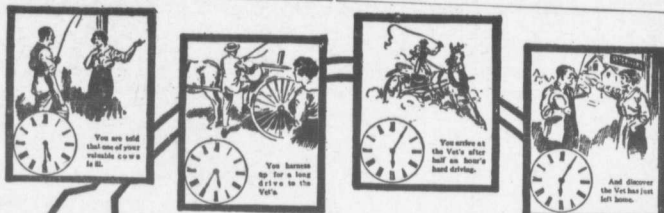
A fowl, an onion, a carrot, pepper and salt to taste. A cup of good stock. (Continued on page 21.)



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They show the penalty—yes, penalty of being without a telephone. When you want a "Vet" you usually want him badly. His immediate attendance means all the difference between life and death to valuable stock.

Or suppose you or one of your family are taken ill with apoplexy or appendicitis or some other equally vital illness, the matter of an hour may mean mortal agony, or death.

Read what these practical farmers say about their experience with the telephone—

H. J. Hoy, of Plympton, Man., says: "The telephone saved my life. I had been away for a holiday, agent got busy and located the doctor. My wife told him how I was feeling; he said he would be out a few minutes, got here at 11 o'clock at night, examined me, said it was appendicitis and must be operated on now or too soon, another few hours and it would have been too late."

A. Branch, of Othos, Sask., says: "I have had it now a little over eight months; it has cost me an eight \$20.00. In that time this \$20.00 has saved me \$200.00 or more in horses by being able to get the vet., in half the time. Not only that, I made over \$100.00 by being able to keep in touch with the local Grain Buyers and was enabled to sell my grain for the best figure."

R. C. Thomson, of Clinton, Ont., says: "In case of an accident or sudden illness, its value cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents. I know of one case where a woman took the wrong medicine by mistake, and had the doctor here twenty minutes later he could not have saved her life."

When the telephone could mean so much to you, why delay? More than 125,000 farmers now have Rural Community telephone lines. Why shouldn't you?

Send the coupon now for our booklet "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer." You'll never regret it.



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## Coffee Icing

Cook two cups of Lantic Sugar with half a cup of strong coffee until the syrup forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Add a teaspoonful of vanilla extract and beat until cold enough to spread.

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## Taffeta Finds Favor for Spring Costumes

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for Our Women Folks. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the patterns. When sending your order please be careful to state bust or waist measure for adults, age for children, and the number of the pattern desired. Orders are filled within one week to 10 days after receipt. Price of all patterns to Our Women Folks, 10 cents each. Address orders to Pattern Dept., Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



JANUARY and February are always might be suitably fashioned from light material, such as lawn or batiste. Six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

1949—Lady's Skirt.—The skirt with the yoke is usually very becoming to slight figures, but it is not always the case with figures of stouter build. This skirt pattern is very practical, as it can be used either with or without the yoke belt effect. It would make up nicely in some of the plaid or striped materials. Seven sizes: 22 to 34 inches bust measure.

1948—Girl's Dress.—As will be seen, this dress has the over-bust effect with gussets. A commendable feature about such a dress is the fact that gussets of different materials may be worn from time to time and thus the costume will not have a tendency to become tiresome to the wearer—for small girls like variety just as well as grownups. Five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

1944—Girl's One-piece Dress.—Here is a dress which can be slipped on and off in a jiffy, as it is all in one piece and if desired can be opened from neck to hem. If made from washable material this would be an advantage when laundering. A belt, collar and cuffs of contrasting material forms a neat trimming. Four sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

1963—Lady's Waist.—This model would be particularly suited to silk material, or possibly georgette crepe. If an especially dainty blouse was desired, a trimming as indicated might be added of French knot or a contrasting shade, possibly of a rich color, as a decorative effect. The collar and cuffs are features worthy of note in this design. Seven sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

Our Spring and Summer 1917 catalogue is now ready for distribution. It contains 150 designs and a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking; also some points for the needle. Ten cents will take this catalogue to you.

Some of the latest fashion reports which have reached us, point out that Fashion has decided upon our spring wear and that taffetas will be very strongly to the fore. For best wear, beautiful fashions in floral patterns will have an important place. Other silks in favor will be charmeuse, pongee and crepe. It is not hard to understand why silks are meeting with such favor, as the scarcity of good necessities other than silks makes taking this place.

1947—Lady's House Dress.—The large sailor collar forms a very pleasing part of the dress, for both everyday and special wear. The large collar and the unique effect in front, as shown here with, forms an attractive trimming for a house dress. Now is a good time to make up such dresses for spring also. Seven sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

1967—Lady's Combination Suit.—After having made our whitewear purchases the style herewith will be a suggestion for making up a combination suit of coat over and drawers. Such a model could be made up quite attractively, but is equally adapted to simple lines. Six sizes: 34 to 44 inches bust measure.

1964—Lady's One-piece Dress.—This style should appeal to many who are in search of a simple one-piece dress. One feature of such dresses this season is the lack of anything approaching light colored dresses. The one here, as will be seen by the costume here shown. The collar is rather an unusual feature and

## Winning the Wilderness

(Continued from Page 18.)

of whom Virginia Aydelot was a type. Into the crucible out of which a state is moulded, she cast her youth and strength and beauty; her love of luxury her need for common comforts, her joy in the cultured appointments of society. She had a general education, trained in the best schools of the East. And sometimes in the lonely days, she marked her only table with a bit of charcoal, and wrote on a keyboard. Then she set her music against her clean dishpan and dimly fingered the melodies she had loved, hoping her hands might not lose all their cunning in these years of home-making on the plains.

The spring of the memorable year of 1874 opened auspiciously. The peach trees on the Aydelot and Shirley claims bloomed for the first time; more sod had been turned for wheat and corn; gardens and truck patches were planted; cattle were grazing beyond the sand dunes across the river, while the young cottonwood and catalpa groves, less than three feet high, had truly begun to make great splashes of darker green on the prairie, promising cool forest shade in coming years. Mail went west on the main trail three times a week. The world was coming nearer the Grass River settlement which, in spite of his doleful will once, Darley Chambers was helping to fill up to the profit of the real estate business.

Carey's Crossing, having given up all hope of becoming a country seat, had faded from the face of the earth. The new country seat of Wolf County was confidently expected to be pitched at Wykerton, up in the Big Wolf Creek settlement, where one Hans Wyker, former saloon-keeper of Carey's Crossing, was building up a brewery for the downfall of the community. Dr. Carey was taking an extended medical course in the East, while the Free had followed him. Darley Chambers was hovering like a hawk between Wykerton and the Grass River settlement. Todd Stewart had taken a class with Professor Jacobs, temporarily in the East, was planting the seeds for a new town that no Wyker brewery should despoil.

All lovely was this springtime of 1874. Midsummer had another story to tell. A story of a wraithful sun in a rainless sky above a parched land, asleep for days together by the searing south winds. In all the prairie there was no spot of vivid green, no oasis in the desert of tawny grasses and stunted brown cornstalks, and here, hot stubble wherefrom even the poor crop of straw had been chaffless and meagre.

On a Sabbath morning in late July, the little Grass River schoolhouse was crowded, for Sabbath school was the event of the week. It had taken a multitude to crowd the sod-bullt temple of learning. Even with the infant class out of doors in the shade, the class inside filled the space. The minister scolded the Free, minister called it the "old folks' class," although there was not a person over thirty-five years of age in the whole settlement.

Asher Aydelot was the superintendent, and Virginia took care of the infant class. Jim Shirley led the singing, and Proror Gaines taught the "old folks." He was the same minister-school-teacher who had sat at the table with Dr. Carey and Todd Stewart and John Jacobs on the day that Thomas Smith ate his first meal at the Jack-a-Horn. With the passing of Carey's Crossing, he had taken a homestead claim on Grass River.

This morning the lesson was short, and the boys, finding the heat of the shade outside, took their seats sitting on the earth floor beside their parents. Nobody seemed ready to go home.

(To be continued.)



## BETTER FARMING SPECIAL

The Better Farming Special being run by  
The GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY  
in cooperation with the  
Provincial Dept. of Agriculture  
including the

Agricultural College at Guelph is being exceptionally well attended. These latter courses have been carefully equipped with material showing the latest approved methods of producing farms, cultivating, draining and fertilizing soils, feeding live stock, dairy operations and equipment, poultry raising and egg production, eradicating weeds, combating insect and fungus diseases, best methods of growing and canning, best containing devices showing modern household conveniences and labor-saving devices and farm water supply, sewage disposal and protection from lightning.

Each department is in charge of a demonstration capable of giving information to those visiting the train. Everbroad interest in agriculture will be made welcome. The cars will be kept for inspection from 10.30 a. m. to 5.30 p. m. Lectures being given to school children from 10.30 a. m. to 12 noon.

Evening meetings will be held in the halls incident to the production of moving pictures illustrating up-to-date agriculture will be shown. In addition to moving pictures, lectures will be given at the evening meetings by the Provincial Department. Not only men, but women and children, will find these evening meetings both instructive and interesting.

Excursion and third trunk will be given on all Grand Trunk Railway trains within a radius of 50 miles, good going the date announced and announced day, good returning date preceding and following date.

The following is a partial itinerary of the train. Lists for Feb. 24 to March 14 will appear in a later issue.

**PLACE. DATE. HALL.**  
Wyoming—Feb. 5, Town Hall.  
Petrolia—Feb. 5, Opera House.  
Watford—Feb. 7, Town Hall.  
Strathroy—Feb. 8, Town Hall.  
Ingersoll—Feb. 9, Town Hall.  
Paris—Feb. 10, Fire Hall.  
Burford—Feb. 12, Town Hall.  
Norwich—Feb. 13, Town Hall.  
Simco—Feb. 14, Town Hall.  
Levin—Feb. 15, Municipal Hall.  
Caledonia—Feb. 16, Opera House.  
Cuyahoga—Feb. 17, Town Hall.  
Welland—Feb. 19, Court Room.  
Brantville—Feb. 20, Court Room.  
Milton—Feb. 21, Public Hall.  
Georgetown—Feb. 22, Town Hall.  
Innesville—Feb. 23, Public Hall.

For folder giving full arrangements, apply to Geo. A. Putnam, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

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WANTED—A young married man to hire, or work a farm on shares in Alberta, 22,000 acres. Address: A. G. G. excellent opportunity. Box 460, Farm and Dairy.

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AND HOW TO CURE  
A Standard treatment for the  
years of success of it to  
guarantee recovery.

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Use it on any case of  
what has been tried—and if  
it does better for it, it  
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last year and completely cured my horse  
of some 5 years' standing.

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83 Church St., Toronto

## Ontario Butter in the Toronto Market\*

The Report of the Work of John H. Scott, as Experimental Grader

EARLY in July I was asked by the Dairy Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, through Mr. Frank Herms, to go to Toronto and do some work in connection with butter grading with the object of securing data, and laying the foundation of a system by which creamery butter would be bought and sold on a quality basis.

All interested in Ontario's butter trade have been feeling anxious that our butter should take a higher place in the markets of the world. It is not pleasant to hear, as we frequently do, that the quality of Ontario butter is not equal to that of some of our sister provinces. Therefore it has been felt for some time that some change in our present system is necessary in order to raise the standard of quality.

I think all agree that the quality of the butter depends, first of all, on the quality of the cream, so that any improvement must go back to the producer. I frequently hear people say, "The farmer should be educated to produce a better quality of cream," and ask "Why don't you begin at the farmer's end of the business?" Intelligent farmers resent such statements, and are often justified in doing so.

Farmers produce cream in order to make a profit. It has been felt to be always ready, and they are always ready in their methods when they demonstrate that each improvement would be profitable to them in dollars and cents. On the other hand I have seen them dismayed and discouraged when they saw their good, well-earned profit for cream mixed and paid for on the same basis as that of their neighbor who was utterly careless and indifferent about its quality. This system brings the best down and raises the poorest up to the average. This is a Socialist system which I do not believe is very popular with farmers for the payment of cream, when these farmers have made it possible for the quality of our butter to be as good as it has been.

**Minidrances to Progress.**  
One year ago the subject of cream grading was discussed fully. Many difficulties appeared in the way. Some of them have been or will be removed, others can be made to make an effort. Our creamery instructors have done splendid work, both in the creameries and amongst the farmers, but their work has always been handicapped by the one-price system for all qualities.

