

POULTRY NUMBER

TORONTO, CANADA

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1 FEBRUARY, 1905

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The Farming World

A Paper for Farmers and Stockmen



A familiar scene at many a country home in the good old summer time. This little girl is having amusement that city children know nothing about. Let the boys and girls on the farm have some responsibility in the care and feeding of the poultry.

Photo by Sallows, Goderich.

The Farming World

Devoted to Country Life in Canada
 J. W. WHITTON, B.A., - - - Editor
 D. T. McCAINSIE, Manager

The Farming World is a paper for farmers and stockmen, devoted to country life in Canada, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, with illustrations.

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THE FARMING WORLD,

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 Always mention The Farming World when answering advertisements. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

Coming Events

Avshire Breeders' Annual Meetings, Montreal, February, 1905.

Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, Truro, N.S., Feb. 6-8, 1905.

Horse Fair, Calgary, 3rd week of March, 1905.

If your subscription expires this month send along your renewal today, and ask your friends to subscribe also.

British Connection

Canada's foreign trade is due in some degree to British connection. This, and the quality of goods turned out accounts to a great degree for its continual increase. We note that the Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., of Toronto, were favored, just the other day, with an order for two complete airmotor outfits for the Imperial Government in one of the crown colonies of West Africa. This order came entirely unsolicited and is the result of eight years' trade with the Imperial Government in another colony in the Mediterranean which has been entirely satisfactory to the authorities, and no greater compliment is needed to be paid to a company than orders in the face of world-wide competition.

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Enlarging Their Business

Tolton Bros., Limited, of the city of Guelph, Ont., have just completed the purchase of the whole business patterns, etc., and good will of the Emerson Company, of Toronto, Ontario, who have hitherto done a large and prosperous business in Canada in hay carriers, forks and slings, and have gained an enviable reputation in the sling carrier trade.

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Don't you think **THE FARMING WORLD** for one year is worth 60 cents of anybody's money?

We Like This

I shall be pleased to render any assistance I can to a paper that is doing so much good to the agriculturist's interests of the Dominion as **THE FARMING WORLD** is. May your paper ever increase in popularity and may this new year be the most prosperous year your paper has ever experienced.

MR. A. JULI, O.A.C. Guelph.

BOOKS AND BULLETINS

The **BABCOCK TEST**—Bulletin 114, Experiment Station, Durham, New Hampshire.

REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA—Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg.

THE AGRICULTURAL ANNUAL FOR 1905—Mark Lane Express, 1 Essex street, Strand, W.C., London, Eng.



The Little Weather Cock

This is the very appropriate name that Mr. Geo. H. Stahl has given to an entertaining, interesting and really valuable little novelty which he will send free to any of our subscribers. It is a very ordinary looking little rooster, so dressed that the color of its clothes surely foretells the weather—dry, wet or changing. It is really a scientific weather forecasting device. Mr. Stahl will send one free to any of our subscribers who will write to him for it, enclosing 6 cents for postage and packing and mentioning this paper. He will also send one of his large, illustrated Catalogues of the famous Excelsior Incubators and the Wooden Hens, which he has manufactured for the past twenty years. His advertisement will be found elsewhere in this paper.

We recommend that our readers send at once. Address **Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill.**, and do not forget to mention **THE FARMING WORLD**.

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We want every farmer to send for our catalogue. We can't tell you all about the "Ideal Fence" in this advertisement. We can only say that it is made of best No. 9 hard steel galvanized wire throughout, with the famous Ideal lock that cannot slip; that it can't be pushed down from above, rooted up from the bottom, or buckled in the middle; that it is a good, strong fence, which will last long, always look well, won't get out of order, and save the farmer money, time and trouble. We believe it is absolutely the best fence ever built.

A one-cent postal card will bring you our FREE catalogue explaining all about the "Ideal Fence." Write for it today.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Thrifty Growth, Expert Chicken Feeding, Broiler Raising, Nutrition for Layers, Special Foods, To Finish and Dress Capons, The Art of Poultry Fattening, Lessons from Foreign Experience, American Fattening Methods, At Killing Time, Preparing for Market, Marketing Turkeys and Water-Fowl, Finish and Shaping.

Profusely illustrated, 166 pages, 5x7½ inches, cloth.

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THE FARMING WORLD, TORONTO.

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for Poultry

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Dairy and Dairymen

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\$320 a year
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estimate of its
earning capacity

Earn a Comfortable Living WITH A Chatham Incubator

Poultry raising with a Chatham Incubator is a very profitable and easily managed occupation. Unless you wish to go into it extensively it need take but very little of your time. Government records show that the demand for chickens in Canada is greatly in excess of the supply, and Great Britain is always clamoring for more. That means a steady market and good prices for chickens.