Lack of cooperation between creamery owners, between buyers, and they between each other, has been a hindrance to improvement. If a creamery rejects or loses a patron. If a buyer rejects a shipment or cuts the price on quality, he often loses the customer. Because of lack of cooperation the other fellow, who is not the creamery or the butter buyer, is ready to "but in." But we must remember that at present we have war conditions, which conditions have required very heavy consumption for export, leaving our markets bare, and causing the highest prices on record. Since July 1st prices have advanced at least 17 cents a pound in some grades. We had during July and August the worst weather conditions we have experienced for many years. The result has been, little attention paid to quality. Why?

The buyer accepted the poor quality of butter because he had a chance to make a profit on a rising market. The buttermaker, in some cases, knew his butter was not just right, but the buyer

\* Report read at the W.O.D.A. Convention.

was taking it and no complaints, so he continued to accept the inferior quality of cream. The farmer knew his cream was not cooled and cared for as it should have been, but the creamery was taking it, and as he was getting the best prices he ever got in his life, why should he worry about it?

I was asked by the Department to act as official referee in case of dispute between buyer and seller. I did in a few cases, but where the decision went against the seller he simply wanted the buyer to return the goods to Mannings or some other storage to his account and expense, and as the seller was advancing he got away with his poor butter at more money, and who could blame him? The Department also asked me to make a confidential report on the quality of all the butter I came see coming into Toronto. The dealers would gladly let me into their storages at all times. I made a confidential report on the butter I saw, sending a duplicate copy to Mr. Herms.

**Objects in View.**  
There were two objects in view. First, that we might get a general view of what percentage of first grade, second grade, etc., was coming in; and second, seeing the butter as it arrived on the market. This might, through the travelling instructors, be able to reach the creameries and help the buttermakers to overcome influences that were affecting the quality.

We drafted a standard of grades which I have used, viz., 92 points and over, first grade, with a minimum of 39 points for flavor, out of a possible 45; 87 points but under 92, second grade; 82 and under 87, third grade; under 82, off grade or culls.

**Many Lots Examined.**  
I examined 214 lots or shipments up to October 31st. I placed 213 lots, or 57 per cent, first grade; 82 lots, or 41 per cent, second grade, with less than 1 per cent, third grade, according to our standards. I am free to admit that I erred in scoring too high, that is, I should have placed more in third grade, but experience teaches.

During the first part of July the butter that I saw was nearly all June make, and was really fine butter. About the 25th of July the hot weather goods began to appear; from that date until Sept. 25th, 54 per cent of the butter seen scored less than 92 points. During the month of October 70 per cent, graded first grade. This showed that with good weather, when the cream will take care for itself, No. 1 grade butter is generally produced.

Some creameries shined through the hottest weather nothing but No. 1 grade butter. This proves that under good management a quality can be maintained through the worst weather.

**Common Defects.**  
Twenty-three per cent of the butter seen showed not clean or dirty flavors, or flavors that could not be designated; 32 per cent, showed old cream flavor, or flavors that are easily recognized as caused by cream that has deteriorated; 16 per cent, stale flavor, or butter that has gone off; 15 per cent, strong 9 per cent, fishy flavor.

The most common defects in body and texture were: 3 per cent, weak; 11 per cent, greasy; 8 per cent, loose or open, or greasy, &c. excessive free moisture, usually a milky brine, and 11 per cent, strewed or not clear.

In 10 per cent, the butter was so heavily, and 9 per cent, undissolved. It seems to be the practice with a few of our buttermakers that when the flavor is not just right they will try to cover it up with salt. This, I believe, is a serious mistake, and often results in making the bad flavor

more pronounced; 69 per cent of the butter showed "fishy" flavor was heavily salted.

Sixty-two per cent, was poorly finished, that is, had an uneven surface, wrinkled paper, and presented a general careless and untidy appearance. While the trade might not object to it from a commercial standpoint, yet it was far below the best finish. Some creameries are doing a splendid job. It had been finished in every box as it usually does the rest of the industry. Twelve per cent, were badly finished, and showed that absolutely no attempt had been made to present a respectable appearance. Of this class of butter 77 per cent of object to less than 23 points for texture, indicating that the man that makes the poor finish usually does the rest of the work about the same.

**Improvements in Marketing Needed.**  
The system of marketing butter might be greatly improved. An organized system of cooperative marketing might be introduced with respect to the trade. I have in mind the forming of an organization of buyers and sellers, representing both ends of the trade, with an organizing both ends of paying for butter on a basis of quality.

The method of marketing butter, present is generally as follows: The creamery sells to a purchaser by telephone, or ships on consignment to a regular commission merchant. The butter is bought as good marketable but, and supposed to be first quality, unless otherwise stated. It is usually shipped in government refrigerators cars during the hot months. On arriving at the storage it is inspected. The buyer governs his inspection a good deal by the market. If the market has advanced since he bought it, defects will be lightly passed over. If the market has declined, quality will take a larger place from the buyer's viewpoint.

Most distributing houses have two or more grades or brands on which they sell the retail trade. A certain brand denotes the quality of the brands. It often occurs that the butter going into the first grade brand cost the dealer less money than that coming into the second grade brand, both purchased from the creameries at the same time. Some dealers handle principally only creameries that they have learned to depend upon for No. 1 quality, and they pay a premium for that butter, and cannot get enough of it to supply the demand for the absolutely dependable quality which this select trade requires.

**Conclusions Reached.**

Now, what are the conclusions? First, we do not believe that the butter market will continuously keep on that upward incline, but that there will come a time, sooner or later, when conditions will change, when prices will come a time, sooner or later, when or perhaps below. The western provinces are now producing their own butter, and have actual buyers and exporters. Our surplus butter will have to find an export market, where it will come into competition with that from our sister provinces. Because of that with that of the outside trade. Then we want to be ready to guarantee the quality of every box of butter that leaves our province to be as good as the grade that it represents.

I believe that the Dairy Standard Act, coming into force on the first of April next, will put the creameries on a more uniform basis of paying for cream by all grades. Because of that with a weighed sample. This there will be a better understanding among the farmers of the methods of payment, which will help to remove suspicion and will encourage the farmer to rest more readily in improving the quality.

I believe that the dealers are ready to cooperate in this work, if they are a quality basis of grade, if they are in an honest endeavor by the cream-

(Continued on page 25.)

## An Experience of One Year with Artificial Incubation

(Continued from Page 8.)

nearly half. The machine is then reopened and the tray replaced.

### Cooling the Eggs.

Our cellar was not furnace heated and was fairly cool. Hence for the first week the cooling of the eggs during their two turnings at intervals of twelve hours was deemed sufficient. From the eighth to the eighteenth day the egg trays were left on the table until they felt cool to the lips. The time varied with the temperature and humidity of the atmosphere. This, too, is important. Did you ever notice that "Biddy" when left to herself, leaves the nest for quite an interval each day? Be sure the table top is tight and that no part of the tray projects over it, as then the cooling will be uneven. The manufacturers provide slides for the trays on top of the incubators, but we found that, while the incubator top was all right for a small machine and a light tray, it was altogether too heavy a lid when the tray contained 200 eggs. We built a table for the purpose of just the right height that the trays could be drawn out directly on to it. After the eighteenth day, the machine is closed up and the eggs left alone until the hatch is complete.

### Moisture Control.

Moisture is an essential factor in successful incubation. Our incubator has sand trays under the egg trays. The sand, from first to last, is kept saturated with water. When water is added to the trays, have it the same temperature as the egg chamber, 102 or 103 degrees, or it will cool the whole chamber. To insure a still greater supply of moisture, we sprinkled the cement floor once daily. Even then I doubt if the air in the machine was as humid as the air is under the hen. There are some machines, I believe, which do not call for any moisture in the machine. I should be inclined to set trays of water in these, for artificial incubation is successful just in proportion as natural conditions are imitated. Just before the hatch commences, the sand trays are removed, the brooder trays set in, and the machine closed as quickly as possible.

### Testing the Eggs.

The eggs should be candled twice during the incubating period. White-shelled eggs are much easier to candle than brown, and these may be candled on the fifth day. Brown-shelled eggs cannot be distinguished until the eighth day. All doubtful eggs, and there will be many in the case of beginners like ourselves, should be left in the incubator for the second test, which comes on the fifteenth day.

The fertile eggs show a live germ which, with the tiny threads radiating out from it, resembles a spider. Infertile eggs are clear when candled. Blood rings indicate a dead germ. The infertile eggs removed at the first testing are still food, and usually are kept for chicken feed. At the second testing, all dead germs are removed. If left in the machine, the heat would soon convert them into the worst kind of rotten eggs.

We can quite understand the expectancy, perhaps anxiety, with which the beginner will wait for the first peep from inside the incubator; especially from inside the incubator, because the temperature has been dangerously high at any time during the three-weeks period. It is desirable that the chick, once out of the shell, lie quietly in his nest for a time. This it will not do if it can see light in any direction. We covered the glass front with a heavy blanket while the chickens were hatching. The lamp flame, too, was kept very low at this time. When the "peeps" indicated that a goodly number of chickens were out, we opened the ventilating slide about

one-third. When all the chickens were out, we opened the door slightly. The regulation of ventilation is easy if one watches the chickens. The minute we noticed a chick with its wings open, panting for air, we gave more ventilation. If too much air is given the chicks will retreat to the back of the incubator. In warm weather, as we found in the case of our second hatch, the door may need to be opened so wide that the chickens can come out. Stuff the opening with extolator. This will keep the chicks in and allow of perfect ventilation. We kept both our batches of chickens in the incubator for 48 hours after the hatch was complete. Then they were removed to the brooders and fed. But a detailed account of our experience with brooding and feeding must wait for another time, as this account is already too lengthy. And now for our success. Our first run was with 350 eggs of the O.A.C. bred-to-day strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks secured from a very successful farm poultrywoman of Dundas Co., Ont.—Mrs. R. Rainey, of Morewood. In due time we took off 265 fine healthy chickens—a hatch of 75 per cent. Our next run consisted of 385 Leghorn eggs from the farm of Lewis N. Clark, at Port Hope, Ont. We hatched 305 chickens, only one of which was not perfectly formed and healthy—a hatch of over 80 per cent. We were well pleased with our results in both cases, as our hatches averaged much higher than the results secured from the same breeds on any of our experimental farms or agricultural colleges. Our success is attributable to following carefully the methods that we have attempted to give in detail in this article.

The pronoun "we" has been used advisedly. Poultry as an extensive side line on the farm is most easily possible when the farmer has the hearty support and cooperation of his wife. Mrs. Ellis had almost exclusive charge of the incubator during the first run, and during the busy days of the spring, when general farm work was pressing, was the mainstay of our poultry business.

### The 1916 Harvest Returns

THE yields of cereal crops in Canada for 1916, as compared with those of 1915, show large decreases. They are as follows:

Crops.	1915.	Bushels.	1916.
Wheat	426,700,000		220,367,000
Oats	523,684,400		351,174,000
Barley	60,699,100		41,318,600
Rye	.....	2,896,400	7,122,300

Offsetting the low yields and grades is the increase in the average prices of grain received by farmers in 1916, which work out as follows: Fall wheat, \$1.53 against 91 cents in 1915; spring wheat, \$1.29 against 82; oats, 53 cents against 34; barley, 32 against 49; rye, \$1.11 against 79; flaxseed, 32.05 against \$1.50; peas, \$2.22 against \$1.66; beans, \$6.40 against \$3.05; buckwheat, \$1.07 against 75; mixed grains, 90 against 57; and corn for husking, \$1.07 against 71 cents.

The total value of the field crops of Canada in 1916 is now estimated by the Census and Statistics Branch at \$808,054,000, as compared with \$841,297,500, the revised estimate of 1915. The totals compared with \$611,789,900 in 1915; potatoes and sugar beets, \$50,094,000, compared with \$36,739,500; and fodder crops, \$199,787,600, compared with \$192,765,100. The total of \$908,054,000 for 1916 is higher than in any previous year with the exception of 1915.

## MASSEY-HARRIS

Nos. 8 AND 9

## DISC HARROWS

ARE PROVIDED WITH SPRING PRESSURE

Being equipped with Pressure Springs, the Gangs are held to their work on rough and uneven ground, on ridge, and in furrows, so that the entire surface is cultivated.

Should one Gang strike an obstruction, it may rise and pass over it without disturbing the other Gang, or without danger of injury to the machine.

Angle of Gangs is readily controlled by a single, easily-operated Lever.

Bearings have oil-soaked Maple Bushings and Spring Oil Caps.

The Low Hitch takes all the weight from the horses' necks.



MASSEY-HARRIS CO., Limited,

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BRANCHES—Montreal, Mississauga, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Swift Current, Yorkton, Calgary, Edmonton.  
Agents Everywhere.

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## CHEESE-MAKERS!

Are you going to continue using high-priced imported Rennet Extract—or

**Curdalac\* (P. D. & Co.)** and

**Spongy Pepsin for Cheese-making?**

During the season of 1916 these two coagulants satisfactorily replaced Rennet in scores of factories; gave full yield of fine-flavored cheese, and with great saving in cost.

Ask the nearest supply dealer for information regarding the use of these products, and also for prices and descriptive literature.

\*The term "Curdalac" is used to distinguish the liquid with copyright manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co.

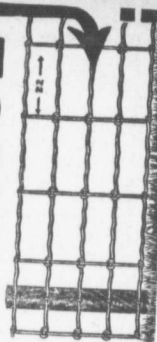
Walkerville, Ont.

**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**



# EATON FARM FENCE

**EXTREME LOW PRICES AND FREIGHT PAID**  
Undoubtedly the biggest bargain in wire fence we have ever offered. High-grade fence at less than the actual present cost of the wire. Every rod guaranteed. Compare the quality and prices of our fence with any other and note the big saving.



**BUY NOW AS WE CANNOT PROMISE TO FILL ORDERS AT THESE PRICES AFTER FEBRUARY 20TH**

Farm Fencing is put up in 20, 30 and 40-Rod Rolls only. We do not cut Rolls!

**26¢ PER ROD**  
FREIGHT PAID

**28¢ PER MEDIUM WEIGHT CLOSE FENCE 40 INS. HIGH**  
FREIGHT PAID TO YOUR NEAREST STATION

This is the most serviceable and popular style of farm fencing. It is the roughly and completely galvanized, and, with No. 9 wire for top and bottom line, with a No. 12 in the middle line. There are 15 light fence. Sold only in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls. Weighs 15 lbs. per rod.  
71-477, 4 line wire, 40 inches high, spaced from bottom up 1, 6, 9 and 9 inches.  
71-478, 4 line wire, 40 inches high, spaced from bottom up 1, 6, 9 and 9 inches.  
Price, freight paid, per rod. .... 28¢  
71-479, 5 line wire, 40 inches high, spaced from bottom up 3 1/4, 3 1/4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inches.  
Price, freight paid, per rod. .... 29¢

**A SPECIALLY CLOSE GENERAL PURPOSE FENCE 47¢**  
GALVANIZED AND PAINTED. FREIGHT PAID. PER ROD  
medium weight fence for poultry or general use. It is made of No. 9 wire for top and bottom line, with a No. 12 in the middle line. There are 15 light fence. Sold only in 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls. Weighs 15 lbs. per rod.  
71-183, weight paid. .... 47¢

**54¢ PER HEAVY WEIGHT PULTRY OR GARDEN FENCE 48 INS. HIGH**  
A very effective fence for poultry yard, general fencing or garden. It is close and strong enough to turn an animal, keep out chickens, and strong close at lower part of fence, and wide wires are top and bottom stays are only 8 line apart. Has No. 9 wire top and bottom stays are only 8 line apart. Has No. 9 wire top and bottom stays are only 8 line apart. Has No. 9 wire top and bottom stays are only 8 line apart. Has No. 9 wire top and bottom stays are only 8 line apart. Has No. 9 wire top and bottom stays are only 8 line apart.  
Sold only in 10, 20, 30 and 40 rod rolls.  
71-589, 16 line wire. Height 48 inches.  
Price, freight paid. .... 54¢



See our Big Spring and Summer Catalogue for money-saving prices on Farm Implements, Wagons, Buggies, Gasoline Engines, Automobiles, Farm Tractors, Sprayers, etc. This book will be ready for mailing about February 15th.

**26¢ PER ROD HEAVY FARM FENCE 42 INS. HIGH**  
FREIGHT PAID TO YOUR NEAREST STATION  
Our No. 9 Farm Fence is an extra heavy rod strong fence made entirely of the best quality wire and is sold in 20 rod rolls. The knots lock the stays to the line wires that they cannot slip or unroll. The line wires cannot move up or down. This fence will turn the ugliest and strongest animals.  
71-487, 5 line wire, 42 inches high, spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
Price, freight paid, per rod. .... 26¢  
71-488, 5 line wire, 42 inches high, spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
Price, freight paid, per rod. .... 26¢  
71-489, 5 line wire, 42 inches high, spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
Price, freight paid, per rod. .... 26¢

**30¢ PER ROD**  
The wire, 40 inches high. Spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
71-507, 7 line wire, 48 inches high, all full gauge No. 9 hard steel wire, weight, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
Price, freight paid, per rod. .... 30¢  
71-508, 7 line wire, 48 inches high, all full gauge No. 9 hard steel wire, weight, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
Price, freight paid, per rod. .... 30¢

**34¢ PER ROD**  
The wire, 40 inches high. Spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
71-511, 8 line wire, 48 inches high, spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
Price, freight paid, per rod. .... 34¢  
71-512, 8 line wire, 48 inches high, spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
Price, freight paid, per rod. .... 34¢

**36¢ PER ROD**  
The wire, 40 inches high. Spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
71-513, 8 line wire, 48 inches high, spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
Price, freight paid, per rod. .... 36¢  
71-514, 8 line wire, 48 inches high, spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
Price, freight paid, per rod. .... 36¢

**39¢ PER ROD**  
The wire, 40 inches high. Spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
71-515, 8 line wire, 48 inches high, spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
Price, freight paid, per rod. .... 39¢  
71-516, 8 line wire, 48 inches high, spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
Price, freight paid, per rod. .... 39¢

**42¢ PER ROD**  
The wire, 40 inches high. Spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
71-517, 8 line wire, 48 inches high, spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
Price, freight paid, per rod. .... 42¢  
71-518, 8 line wire, 48 inches high, spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
Price, freight paid, per rod. .... 42¢

**45¢ PER ROD**  
The wire, 40 inches high. Spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
71-519, 8 line wire, 48 inches high, spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
Price, freight paid, per rod. .... 45¢  
71-520, 8 line wire, 48 inches high, spaced from bottom up 1, 8, 11 and 10 inches, uprights are 9 to the top.  
Price, freight paid, per rod. .... 45¢

**12-FOOT ALL METAL FARM GATE 425**  
FREIGHT PAID TO YOUR NEAREST STATION

These fences are made of heavy metal pipe, perfectly galvanized, and are supplied in 12-foot rolls. They are made to order, painted black. Line and three 1/2 inch. 12-foot Drive Gate, 48 inches high. Price, freight paid. .... 425

The measurement of a gate is always the space from post to post. For instance, a 12-foot gate, together with latch and hinges, fits a 12-foot space between posts.  
The above prices on Fence and Gate are for delivery to any railroad station in Old Ontario. For your station in New Ontario (north of North Bay), or in Quebec and Maritime Provinces, add 30¢ per rod to price of Fence and 50¢ to price of Gate.

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
CANADA  
**TORONTO**



## Ontario Butter in the Toronto Market

(Continued from page 22.)

eries. Then, if the creameries take up the question of grading cream, they will overcome the practical difficulties that appear in the way. The farmers who are willing to produce the good cream will get paid for the labor they expend in care and cleanliness. Ontario butter will then take the place which it should take in the estimation of those coming in contact with it, either in Canada or elsewhere.

## Payment by Ticket

**A**N interesting point regarding the payment of patrons of creameries and cheese factories was raised by Mr. N. D. Schatz, of Milverton, who contributed to the discussion on cream grading in the columns of Farm and Dairy. Creamery men, said Mr. Schatz in that contribution, have not the same privilege as live stock drovers of giving a customer a ticket upon which is marked the amount of what is coming to him, and which is honored by the bank at its face value, but upon which it is not necessary to place a wax stamp. The saving of this wax stamp is considerable in a season with a creamery that has a large number of patrons. Mr. Schatz further explains the matter as follows:

"The live stock dealer figures out the amount that is due the man he buys from on the weigh ticket, and the bank pays the amount on the ticket. When the stock is loaded, the shipper goes to the bank and adds up the tickets and gives the bank a cheque for the amount of the shipment. We pay our patrons twice a month by cheque, and have to put a two-cent stamp on each one. Now, if we could have the same privilege as the shipper of live stock, we could give the patron a ticket for the amount coming to him and give the bank his cheque for the whole amount for the two weeks' payments. This would cost us two cents, instead of from \$6 to \$12 a month, as it did last year. We might draw the money on one cheque and pay the patrons in cash, but we carry them all to come for their money on the same day, and we do not want the money left at the creamery. Often there is a cheque left for a month or more before the patron calls for it."

## A Start Made in B.C.

T. A. F. Wlanec, Provincial Dairy Instructor.

**I**n British Columbia we are also very much behind in the matter of cream grading. Our creameries for the most part are in districts where competition is keen, and where, therefore, there is great demand for cream, good, bad and indifferent, and the average creameryman is forced by these circumstances to accept almost any kind of cream.

We realize, however, the great importance of cream grading in bringing about an improved quality of butter. About two months ago, the Cowichan Creamery, at Duncan, V.I., started grading cream and paying for same on a quality basis, and from latest reports they are very much satisfied with the arrangement. I feel sure that if B.C. wishes to hold the butter market of the Province, cream grading will have to become general throughout the Province, and I am looking for rapid development along these lines.

## Body and Texture in Market Butter

**N**EXT to flavor, body and texture is the most important consideration in grading butter on the market, according to Dairy Produce

Grader Gibson of Winnipeg. The principal defects found were a weak body and free moisture, due to churning or washing at too high a temperature or overloading the churn. Butter-makers should give cooling temperatures special attention, as this would overcome weak body, leanness and oily flavors. The body of butter, to have character, should be clear in color, be waxy, have a good grain and an enticing appearance. It should not be sticky, salty or spongy, nor have a dull, overworked appearance.

In the minds of some creamerymen next in importance to flavor in butter is overrun, which has come into prominence during the last five or six years. This overrun is composed principally of salt and water. Some creamerymen are continually trying to see how close they can come to the 16 per cent. of water, which is the law limit, and how much salt they can substitute for fat in the butter without due regard for the quality of the butter.

The people who buy the higher grades of butter are the people who are familiar with the quality of food products. They appreciate butter that will resist warm temperature on the table and will hold its shape, because it has a good body. The consumer is the final judge and must be pleased. Another fault is an open and coarse grain, due to not working enough or to abnormal temperatures.

## Retailer Wants Uniformity

**A** RETAIL grocery store selling butter to consumers is continually fighting for uniformity, claiming that the consumer does not approve of having light-colored butter sent to him one day and high-colored butter another day. Light and one day and heavy salt another, light-bodied butter one day and heavy-bodied another, but wants uniformity. Take, for instance, one making about 40 boxes a week and none of these paying any attention to the others regarding flavor, texture, color or salt. I am safe in saying that there will be ten distinct kinds of butter. Understand that they might all grade firsts, but there would be a difference in color, salt, and maybe a difference in grain. The color of butter cuts a more important figure than many creameries realize.

In making up carloads from different creameries for exporting, the lack of uniformity was very noticeable. The buyers of creamery butter, whether for our own market or for exporting, want a uniformly good flavor, uniform body, color, salt and finish, and are prepared to pay more for it. Uniformity is the strong point in the large creameries. The small creamery should endeavor to attain this end. In this regard, butter generally should pay particular attention to the advice of the creamery instructors. On account of visiting the different creameries they are in a position to give very valuable assistance in this respect.—L. A. Gibson.

## Government to Assist Horse-Breeders

**S**PEAKING at the Ottawa Winter Fair, Mr. John Bright, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, announced that the Minister of Agriculture had decided that the Department would pay 40 per cent. of the service fee for good stallions throughout the coming season. Mr. Bright strongly emphasized the necessity of using only the best of our own horses, sound and true to type, if the benefit of this grant was to be derived. The Department is planning to exercise the strictest oversight in order to ensure that the use of inferior or scrub sires will not be encouraged by assistance from the Department.