You cannot raise chickens successfully with a setting hen, she is wasting time setting when she should be laying. While she is hatching and brooding a few chickens she could be laying five or six dozen eggs. The percentage of chickens she hatches is much less than that produced by the Chatham Incubator.

It will pay you to own a Chatham Incubator.

Chatham Incubators contain every improvement of importance in incubator construction that has been produced. They are made of thoroughly seasoned wood, with two wick cases within case. But more than those wick matters need to be looked forming the very best insulation. Each piece of the case is mortised and grooved and screwed, making the whole as solid as rock. Chatham Incubators are equipped with scientifically perfect regulators, which are an infallible means of regulating the temperature.

No Cash to Pay Until October, 1905

We will start you raising poultry for profit with a Chatham Incubator without one cent of money from you until next Fall. That means that you can take off your own or eight hatchers and make considerable money out of the incubator before the first payment becomes due.

We couldn't make this offer if we were not certain that if you accept it you will get complete satisfaction, if we were not positive that the Chatham Incubator will pay you a handsome yearly income.

This is a straightforward offer. We make it to show our supreme confidence in the Chatham Incubator. We want you to accept this offer, as we are sure of the satisfaction our incubator will give. Every machine we have put out so far has made other sales in the same neighborhood.

Our offer is to send you a Chatham Incubator at once, freight prepaid by us, without one cent of cash from you. You make your first payment in October, 1905. The balance to be paid in October, 1906, or if a Cash Buyer you get it cheaper, could any offer be fairer or more generous?

The incubator and brooder that I bought from your agent, on time, I wish now to pay the whole amount this fall, if you will give me a discount. I am very much pleased with both incubator and brooder, and would not be without them, because I cleared this season more than the incubator and brooder cost me. Yours respectfully, MRS. W. HYDEOP, Smith's Falls, Ont.

I wish to let you know of my success with your incubator. Out of 126 eggs I got 74 chicks, and out of my second hatch I got 94 from 106 eggs. I find the machine a pure success, if you according to directions. The brooder is a wonder, and I have not lost a chick so yet, and they are almost feathered. Yours truly, JOHN H. MCKINNON, Coalingwood.

Write us to-day for full particulars of our offer and mention this paper. Don't put it aside for another time, as this special proposition may be withdrawn at any time.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., Limited
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Factories at Chatham, Ont., and Detroit, Mich.

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Dairy School Opened

The annual opening exercises of the Guelph Dairy School were held on January 16th. Addresses were given by D. Derbyshire, M.P., Prof. G. L. McKay, of Iowa, and President Creelman, who stated that there were 833 boys and girls at the Agricultural College last year. At present there were 630. When they all came in he expected over 1,000.

Mr. L. F. Selleck, Morrisburg, Ont., reports good success with his Barren Cow Cure, and is prepared to back up his guarantee in every particular.

Why is a hen on a fence like a cent? Head on one side, tail on the other.

Why is the first chicken of a brood like the mainmast of a ship? A little forward on the main hatch.

Why should a chicken not cross the road? It would be a fowl proceeding.

Why is a hen a poor economist? Because for every grain she takes she gives a peck.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

Vol. XXIV

TORONTO, 1 FEBRUARY, 1905

No. 3

Who Will It Be?

ONE of the results of the sweeping victory won by the Opposition in the recent election contest in Ontario will be a new Minister of Agriculture for the province. As Premier-elect Whitney has as yet had no time to choose his cabinet, no announcement on the subject has been made. When the selection is made we trust he will be a practical farmer. In fact no other person would be acceptable to the great agricultural population of this, the inner province of the Dominion. Mr. Whitney has some good material to choose from, and will, no doubt, make a wise selection.

The Poultry Industry

For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1904, there were exported from Canada eggs to the value of \$1,062,123, as compared with \$1,441,148 during the previous fiscal year. The value of the live poultry exported was \$46,756, as against \$41,347 for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1903. In poultry, dressed and undressed, the records of exports are \$140,829 for the year ending June 30th, 1904, and \$169,982 for the previous fiscal year. Of the egg exports the greater number go to Great Britain, as also poultry, dressed and undressed. The bulk of the live poultry exported went to the United States. This, of course, was breeding stock.