## Talks With Our Folks

By George A. Gall, Manager of Circulation Department of Farm and Dairy.

**S**O many of our folks have renewed their subscriptions to Farm and Dairy during the past couple of months it has kept my staff in the Circulation Department busy looking after things. Some days three to four hundred letters related with which meant that we have all been kept pretty well out of mischief attending to them.

One of the nice features of work in the Circulation Department is the fact that we receive so many letters from our folks, expressing their appreciation of Farm and Dairy. These letters are most interesting, as they show how diverse are the interests which Farm and Dairy represent. The women members of the family like our Household Department and the various discussions connected with it. Some farmers seem to be specially interested in the articles relating to the organization of the farmers in the various provinces. Others approve of our general editorial policy. And so the letters go. They help to give us fresh zest, from the editor-in-chief to the office boy, to try and do still better.

But not all the letters we receive are letters of approval. Every now and then we receive letters from some of our readers asking why they have not been receiving their paper regularly, or why their remittances have not been acknowledged, or why they are receiving two papers instead of one, and other similar questions. Generally, if their letters give the necessary information, it is not difficult for us to find and remove the cause of the trouble; or when I can meet a subscriber personally and discuss the matter with him, it is usually quite easy to clear away the difficulty to the satisfaction of us both. But I can meet, personally, only a very small portion of the 24,000 readers of Farm and Dairy. So I ask that when any trouble arises in connection with your copy of the paper, that you write me personally—a post card will do, though a letter is better—telling me just what is the matter. I try to give my personal attention to all matters of this kind.

When writing, please do not forget two things: namely, to give your full post office address, and to sign your name and correct initials clearly written. You will be surprised if you know how often we get letters with one or the other omission. Sometimes we can identify the writer, but generally we do not. If you give the address or signature more than the letter must go into our "mystery" file, awaiting the hoped-for receipt of another letter. Usually a second letter does not come, and the subscriber probably thinking we have deliberately ignored his first letter.

You may wonder why the name on a letter is not sufficient. I will explain. Subscribers' names are not placed alphabetically on our mailing list. They are not so numerous as nearly 25,000 names—that the only practical way is to list them under the name of the post office to which their copy of the paper is addressed. Therefore, unless we know your complete post office address it is impossible to locate any subscriber by name only. Remember, we have nearly 25,000 names.

From time to time, I write in this column, telling our readers interesting things about ourselves, and suggesting how they may help us to avoid errors and make Farm and Dairy of still greater service.



**Maxwell**

**L**ONG experience has taught us the best principles of churn construction. For instance, wood is the best material for the barrel, it does not chill like crockery or glass and oak is the best wood. The barrel of Maxwell churn is made only of selected oak.

Mechanism is simple but strong. Every detail of construction and finish is high class throughout. That's one reason why Maxwell churns are exported to all the great butter-making countries of the world.

Maxwell Ltd. - Dept E. St. Mary's Oct. 27

**Refrigerator for Creamery**  
NEW—7 x 9—HALF PRICE  
Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.  
9 Church St., Toronto

## CREAM WANTED

Churning cream, also cream for table use. We hesitate to quote prices because the figures for to-day may be too low for to-morrow.

Our guarantee is:

Prompt Service,  
Accurate Records,  
Highest Prices.

Write for particulars—it will be worth your while.

**TORONTO CREAMERY CO., Limited**  
9-11 Church St., Toronto



**KEEP THEM WORKING**

A horse in the field is worth two in the barn. You can't prevent Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, or Curb from putting your horse in the barn but you can prevent these troubles from keeping horses in the barn very long. You can get

**KENDALL'S**  
SPAVIN CURE

at any drug store at \$1 a bottle, 6 for \$5, and Kendall's will send you thousands of letters and horsemen will say so. Our book "Treatise on the horse" free.

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Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., Essauville Falls, Vt.

Cheerful Walls Make  
Happy Homes



**YOU** feel their real  
kindness at once—  
inviting you to slip  
into cosy slippers, pull up  
your own chair to the fire,  
and find a new friendliness  
in home's attachments.

**PEDLAR'S  
PERFECT METAL  
CEILING  
AND WALLS**

quickly change dull,  
dreary rooms to ones you  
like to linger in. Whether  
you prefer plainness or a  
dash of ornament, you  
will find many to please  
you in the 2,000 styles  
and Period designs to choose  
from. Easy to get on over  
in small or large rooms,  
or come away. Last without  
repair as long as you  
shall we send you the complete  
Catalogue free.

Write for it.

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Respective Office and Showrooms:

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Branches: Montreal, Ottawa,  
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## Are You the Man?

Do you know if there is a special representative of Farm and Dairy in your district? If not, why don't you grasp the opportunity? We want one man in each and every dairy district in Canada. Are you the man? If so, we will not only give you exclusive territory, but we will send you the names of prospective subscribers, and in every way assist you to get the business. We know how and we will show you how. Write us to-day before some one else gets the exclusive right to your district.

AGENCY DEPT.

Farm & Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

## IF YOU DON'T FIND IT, WRITE US

Occasionally readers of Farm and Dairy wish to secure the address of manufacturers of farm or household equipment, but are not able to locate it to themselves. At any time our Advertising Dept. will be pleased to give you any information of this nature. Write us freely.

ADVERTISING DEPT.  
FARM & DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

## CITY MILK SUPPLY

### The Woodstock Amalgamation

FOR months increasing prices have been the feature of the milk trade of practically every city and town in Canada. As far as is known, however, Woodstock can claim the distinction of being the first place to decrease milk prices. This has not been due to a decrease in the wholesale price which will be paid to farmers. On the contrary it is hoped to pay at least 10 cents per quart above the prices paid at the collecting station of a large company located in Woodstock. The decrease in price will be made possible by economizing in the labor and cost of distribution.

The new company through which the entire milk supply of the city has been put under one management, has chartered capitalization of \$40,000. Some weeks ago it secured a 40-day option on all the milk routes of the city save one. There were 11 wagons peddling milk, 10 of which delivered over 1,000 quarts a day, but under the new arrangement, only five wagons will be required to handle this business. One man still retains his old route of about 120 quarts. There will, therefore, be effected a saving of five wagons and drivers.

The President of the company, Mr. Geo. Montmorency, stated in an interview with an editor of Farm and Dairy that a start had been made under the management of Mr. Arthur Gracey, who had been engaged to get things started. It is proposed to build a \$25,000 milk plant with full pasteurizing equipment in the spring.

### Milk the Cheapest Food

THAT the dairy farmers are justified in claiming that even with prevailing high prices their produce is the cheapest food that reaches the consumer's table, receives additional support whenever investigations are conducted comparing milk with other foods, and taking into consideration nutritive value and cost. Investigation has shown that a quart of milk costing ten cents is equivalent to eight eggs, costing 13 cents; to three pounds of cod fish, costing 30 cents; to three-fifths pound of ham, costing 21 cents; to two pounds chicken, costing 50 cents; to three-quarters pound beef-steak, costing 15 cents, or to four-fifths of a pound of pork chops costing 20 cents.

City consumers require a lot of education in the comparative value of milk and other food products before they will realize the true value of milk. In the United States a tremendous advertising campaign is being put through by the dairymen in which \$750,000 is being spent in setting forth the food value of milk and other dairy products. Prof. Dean has recently been advocating a similar campaign in Canada. This will be one of the things brought up for consideration by dairymen within the near future.

### Take Customers Into Confidence

THE choicest milk in, of course, that which is drawn and handled under such clean conditions that it never becomes contaminated with dirt or bacteria. Kept clean and cooled rapidly, it is a safe article of consumption. By this means the least number of bacteria get into the milk, and conditions are provided that prevent them from developing. City and town dwellers are becoming more and more enlightened as to the conditions under which their milk supply should be produced and handled, and the man who is supplying a route in a small town and endeavoring to develop a

milk trade would do well to take this into consideration. People are looking for quality in their food these days, and particularly so in milk.

Having established clean and wholesome conditions for the production of milk, the next thing for a dairymen to do is to let the people know it. Most dairymen in this line do some advertising, and if this were designed to call special attention to the clean and wholesome conditions under which the milk is produced, it would be sure to attract the attention of consumers and result in prospective customers. It is well to establish friendly relationships with customers and take them into confidence. If a man has a farm that he is not afraid to let the customers see, it is a wise thing to let them know that they are at all times welcome to come out and see for themselves where their milk supply comes from. There is not likely to be so many avail themselves of the opportunity that he will be bothered too much, and a good impression is created where it is known that he is not afraid to let his farm and dairy stand inspection. If people gain confidence in a man's output, more of them will use it, and they will use it more.

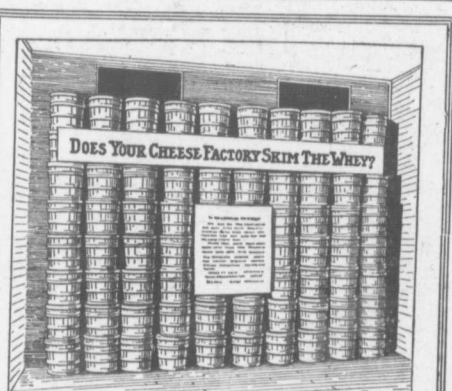
He: "I wish I could tell my love for you to the whole world."

She: "That part of it has already been attended to. My mother, my aunt, my sister, and my little brother were listening outside the door last evening."

### Milk as a Typhoid Spreader

TYPHOID FEVER is one of the worst hot weather scourges that can affect a town or city. An outbreak is frequently traceable to the milk supply. Cases have been investigated in which the customers of a single milk route have nearly all been attacked. When milk is drawn, it is of course entirely free from typhoid germs, and these can only gain access through contamination. The sources of contamination are numerous. One of the principal ones is the water from a bad well, which may infect the utensils that are washed in it. The number of bacteria which may get into the milk from this source may not be great, but in the warm medium they soon develop and assume dangerous proportions.

The most common source of typhoid germs in milk is a milker or attendant who is just getting over an attack of typhoid fever. He may not necessarily have been a recent patient. A typhoid carrier may literally swarm with bacteria, but during the course of the disease he has become immunized, and though the fever will not develop again in him, no matter how thoroughly inoculated he may be with the germs, he will give it to others, and it is for this reason that he is called a carrier. Those who have suffered from the disease should have nothing to do with the milk supply. They should be kept away at milking time and have nothing to do at any stage in handling it.



## Skim Dollars Out of Your Whey

If you make cheese and are not skimming your whey, you are throwing away every year thousands of pounds of butter-fat worth at the very least twenty-five cents a pound. The more milk you receive, the greater is your waste. A De Laval Whey Separator will put a stop to this loss and give you hundreds of dollars a year extra profit. The eighty tubs of butter pictured above were made from butter fat recovered from the whey in a factory making American cheese, where 7,000 pounds of milk a day were received during the flush season, and 2,000 pounds during the winter, an average of about 4,000 pounds a day for the entire year. The above was part of an exhibit gotten up by the Wisconsin Dairy School, and the figures below are from the same sources.

Daily	Annually
4,000 lbs. Milk	1,460,000 lbs.
2,500 lbs. Whey	914,000 lbs.
10 lbs. Whey Cream	3,654 lbs.
10 lbs. Whey Butter	4,000 lbs.
\$2.50 Market Value at 24¢ per lb.	\$1,200.00

Ask for our booklet on whey separation. It contains valuable information on the amount of money that can be saved by separating whey.

## THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Limited

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF MILK SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole distributors in Canada of the Laval Cream Separator and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Blends. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER  
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

**Notes Queries and Answers**

**Colic**

**I** WAS feeding my cows a little frozen corn on top of their other food. One night one of them became sick. She bent her back, raised her head, pawed, struck at abdomen with hind feet. I gave her Epsom salts and turpentine, and she soon got better. She was all right until this time she had not eaten any frozen corn.—G. H. Grey Co., Ont.

These were attacks of colic. In the first case, no doubt, it was caused by the frozen corn. We cannot say what caused the second attack, but probably some change in food, or too much food. Purge her with two lbs. Epsom salts and one oz. ginger. Follow up with a tablespoonful of the following, three times daily, viz: equal parts of gentian, ginger, nut vomica and bicarbonate of soda. Feed carefully on easily digested food, as good clover hay, bran, a little chopped oats, and raw roots. Feed no barley, peas, rye or wheat. As digestion improves you may gradually change to your usual method of feeding. If she has an attack give her two oz. each of tincture of belladonna and sweet spirits of nitre in a pint of cold water as a drench. If necessary, repeat treatment in two hours.

**Inversion of Rectum**

**I** HAVE a pig, two months old, whose bowels have become ruptured, and would like to know if there is any permanent cure. Have had the bowels replaced, but am told this is no hope of raising a pig in that condition.—Mrs. W. G. Mansuet Co., Que.

This is not a rupture of the bowels. It is called "inversion of the rectum," or "prolapsus ani." Treatment is often ineffective. It consists in removing the contents of the rectum by injections, and if the animal be constipated, and the administration of a little raw linseed oil. The protruding portion of the rectum should be thoroughly cleaned with a solution of alum. One ounce to a pint of warm water. The rectum must then be returned and reinversion prevented by the application of a truss or by stitching the anus. The truss or stitches must be removed occasionally to allow defecation, and a little of the alum solution injected into the rectum. Treatment should be continued until the patient ceases to strain.

**Hens Eating Paper**

**S**OME time ago I noticed my hens and pullets eating the felt paper under as a lining for the poultry house. Last year they did the same thing. I would like very much to learn the cause. I feed them different rations, giving mixed grain, such as corn, oats, wheat and buckwheat, occasionally a soft feed, plenty of grit and oyster shell. They have a clean, light house, and I cannot understand them picking at and eating the felt paper.—W. J. C., Lennox Co., Ont.

From the description given there are two suppositions: one is, that the chickens may simply pull the paper off for amusement's sake; that is, where birds are confined, occasionally they want something to do, and the paper is quite attractive, and they pull it to pieces, as far as my practical observation is concerned, largely from sport's standpoint. Secondly, they frequently do it when they are looking for some material that is lacking in their ration. In the method of feeding outlined, I take it that these birds are getting neither sour milk nor beef scrap nor meat, in which case they would probably not do as they have done. If you would give these chickens about a quart of raw blood once a week or once a fortnight, and all the milk they will drink every other day, or add to their soft feed 10 per cent. of beef scrap, I think the

trouble would disappear.—Prof. W. R. Graham, Poultry Dept., O.A.C., Guelph.

**The Ox Warble**

**S**OME of our cattle have lumps just beneath the skin and from which there is a small opening. In these lumps white grubs are developing. Kindly explain what these are and how they may be eradicated.

Certain flies deposit their eggs upon the hairs of cattle, or on their food plants so that the oxlice lick them off and swallow them. The larvae penetrate the gullet and make their way through the tissues to the skin just beneath the surface. Here they develop, causing a swelling with a small opening. The remedy is to keep the stables clean and avoid the accumulation of manure. Inject oil into the opening of the wound and in a day or two remove the larvae by pressure.

**Bleeding Combs**

**C**OULD you give a remedy for fowl's combs which are bleeding? The combs bleed profusely and continue to bleed. What is the cause?—G. G., Hastings Co., Ont.

If anything will stop the trouble, the feeding of a little raw blood as drink once a week or once a fortnight will do it, or perhaps if this cannot be done, the feeding of raw liver is about as good.—Prof. W. R. Graham, Poultry Dept., O.A.C., Guelph.

**Canada Western Oats as Seed**

**T**HE term "feed" in official grades of oats, as No. 1 feed oats, implies that the oats have been frozen or are otherwise unsound, says the Dominion Seed Branch. The words Canada Western, as for example No. 2 Canada Western oats, mean that these oats are sound and suitable for milling purposes. Frozen oats will not germinate satisfactorily, so only the official grades No. 1 and No. 2 Canada Western oats are accepted and separately binned for seeding purposes at the Government terminal elevators. Large quantities of western oats will this year be distributed over Eastern Canada for seed purposes, and farmers are advised to guard against the use of even Extra No. 1 feed oats for seed, unless a germination test is first made. The Canada western grades, however, can be counted upon to give satisfactory germination.

**Invest your Money in Canada**

The Dominion Government urges that Canadian Securities should be held by Canadian Investors. Taxation is likely to be imposed on non-Canadian Securities. You can be patriotic and at the same time, obtain a certain 5% for your money by investing your funds in

**Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation Debentures**

This Canadian Security does not fluctuate in value. It is repayable at certain fixed periods. Meantime, it bears interest at 5 per cent., payable half-yearly at your local bank, in cash, on the day it is due.

Thousands of people have invested their savings in these debentures without the loss of one dollar invested. The debentures are issued in amounts of \$100 and upwards for a fixed period to suit your convenience.

Write for our booklet entitled "PROFITS FROM SAVINGS." It explains what these Debentures are and why they are so good a security.



**STANDARD RELIANCE MORTGAGE CORPORATION**  
Head Office 62-68 King St. E., Toronto

Branch Offices:  
AYR BROCKVILLE CHATHAM  
ELMIRA NEW HAMBURG

**DEAL WITH Farm & Dairy's Advertisers**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
REQUESTS  
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO  
BEGIN NOW  
TO SAVE MONEY FOR THE  
NEXT WAR LOAN

JAN. 6 1917

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE  
OTTAWA

## HOLSTEINS

### LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Are still in the lead. The latest Holstein year book shows that they held 4 Canadian Records for butter, and Lakeview bulls have won all honors possible at both Toronto and London Exhibitions, 1915 and 1916. Now we are offering several richly bred young fellows that are going forward to the fall fairs, and we have decided to give \$25.00 in gold to the man that buys the 1917 winner.

Don't miss this opportunity. Act quick, and plan to spend a day at Lakeview. Terms cash or time.  
Major E. F. OSLER, Prop. Bronte, Ont. T. A. DAWSON, Mgr.

### HIGHLAND FARM HOLSTEINS

Highland Farm offers choice young bulls from R.O.P. winning 1st prize in age from seven months to one year, bred by JOHN LAWIN SR. KIDNEY, No. 23541, whose sire is MAY BEHO'S PRINCE, No. 7429. Individually May Beho's best son. Dan, HELENA HENGBELD KIDNEY, No. 10238, one of Joseph O'Reilly's high testing cows. Also a few young cows and heifers of HONTRAC HERMANSZ and SCHULING SR. PASCH strains.

Long distance phone connecting with Cobourg or Hastings.  
ROBERT CAMPBELL & SON, ROSENEATH, ONT.

### TWO BULLS FIT FOR SERVICE

One a son of a 26-70-lb. cow and sired by a son of Evergreen March, who gave 25.00 lbs. milk in one year and made over 27 lbs. butter in seven days. The other of equal breeding.  
N. P. SAGER ST. GEORGE, ONT.

### SPRUCCADALE HOLSTEINS

One son and two grandsons of ALICE MCHITHLEDE LASS, 1883. Official test 20.80 lbs. butter in 7 days; 125.38 lbs. in 30 days. Prices good considering quality. Springville Station, one mile from farm.  
EZRA G. SCHWITZER, R. R. No. 3, Stratford, Ont.

### SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

FOR SALE—Choice bulls, fit for service, of very rich breeding. Sired by such noted bulls as King Lyons Hergevered and King Lyons Columbia, and from R. D. Dams. For price write  
JACOB MOCK, R. R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

### V.L.L.A. VIEW HOLSTEINS

Our bulls of serviceable age are all sold. We have two that will be ready by April or May. Both sired by Segis Alcega Calamity. Our prices are reasonable, nothing more ready for service until next August. See prices considered.  
ARBAGAST BROS. SPRINGVILLE, ONT.

### FOR SALE—ECHO SEGIS FAYNE

Grandson of King Segis Fayne, sire of the World's Record 60 lb. cow, Segis Fayne Johanna. Also yearling bulls and bull calves sired by Echo Segis Fayne from 17 months old yearling. Prices \$99 to \$150.00. Write now  
JOHN H. MONTLE, Prop. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Stanstead, Que.

### RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

For Sale, Choice Young Bulls, sired by King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, and a grandson of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.92 butter in 7 days, 164.92 lbs. 30 days—world's record when made. Also females bred to "King."  
A. W. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONT.

## UNDISCOVERED ABILITY

Many a young farmer has discovered undreamed of business ability within himself when securing new readers for farm papers. The writer of this advertisement had never sold a dollar's worth of anything in his life till one day he was literally forced to take subscriptions for a magazine. Since then he has had the opportunity of travelling as salesman in nearly all of Canada, and fully one-third of the United States.

Perhaps this is your opportunity. We need a special representative of Farm and Dairy in every dairy district in Canada. Write us an ace if your district is open. We not only give our local agents exclusive territory, but supply them names of prospective subscribers and help them to get the business. We know how and will show you how. Write to-day.

**FARM AND DAIRY AGENCY DEPARTMENT**  
Peterboro

### Fall and Winter Care of Pullets

Mrs. R. Rainey, Jr., Brasseid Farm, Dundas Co., Ont.

In winter the poultryman is up against some rather stiff propositions in the care and proper housing of his young stock. Especially is this the case where he has a large number of pullets which he desires to carry through the winter season for egg production, it being generally understood that winter eggs are the most profitable where it is possible to get them. The earlier in the fall pullets are brought in from the range and housed for the cold weather the better, as this gives them an opportunity to become settled in their new quarters before the wet, cold weather starts, and also before they begin laying.

When an opportunity to become settled in their new quarters before the wet, cold weather starts, and also before they begin laying. The greatest care must be exercised not to overcrowd. More trouble arises from overcrowding pullets on the farms in the fall than from any other source. Where a nice flock of young stock is coming on the poultry man does not always care about parting with any of his pullets and the result is that the house in which they are housed is often of insufficient size to accommodate the number. In the course of a week or two they are not doing so well as before going in, and he wonders why, as doubtless he is feeding them well and generally giving them good care. It is better in such a case that he had disposed of a quarter the number as the balance would then have yielded profitable returns. He should cull closely and keep only the best, especially where space is at a premium. Pullets should have the very least, six square feet of floor space per bird where they are confined in the pens. Where they are allowed the run of a yard, or where the pens are mixed with an open front, less floor space is necessary. The roosts should be two and one-half or three inches wide on top, slightly rounded, and of sufficient number to allow about ten inches of roost per bird.

### Keep Pullets and Hens Apart.

The practice of housing in the same pens, pullets and hens, is run great old hens often causes trouble and should be avoided where at all possible. Young stock coming off of numbers many birds that are not mature. Now, to bring these birds to full maturity as quickly as possible and at the same time get them started laying requires rather heavy feeding, as the feeder must give sufficient food for egg production and flesh formation. Here is where the trouble comes in if different ages have been mixed in the heavy feeding necessary for the pullets will cause excessive formation of fat in the old stock.

It has been proved beyond the slightest shadow of a doubt by Experiment Station work, both in the United States and Canada that the old style of hot-house is not necessary for housing young stock. It has also been proven in the same work that hens can stand a temperature several degrees below zero and yet show no ill effects from such treatment. It is of the utmost importance, however, that there be a continual circulation of fresh air through the house, without the slightest perceptible sign of a draught. The house should be free from dampness. A house, having three sides tightly boarded with matched lumber free from knot-holes, and built with a double pitch roof, sufficiently low in front to prevent draughts, say three or three and one-half feet at the eave, will be found quite efficient, even with the run of the American breeds. Rocka, Wyandots or Reds. Any house which is free from draught, and

dampness in the form of frosted walls, will be found quite satisfactory, providing sufficient sunlight can gain entrance. Often there are buildings about the farm, that with a little alteration can be used for housing old stock which are seldom forced for early winter egg production, but are used for securing eggs for hatching later in the season. Instead of carrying them in from the regular house for the pullets, say, they can then be fed heavily to induce laying.

The feeds to use and the method to adopt in housing the pullets in the fall and early winter is of great importance. It is necessary that they be well fed on a fairly concentrated ration composed of good clean, wholesome food. This may consist of wheat, oats, corn, or buckwheat, for whole grain, fed either singly or in varying combinations. Some amount of dry mash should be given and it in best fed from a hopper accessible to the birds at all times. The ingredients of a mash are necessarily governed by the material the principal of the feeder. One of the simplest dry mashes is one composed simply of oats, rolled hulls and all. This is greatly relished by all classes of birds, is easily fed, and gives excellent results. With this it will be necessary to supply some animal food as beef-scrap, or buttermilk. The latter, supplied as dried gives perfect satisfaction, and no other drinking material is necessary. Where one wishes to do more scientific feeding, there are many different combinations of ingredients for dry mash mixtures. In this line the following will give good results mixed in the ratio given: Wheat shorts, 2 lbs., corn meal, 2 lbs., wheat bran, 2 lbs., beef scrap, 2 lbs., and alfalfa meal, 1 lb. This gives a fairly concentrated mash mixture, composed of easily obtainable material, which will together will not go sticky on becoming wet. Fresh drinking material must be supplied twice a day in clean utensils. Oyster shell, charcoal, and some form of grit should be before the birds at all times.

The birds should be dusted occasionally with some good insect powder to keep down the nesting habit at the rate of one to every four birds must be placed in suitable positions. A litter of coarse, clean straw or some similar material is very essential not only for feeding whole grains in, to induce the birds to work and thus get exercise, but where cement floors are used it keeps the birds off the cold floor. Dust baths are of course necessary and where the birds are closed up in pens some form of green feed must be supplied. This may consist of mangels, sugar beets, cabbage, sprouts, grain, etc., depending upon what is most readily available.

In the feeding and general care of pullets in the fall every effort must be put forth to get them to begin laying as quickly as possible after coming off the range. To accomplish this there is nothing more effective, than good care, generous feeding, of good clean foods, and bright, clean roomy quarters as outlined above. Where these are supplied to an egg-laying strain of birds no trouble will be met with in securing November, December and January eggs, the ones that top the market.

Selecting the egg-type hen is pretty much guess work. One poultryman says he selects such pullets for eggs as in some respects resemble a typical dairy cow. They incline to wedge-shaped, having light, or even red, and very wide and low-down behind. Their legs are rather short and set wide apart. These, he says, are the principal characteristics of good layers and breeders. He advises to carefully avoid the leggy, high-built, reared-up hen of the Game-cock style.



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the leading exponent of dairying in Canada. The great majority of the members of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association are readers of this journal. Members of the Association are invited to send their names to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

NOTES FROM LAKEVIEW STOCK FARM.

WESTERN Ontario breeders apparently appreciate very keenly the breeding and records of Lakeview senior three-year-old in the champion division with 5757 lbs. milk and 34.60 the butter. Mr. Dawson, manager at Breeders' Number Farm, announced in our December 7th, that Lakeview would be offered for sale and in a very short time he was under the necessity of refusing that time, Mr. Dawson has decided to withdraw her from sale, and wishes to thank the breeders who made this very liberal offer, and also the many other who have written him for their price on her.

Not only is Lakeview a heavy milker, but she is also exceptionally high in fat-making a test during the seven day run present offering several rich bred young ones, announcement of which will be found in their advertisement in this issue of Farm and Dairy.

I AM advised through preliminary reports and by wire that the Holstein-Friesian level holder, Segta 23261 has broken the record for class of the division covering tests begun not less than 30 days from freshening, by producing in consecutive days 47.6 lbs. milk containing 17.63 lbs. fat. She freshened at the age of 2 years, 2 months, 10 days, and began her test 33 days from freshening. Her prior record,

Holstein Cows Excel All Others

Proof is Found in 100,000 Official Tests For Profitable Yield of Milk. Butter and Cheese. This Breed Can Equal Them For the Production of High Class Veal. Then Age or Accident Ends Their Usefulness. Holsteins Make a Large Amount of Good Meat.

W. A. Clemons, Sec'y., H.-F. Assn., St. George, Ont.

4 Choice Jersey Bull Calves

Three to five months old. Solid color. Descendants of R.O.P. Cows and from imported and grand champion sires, tracing to the St. Lawrence and St. Lambert strains. Prices low. Write

S. A. COPLAND, R.R. 1, HARRISTON, ONT.

SPRUCE LAWN

dual purpose Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

T. W. McCamus, Millbrook, Ont.

FAIRMONT HOLSTEINS

For sale, Two bulls ten months old sired by King Segta Alonra. Cuckooy whose son, King Dana, average over 30 lbs. butter and also four heifers from R.O.M. dams. Price low. Write

PETER S. ARBOGAST, R.R. No. 2, MITCHELL, Ont.

TWO SONS OF PONTIAC HERMES

No. 1.—From a good producing half-sister of Lady Keyes. His grand-dam also closely related to the May Bebo family. Three-quarters light in color, fine individual, one year old. Price, \$150, delivered anywhere in Ontario.

No. 2.—From a 16,000-lb. half-sister of May Bebo. Very little more black than white. A straight and well grown, one year old. Price, \$125, delivered anywhere in Ontario.

E. H. MALLORY, R. R. No. 3 BELLEVILLE, ONT.

begun 44 days from freshening is 526.5 lbs. milk containing 32.40 lbs. fat. Her sire is King Dan, Junior Cow 9399; her dam is DeKol Junior Cow 12194. J. M. Harkney of N. Frankford, Pa. has a Junior two-year class of the eight months Division also bred by Pindone Mutual Farm, freshening is 408.8 lbs. milk containing 23.61 lbs. fat while for milk production she exceeds by 28.1 lbs. the 44.4 lbs. produced by Johanna DeKol of the point, basis, the 17.63 lbs. fat claimed for Jewel Fox. Segta would be equivalent to 22.07 lbs. butter.—MABELLE FARM, RD. 1, DELAVAN, WIS., Jan. 24, 1917.

THE OXFORD SPRING SALE. NOTICE is just to hand of second annual sale of pure-bred stock of the Oxford District. The sale held in the early winter was a big success, and the animals offered were of exceptional merit. The one now being advertised for March 20th promises to be equally as good. Oxford District is well re-putated all its own for good black and whites, and the breeders are justified in offering another lot to the buying public.

Postal Card Reports

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT. APPOINTMENT.—To supplement the quantities of hay and straw for the farms remain the hogs remaining on the unworked here. Bran, shorts, middlings, chaff in large quantities are being purchased by the farmers. A few farmers have cleared out of hogs entirely. Cows and calves are being moved and it is difficult to know in what condition they are in. In what cattle that have in mind the number of cows with good milk are gone out of bran 133; 123 for feed are; cow, \$1.10 to \$1.25 a cow.—C.M.M.

WELLAND CO., ONT. (RECORDED), Jan. 23.—We are having considerable snow here this winter, which has not been the case for some time. Farmers are glad to see the snow, for protection to fall wheat.—The sheep and goats are being held in town-class meetings are also instruction Farmers in feeding at different points. Farmers are getting ready for ice crop now. Recreating at winter in this county, being near border.—G. W. C.

HASTINGS CO., ONT. (TWENTY), Jan. 10.—Many farmers are busy breaking the clover, which is a big crop, but not yet ready for use. The supply of fodder and grain seems to be ample for local demands, but very little grain will be available for export. Ice is plentiful and sells for \$10 to \$12 ton.—H. S. T.

WATERLOO CO., ONT. (TWENTY), Jan. 23.—January is a dishing out real winter weather. The up the severe snow storms have filled frequent the roads and high-roads are in order. The stock season is being profitably spent by the farmers. A considerable interest is centered in junior farmer week and soon to be on. Record of winter and light weight are being paid for cow. Prices are 60c; butter, 60c.—C. H. S.

Ayrshire News

THE MENIE DISTRICT SALE. AN ANNOUNCEMENT is given of the sale of 50 pure-bred Ayrshires to be held in Campbellford, March 7. The price of breeders in this district, high-class and those offered at this sale will be well attended. Mr. Hume writes us that they have all are that there will be a big offering of travel to purchase.

HUMESHAUGH NOTES. THERE appears in this issue change of Ad. from the well-known Ayrshire breeders of Alex. Hume and Company, Hillside Park, Hume and Company in this year's crop of calves, and future changeover likely to be amongst those known to be in the amongst the lot. The Humeshaugh herd is well different above, but their success at the top in front in production. Many high records are held in this herd. Like Hillside Park, exceptional animals are sure to follow.

UNRESERVED SALE

21 Head Registered Holstein Females 21 Head Thornhill, February 22, 1917

All mature animals are bred to May Echo Champion, No. 15443, the full brother of May Echo Sylvia, the world's record milk producer.

9 Head Registered Clydesdales MARES and 9 FILLIES Head also Farm Stock and Implements

Farm is right at stop 40 on the Metropolitan car line—nine miles north of Toronto. J. H. PRENTICE, W. S. BREAKEY & SON Auctioneer Thornhill, Ont.



100 POUND BULL FOR SALE

If you want to raise hundred lb. cow, head your herd with a 100 lb. bull. KEVIN BLAIR BURKE is for sale. His dam, THIRTEEN KETTES, has made 28.20 lbs. butter in seven days and will exceed this record at next test. He is priced to sell. Pedigree, written or phone.

A. W. CHURCHILL, JONES FALLS, ONTARIO.

LYNDEN HERD

Offers for sale the 3-year old stock bull Victor Paul Pieterie, he is quiet, prompt and very sure. His dam, Daisy Pauline Pieterie, 33.69 lbs. butter and 741.6 lbs. milk in 7 days. His brother and 3,972.1 lbs. milk in 39 year. Canadian record for 7 days, 8 1/2 months after calving, with 20.72 lbs. butter and 582.1 lbs. milk. She dropped a calf 12 months after freshening. Price of bull, \$100. Write or come and see him. LYNDEN, Ontario.

FOSTERCREST HOLSTEINS

Two Holstein bulls eleven months old, that will surely please, sired by a son of the great Lak Keyes, large, deep, straight and strong, if you buy to R. B. if you only write you may pass them by. They're bred from thirty-2 lb. record stock, so come and see them.

R. B. BROCK, R.R. No. 5, SIMCOE, Ont. R.R. Stn. JARVIS, Ont.

Only 10 Minutes to get one of these premiums

Sit down right now. Take a sheet of paper. Think of the names and correct addresses of only fifteen farmers in your neighbourhood, each of whom owns not less than five dairy cows. Send these names to us together with their correct mail addresses and about the number of milking cows each farmer keeps. For each fifteen names we will send to you free of cost any one of the following premiums.

Van Pelt Cow Demonstration: A mine of useful, the dairy cow. Every alternative page contains every day facts about 14 1/2 inches illustrating the subject covered on the opposite page. With this book in your possession you can judge the merit of every cow in your herd.

Horse Secrets: Every farmer needs the information contained form every feature of horse life. It covers, in a simple concise form, lots in the light on horse trading tricks; suggests simple remedies for common ills, and better methods of feeding and caring for horses of all ages.

The strong point about both these books is their simplicity, they are written so any farmer can easily understand them.

Hawkeye Wrench: A tool kit in your hip pocket. That is what you want in the Hawkeye wrench, wrench, screwdriver, and three steel die, correct a pipe, threading bolts, 1/4, 3/8, 1/2 and 1-1/2 inch.

Ropp's Farmers Commercial Calculator: Just what assist, and save you time in weighing, and pricing all kinds of produce. Also contains interest tables, and many other useful and labor-saving tables. Pocket size. Bound in leather.

Remember all you need to do is send fifteen names—correct mail addresses and the number of cows kept by each.

Important: If you know a farmer is getting Farm and Dairy please do not send his name. FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, Ont.

### Worthy Sons of a Noted Sire 4-SONS OF KING SEGIS ALCARTRA SPAFFORD-4

He is a son of the great KING SEGIS PONTIAC ALCARTRA, the highest valued sire in the world. His four nearest dams averaged 32.93 lbs. butter in 7 days. His sons are sure milkers and lifters. Here they are:

1. A straight deep bull 19 months old from a 25.6 lb. 12 year old dam, who has the same sire. His dam has a 41 lb. record with a 40 lb. record. 2. Is nine months old and another 21.5 junior 3-year old record, and she has a 41 lb. sister. 3 and 4 are especially good young bulls with splendid breeding. They are all priced to sell. Write or phone.

LEAVENS &amp; PURTELLE,

Bloomfield, Ont.



### AVONDALE FARM OFFERINGS

We have a few young bulls sired by King Pontiac Artis Canada, and Woodcrest Sir Clyde, and from young dams, which we are offering from room for our coming calves. Ages from 7 to 16 months, and most of their dams have fine prospects. For example, a beautiful calf from an untested daughter of a 19 lb. daughter of Netherby Queen Jane, with over 700 lbs. milk in a week, \$125.00. An 18 mos. old son of a 22 lb. daughter of Prince de la Roche, dam's dam has over 24 lbs. at 3 years, \$150.00, because of his milk. We have several with high record cows at all prices, including one by our great son of May Echo Sylvia, a great one.

M. LYNN, Sup't., Avondale Farm, Brockville, Ont.

### HIGH LAWN HOLSTEINS

We have a few choice bull calves—about four months old, sired by a son of MAY ECHO and three-quarter brother of MAY ECHO SYLVIA. They are out of dams with records up to 19,000 lbs. milk in a year. We have several females due to freshen shortly, and are offering these calves at attractive prices to make room. Write us. It will pay you.

JOSEPH O'REILLY

R. R. NO. 9, PETERBOROUGH.

### Two Young Bulls For Sale

Sired by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona who sired Lakewood Dutchland Artis, the Canadian Champion senior 3 year old. Milk in 7 days, 667.7 lbs.; butter, 34.66. No. 3, 19 months old, 20.3. Rose of Lakewood, record at 2 years, milk, 428.3; butter, 30.8. Sire by the same dam as Lakewood. Father, 17 months old, 7 days, 734 lbs.; butter 37.54 lbs. No. 2, 14 months old. His two nearest dams average 35.32 lbs. butter in 7 days. Will be sold very cheap to make room. For price write

R. W. KING

Grand Valley, Ontario

Could spare 19 cows on offers bred to the Great Bull KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE. Have one yearling bull, and calves from 19 months. R. M. HOLTRY, Proprietor, Port Perry, R. 4

### HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

Jointly with J. Alex. Wallace, of Rimico, we have leased for the season the great young bull, AVONDALE PONTIAC REGIO, a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA, 41 lbs. butter in seven days, 152 lbs. milk in one day, and other world's records for milk production. Two fine young bulls of both grade for sale. One from a 24-lb. bull and a daughter of a 29-lb. son of the great KING SEGIS. The other from a son of the 435,000 lb. service grand individuals and from high B.C.M. cows. Over seventy females to choose from. Send for pedigrees and prices.

R. W. E. BURNABY (Farm at Step 55, Yonge St. Radial), Jefferson, Ont.

### AYRSHIRES.

### LAKESIDE AYRSHIRES

A select lot of young bulls, all ages, sired by Auchenbrain Sea Foam (Imp.) 32785 (8865), Grand Champion at both Quebec and Sherbrooke, from Record of Performances Dams. Write for catalogue.

Proprietors:  
GEO. H. MONTGOMERY,  
Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal.

Manager:  
D. MCARTHUR,  
Phillipsburg, Que.

### RIVERSIDE AYRSHIRES

calves male and female; bulls fit for service; by Netherington Lochinvar, Imp. 39431. Females all ages, from 1st Prize stock and good producers. One Standard Bred Station 16 months, by His Nibs 241, "65909".

Apply to Robert Sinton, Manager Riverside Farm, Monte Bello, Que. Or to Hon. W. Owens, Westmount, Que.

### Humeshaugh Ayrshires

Our crop of 1917 calves is now coming, sired by our Grand Champion bull, HILLSIDE PETER PAN. As Menie Ayrshire Club is having a sale on March 7th, in Campbellville, we are holding our females for that date, also a choice Junior yearling bull. Some of our best goes into the sale.

R. R. NO. 3 ALEX. HUME & COMPANY,  
CAMPELLFORD, ONT.



## Market Review and Forecast

**TORONTO, Jan. 29.**—The shortage of freight cars during the last few months has seriously interfered with the movement of certain classes of freight. In an endeavor to remove the situation the companies have had recourse to the embargo. Some time ago an embargo was placed on corn moving east from Chicago, and for a time this utterly demoralized the corn trade in Ontario. Representations from the United Farmers and the Dominion Railway Commission resulted in the raising of the embargo. In the meantime, an embargo on all classes of grain except perishable food stuffs was placed on the lines east of Winnipeg. At first it was to last only two or three days, but severe winter weather influenced the railways in continuing it, and it has only recently been raised. Concurrently with the raising of this embargo, one was reimposed for these weeks on corn, which is now sold subject to shipment in 30 days. These embargoes are of special interest to farmers, as they affect their supplies of mill feeds and feed grains, which are badly needed in the feeding of live stock. Conditions are conceivable in which influence would be brought to bear to have these embargoes manipulated in favor of certain interests. Ocean freights are reported as being good, and shipment has been requisitioned 85 per cent. of wheat and chaffed flour shipments are being put through with difficulty.

### Wheat.

Submarine activity has created hysterical conditions in the wheat market, and prices have fluctuated sharply, although within rather narrow limits. Toronto Board of Trade quotations are: Manitoba wheat, track by port, No. 1, 1.10; No. 2, 1.08; No. 3, 1.06; No. 4, 1.04; No. 5, 1.02; No. 6, 1.00; No. 7, 0.98; No. 8, 0.96; No. 9, 0.94; No. 10, 0.92; No. 11, 0.90; No. 12, 0.88; No. 13, 0.86; No. 14, 0.84; No. 15, 0.82; No. 16, 0.80; No. 17, 0.78; No. 18, 0.76; No. 19, 0.74; No. 20, 0.72; No. 21, 0.70; No. 22, 0.68; No. 23, 0.66; No. 24, 0.64; No. 25, 0.62; No. 26, 0.60; No. 27, 0.58; No. 28, 0.56; No. 29, 0.54; No. 30, 0.52; No. 31, 0.50; No. 32, 0.48; No. 33, 0.46; No. 34, 0.44; No. 35, 0.42; No. 36, 0.40; No. 37, 0.38; No. 38, 0.36; No. 39, 0.34; No. 40, 0.32; No. 41, 0.30; No. 42, 0.28; No. 43, 0.26; No. 44, 0.24; No. 45, 0.22; No. 46, 0.20; No. 47, 0.18; No. 48, 0.16; No. 49, 0.14; No. 50, 0.12; No. 51, 0.10; No. 52, 0.08; No. 53, 0.06; No. 54, 0.04; No. 55, 0.02; No. 56, 0.00; No. 57, 0.00; No. 58, 0.00; No. 59, 0.00; No. 60, 0.00; No. 61, 0.00; No. 62, 0.00; No. 63, 0.00; No. 64, 0.00; No. 65, 0.00; No. 66, 0.00; No. 67, 0.00; No. 68, 0.00; No. 69, 0.00; No. 70, 0.00; No. 71, 0.00; No. 72, 0.00; No. 73, 0.00; No. 74, 0.00; No. 75, 0.00; No. 76, 0.00; No. 77, 0.00; No. 78, 0.00; No. 79, 0.00; No. 80, 0.00; No. 81, 0.00; No. 82, 0.00; No. 83, 0.00; No. 84, 0.00; No. 85, 0.00; No. 86, 0.00; No. 87, 0.00; No. 88, 0.00; No. 89, 0.00; No. 90, 0.00; No. 91, 0.00; No. 92, 0.00; No. 93, 0.00; No. 94, 0.00; No. 95, 0.00; No. 96, 0.00; No. 97, 0.00; No. 98, 0.00; No. 99, 0.00; No. 100, 0.00.

### COARSE GRAINS.

Manitoba oats, track, hay ports, No. 1, C.W. 70c; No. 2, 64c; extra No. 1, feed, 64c; No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 56c; No. 4, 52c; No. 5, 48c; No. 6, 44c; No. 7, 40c; No. 8, 36c; No. 9, 32c; No. 10, 28c; No. 11, 24c; No. 12, 20c; No. 13, 16c; No. 14, 12c; No. 15, 8c; No. 16, 4c; No. 17, 0c; No. 18, 0c; No. 19, 0c; No. 20, 0c; No. 21, 0c; No. 22, 0c; No. 23, 0c; No. 24, 0c; No. 25, 0c; No. 26, 0c; No. 27, 0c; No. 28, 0c; No. 29, 0c; No. 30, 0c; No. 31, 0c; No. 32, 0c; No. 33, 0c; No. 34, 0c; No. 35, 0c; No. 36, 0c; No. 37, 0c; No. 38, 0c; No. 39, 0c; No. 40, 0c; No. 41, 0c; No. 42, 0c; No. 43, 0c; No. 44, 0c; No. 45, 0c; No. 46, 0c; No. 47, 0c; No. 48, 0c; No. 49, 0c; No. 50, 0c; No. 51, 0c; No. 52, 0c; No. 53, 0c; No. 54, 0c; No. 55, 0c; No. 56, 0c; No. 57, 0c; No. 58, 0c; No. 59, 0c; No. 60, 0c; No. 61, 0c; No. 62, 0c; No. 63, 0c; No. 64, 0c; No. 65, 0c; No. 66, 0c; No. 67, 0c; No. 68, 0c; No. 69, 0c; No. 70, 0c; No. 71, 0c; No. 72, 0c; No. 73, 0c; No. 74, 0c; No. 75, 0c; No. 76, 0c; No. 77, 0c; No. 78, 0c; No. 79, 0c; No. 80, 0c; No. 81, 0c; No. 82, 0c; No. 83, 0c; No. 84, 0c; No. 85, 0c; No. 86, 0c; No. 87, 0c; No. 88, 0c; No. 89, 0c; No. 90, 0c; No. 91, 0c; No. 92, 0c; No. 93, 0c; No. 94, 0c; No. 95, 0c; No. 96, 0c; No. 97, 0c; No. 98, 0c; No. 99, 0c; No. 100, 0c.

### Milk Feeds.

Carlots delivered, Montreal freights: Shorts, 24c; No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 28c; No. 3, 30c; No. 4, 32c; No. 5, 34c; No. 6, 36c; No. 7, 38c; No. 8, 40c; No. 9, 42c; No. 10, 44c; No. 11, 46c; No. 12, 48c; No. 13, 50c; No. 14, 52c; No. 15, 54c; No. 16, 56c; No. 17, 58c; No. 18, 60c; No. 19, 62c; No. 20, 64c; No. 21, 66c; No. 22, 68c; No. 23, 70c; No. 24, 72c; No. 25, 74c; No. 26, 76c; No. 27, 78c; No. 28, 80c; No. 29, 82c; No. 30, 84c; No. 31, 86c; No. 32, 88c; No. 33, 90c; No. 34, 92c; No. 35, 94c; No. 36, 96c; No. 37, 98c; No. 38, 1.00; No. 39, 1.02; No. 40, 1.04; No. 41, 1.06; No. 42, 1.08; No. 43, 1.10; No. 44, 1.12; No. 45, 1.14; No. 46, 1.16; No. 47, 1.18; No. 48, 1.20; No. 49, 1.22; No. 50, 1.24; No. 51, 1.26; No. 52, 1.28; No. 53, 1.30; No. 54, 1.32; No. 55, 1.34; No. 56, 1.36; No. 57, 1.38; No. 58, 1.40; No. 59, 1.42; No. 60, 1.44; No. 61, 1.46; No. 62, 1.48; No. 63, 1.50; No. 64, 1.52; No. 65, 1.54; No. 66, 1.56; No. 67, 1.58; No. 68, 1.60; No. 69, 1.62; No. 70, 1.64; No. 71, 1.66; No. 72, 1.68; No. 73, 1.70; No. 74, 1.72; No. 75, 1.74; No. 76, 1.76; No. 77, 1.78; No. 78, 1.80; No. 79, 1.82; No. 80, 1.84; No. 81, 1.86; No. 82, 1.88; No. 83, 1.90; No. 84, 1.92; No. 85, 1.94; No. 86, 1.96; No. 87, 1.98; No. 88, 2.00; No. 89, 2.02; No. 90, 2.04; No. 91, 2.06; No. 92, 2.08; No. 93, 2.10; No. 94, 2.12; No. 95, 2.14; No. 96, 2.16; No. 97, 2.18; No. 98, 2.20; No. 99, 2.22; No. 100, 2.24.

### Hay and Straw.

No. 1 track here, 113c; extra No. 2, 112c to 112.50c; mixed, 110c to 111.50c; straw, carlots, 45c to 48c.

### Coming Dairy Stock Sales

The annual winter sale of Holsteins by the Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club will be held this year on March 29th, at Woodstock, Mr. W. E. Thomson, Woodstock, is the secretary.

The complete dispersion sale of females, nine registered Holstein, dale mares and fillies, other stock and implements is to be held at Mr. J. W. Brakesy & Son, Thornhill, will be held on February 22nd.

Eliaz Snyder, secretary, will sell 19 head of choice registered Holsteins at public auction on March 15th.

The Menie District Ayrshire Breeders' Club will hold a sale of 50 head of pure bred Ayrshires in Campbellville on March 7th. Mr. Alex. Hume, Campbellville, R.R. No. 3, is the secretary.

lots, \$3. At Montreal, hay No. 2, carlots, \$19.

Potatoes and Beans.

Potatoes, New Brunswick, car lots, \$2.60; Western, carlots, \$2.40; P. E. I., \$2.40.

Beans, Japanese hand-picked, \$6.25; prime, \$5.75; Canadian, hand-picked, \$7.25; prime, \$6.75.

Eggs and Poultry.

Reports state that with winter so early and so severe, the poultry industry is in a serious one, with many who sell produce men, quality and price movement being very uncertain in the situation. The demand for the storage product firm. Now birds are coming in larger numbers, and the price gradually lowering. Quotations are: New laid, carlots, 52c to 60c; old, 45c to 52c; storage, selects, 46c to 48c; No. 1, 45c to 48c.

**Poultry**  
Dressed, brooding chickens, lb. 29c to 32c  
Old Cowl B. 29c to 32c  
Turkeys, lb. 30c to 33c  
Geese, lb. 30c to 33c  
Ducks, lb. 19c to 21c  
Squabs, lb. 19c to 21c

**Dairy Produce.**

The butter market is firm, but quiet, and dealers are in a position to effect a reduction where local use the movement continues. In Montreal fairer trade is reported, both for local use and shipment. Production is at very low ebb, solids, 41c to 42c; standard, 41c to 42c; to 35c; ordinary, 35c to 37c; makers' 31c to 32c.

The cheese market is strong, the sales for local account are not extensive. Export demand is strong, but difficulty is encountered in shipment. At Montreal advancing prices quoted by cable have added strength to the market. Record prices in the cheese trade are being realized. Records are for the most part being held for the government or British firms. Quotations are: New, large 1-2c to 25c; large, June, 26c 1-2c; twins, 25c to 28c 1-2c; triplets, 26c 1-2c to 27c.

**Live Stock.**

The supply of calves was light, and prices remained firm owing to the unusually keen demand; \$10.00 was paid for a few choice steers weighing about 1,000 lbs. Quotations are: Steers, choice, weighty, \$10.00 to \$12.00; butchers, choice handy, \$8.75 to \$9.50; med. to good, \$7 to \$7.75; cow, \$6.25 to \$6.75; butchers' choice cows, \$7 to \$7.75; med. to good, \$5 to \$5.60; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; med. to good, \$5.75 to \$6.50; good, \$5 to \$5.50; 1,000 lbs., \$6.75 to \$7.50; med., 700 to 800 lbs., \$5 to \$5.40; can. light, \$5 to \$5.75; butchers, \$4.50 to \$5.25; canners, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

A number of good sales of ewish cows have been made since the wool calendar scarce. Cull lambs and heavy sheep were not as strong as the choicer quality. Milkers, choice, sold at \$8.00 to \$10.00; can. med., \$5.00 to \$7.00; springers, \$5.50 to \$7.00; med. to good, \$4.00 to \$4.50; ewish, \$3.50 to \$4.00; can. light, \$5 to \$5.75; grass, \$5 to \$5.50; ewish, \$4.50 to \$5.25; canners, \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Spring lambs, choice, \$14.00 to \$15; culled, \$8 to \$10.50; sheep, ewes, light, \$2.50 to \$10; heavy and bucks, \$7.50 to \$9; culls, \$4 to \$7.

The hog market was exceptionally strong; prices \$14.50 high as \$15.00 were paid. Demand was very keen and the pig moderate heavy. Quotations were: Weighted off carcass, \$14.50 to \$15.00; watered, \$14 to \$14.25; less \$2.00 to \$3.50 for active, less \$1.00 to \$1.50 for lights, less \$1.00 to \$1.50 for government condemnation.

### GOOD SALES FROM AVONDALE.

NOT only are the richly bred sires of Avondale Farm, of A. C. Hardy, Brockville, an especially popular sire in Canada, but a great many excellent ones are being made from the line. One, a high priced bull, recently went to Mr. Frank Amos, of Morrisville, N.Y. This fellow was sired by Peter Bull, Woodcrest Sir Clyde, and from a 29 lb. dam. He has a record of 100 lbs. milk in 21.76 lbs. whose sire was the great King King. The day of writing, Mr. Hagdy had also just sold a son of Peter Bull, Countess Segie, to go to Ohio. This fellow is the fall yearling to the States. All the sales from Avondale at that time apparently went across the border. Last month a cow sold for a good figure, a splendid son of the great cow, Trade One, who was sold for \$12.00. Mr. D. A. Grant, of Cornwall, Messrs. J. Allen and Son, Vernon, Ont., secured from them a fine young son of Fletie Inka Pontiac, 19.15 lbs., whose dam is Fletie Inka, a daughter of 27 lbs. An other fine individual, Sir Peter, Avondale, from a 19 lb. 3-yr.-old daughter of King Pontiac Artis Canada, was sold for \$12.00. Geo. E. Houle, of Nicolet, Que. Besides these five others have gone out within the last few weeks.

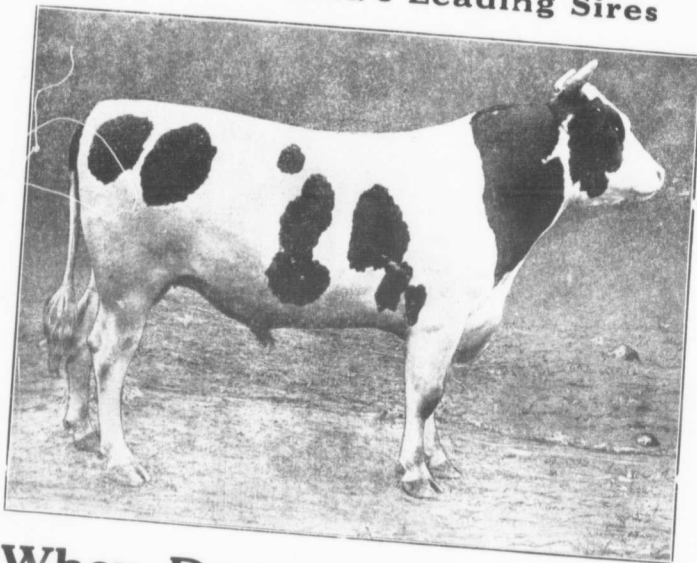
### RIVERSIDE NOTES.

We have just received a letter from Hon. W. Owens, stating that the Riverside herd has passed through the tuberculosis test. Over eight months of age—seventy-two head in all—is a wonderful number and none reacted. This quality of these animals is a guarantee of an additional guarantee of the high quality of these animals. Any party purchasing animals from them can obtain certificates of health for every carcass. This is an important consideration for both the buyer and seller, who can safeguard their interests in this way.

# King Segis Alcartra Spofford

At 2 Years 8 Months—Weight 2,200 Pounds

One of Canada's Leading Sires



## When Dreams Come True

WHEN I was a boy, my daddy said he was going to send me to Canada. I had dreams of a beautiful country, but did not expect it was really so splendid until I landed in Prince Edward County (the county where they do things). After spending two years there with the herds of Pur telle & Leavens, they tell me my sons and daughters are the best most beautiful lot of youngsters ever left by one sire. And that is not all. I felt rather elevated on New Year's Day, last, when Gordon H. Manhard visited me. He gave me a critical examination, and after passing a number of flattering remarks about me ("and believe me, he knows") told me that after looking over the United States and Canada, Mr. Shaw, the proprietor of Roycroft Stock Farm, could find nothing that suited him quite so well, and after purchasing a half interest in me, and I was to go to family, Newmarket, to associate with the famous Het Loo family, where I will spend one-half of each year.

I am here at Roycroft at present in a wonderful new home for me and my big Holstein family. I will be here until the 1st of May, when I will again return to Bloomfield. Here at Roy-

croft I will be glad to make new acquaintances. So, be sure and come and see me any time, as you will always be welcome and I shall also be pleased to make a date with you, for which I assure you, you will never be sorry.

As you know, I have many things to be proud of. Especially I am proud of my ancestors, for you know my Daddy is King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the \$50,000 bull. My dam is the 32.42 pound 4-yr-old heifer, Fairmont Netherland Posch who held a World's record at 3 yrs. old. I am also very proud of my young sons and daughters. They are so smooth and straight like myself. I am also very proud to know that I am one of the very highest priced sires in Canada, with wonderful prospects before me, as I have bred and am to breed many of the best cows in Canada.

BUT, if you want to know more about me, just write the folks at Bloomfield, or Newmarket, but I would much rather see you personally."

King Segis Alcartra Spofford

Write me in Care

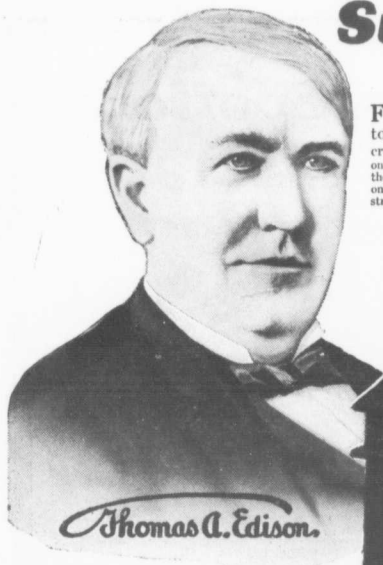
of  
**W. L. SHAW, Esq.,**  
 Roycroft Stock Farm,  
 NEWMARKET, ONT.

or  
**PURTELLE & LEAVENS,**  
 BLOOMFIELD, ONTARIO

# Success for Mr. Edison

## Life-Like Music At Last!

For years, the world's greatest inventor worked night and day to make the music of the phonograph true to life. At last he has been crowned with success. Just as he was the first to invent the phonograph, so is he the only one who has made phonograph music life-like. And now we make this great rock-bottom offer on the genuine New Edison, the phonograph invented by Thomas A. Edison. Now that you can get the best on this wonderful offer, you need no longer be satisfied with anything less than Mr. Edison's great instrument. Just read below how easily you may have the genuine New Edison in your home.



Thomas A. Edison.



Only  
\$1.00

and after trial!

Yes, we will send you the New Edison, the product of the world's greatest inventor's genius, the phonograph with the wonderful diamond stylus reproducer and your choice of the latest Diamond Amberol Records on *free trial without a penny down*. On this offer, you can now have the genuine Edison, the instrument which gives you real, life-like music, the finest and best of all phonographs at a small fraction of the price asked for imitations of Mr. Edison's great instrument. *Seize this opportunity.* Send the coupon now for free catalog.

### A Happy Home

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a real home I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy and united family gather together for music, for fun, for recreation, and the Edison makes this possible. For Edison's great rock-bottom offer on entertainment. It will mean more than entertainment. It will mean the best of music, the best of fun, the best of recreation. It will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment in a culture of the most home-aid kind. It will mean the family united—a new home.

## Rock-Bottom Direct Offer—

if, after free trial, you decide to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1. Pay the balance on easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it—a \$1 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this wonderful new style outfit—Mr. Edison's great phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, all the musical results of the highest price outfits—the same Diamond Amberol Records—yes, the greatest value for \$1 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself—free trial first. No money down, no C.O.D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument. Send coupon.

### COUPON

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors  
355 Portage Ave. Dept. 512 Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonograph.

## Our New Edison Catalog Sent Free

Your name and address on a postal or in a letter (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligations in asking for the catalog. Get this offer—*while this offer lasts*. Fill out the coupon today.

F. K. Babson, Edison Phonograph Distributors  
355 Portage Ave. Dept. 512 Winnipeg, Man.



### Entertain Your Friends

Get the New Edison in your home on free trial. Entertain your family and friends with the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until your sides ache at the funniest of funny musical shows. Hear the grand old church songs. Hear the crooning brass bands, the orchestra, the tenors, the solos, the duets and quartets. You will sit a quartet at the wonderful grand opera as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartets singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Use your choice of any kind of entertainment. All on free trial. Then, after the trial, send the coupon at our expense if you choose. Or keep it on our