These figures show that there has been a falling off in exports, of both eggs and dressed poultry. The reason for this is clear, especially for the former. Egg prices, even during the summer, have been too high in recent years to admit of a profitable exporting business being done. Then, there has been a falling off in the supply. This, coupled with an increased demand for local consumption, has made the egg producer independent of the export market. The fact that the export trade in dressed poultry has fallen off is more surprising. The educational work of the past few years in fattening and fitting poultry for the English market seems to have been ineffective in greatly increasing our exports of this commodity. It has, however, had the effect of educating the home consumer as to the value of well fattened birds and thus greatly enlarged the local demand and increased the price which the consumer is willing to pay. The trade in both eggs and poultry is, therefore, in a healthy condition, and farmers need have no hesitancy in greatly increasing their output of these two articles.

Do Not Wait for It

The farmers of Queen's County, Ireland, have entered a strong protest with

the British Government against allowing free entrance of Canadian store cattle into Great Britain. It is claimed that such a policy would be fatal to the interests of the calf-rearing industry of Ireland and would be the means of preventing those who have purchased under the Land Act from meeting their annuities.

Here we have two portions of the United Kingdom working at cross purposes as to the advisability of removing the embargo against Canadian cattle. The Scottish farmer is desirous of having it removed. The Irish farmer, on the other hand, is dead "sot agin" it. What the outcome will be it is hard to say. At this distance it looks as if the removal of the embargo were a long way off; so far, perhaps, that Canadians may get tired waiting for it.

Buy why should we wait? More money will come to the Canadian farmer by feeding and fitting his cattle for market at home. If, in addition to exporting live cattle, the dead meat trade were established, a surer and better market for the finished animal would be the result.

Produce Eggs in Winter

Of the total eggs produced in this country fully eighty per cent. are produced during the summer or early spring months. The result of this is that there is always a scarcity of new-laid eggs during the winter months and prices are at least double what they are during the warmer weather.

If say one-half of the eggs laid during the year could be produced during the winter, it would add very greatly to the value of the poultry industry of this country. Under the present system, the producer only gets summer values, or the lowest prices of the year for his eggs; the fellow who buys for packing getting the profit. If, instead of laying all the eggs in summer for the following winter's use the farmer could have his hens lay more eggs during the winter, he would be money in pocket, and the consumer would be better served.

And is there any good reason why more eggs should not be produced during the winter months? The replies of a number of poultry experts, given elsewhere in this issue, say no. The essentials in winter egg production, as supplied by them, are: dry, well-ventilated and clean poultry houses; keeping for layers pullets that come to maturity in October and November; and feeding a variety of grains, also roots and meats or ground bone. These experts state that where all the feed is bought the cost of producing winter eggs should be very little more than producing summer eggs. The great hin-

drances to winter egg production are keeping old hens as layers and improper care and feeding.

Farmers should read carefully what these experts have to say. The replies of a number of others, crowded out of this issue, will appear later.

Hon. Chas. Drury Dead

There died at Barrie, Ont., on January 12th last, the Hon. Chas. Drury, Ontario's first Minister of Agriculture. He belonged to the older generation of Ontario's public men. His term as Minister of Agriculture, after the creation of the portfolio in 1882, lasted until 1890, when he was succeeded by the Hon. John Drury.

The late Mr. Drury was born near Barrie 61 years ago, and was educated in the public and high schools of that town. He was formerly a director of the Agricultural and Arts Association, and also of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. He was a practical farmer, and owned a fine property at Crown Hill, near Barrie, which has been successfully managed in recent years by his son, Mr. E. C. Drury. In 1894 Mr. Drury became sheriff of Simcoe County, a post he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Drury possessed technical knowledge of the farm, and of farming of a high order, and was successful when Minister in introducing several movements that have been of service to his fellow farmers. He was a forcible speaker and made his influence felt both in the legislature and out of it.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A large fruit canning enterprise will probably be established in British Columbia in the near future. With the Pacific province's large output of fruit the canning industry ought to be made a success.

Owing to lack of space and extra advertising, a great deal of good matter is crowded out of this issue. But it will keep.

There has been some response to our offer in last issue to pay liberal prices for short, practical articles on farm topics. One or two appear in this issue. But there should be a larger response than we have yet had. Look up our offer and send in something without delay.

The Institute meetings begin this month and should be largely attended. In publishing the list of meetings last issue we gave the names of the speakers who would address those in each division. Some misapprehension has resulted as to whether the speakers named will address all the meetings in the division. No more than two speakers will be at any one meeting. Owing to lack of space we were not able to indicate the particular meetings which each speaker would address.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders

The 19th annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association was held in St. George's Hall, Toronto, Tuesday, Jan. 17th, and was attended by about three hundred officers and members, all parts of the Dominion being well represented. The meeting was opened by an address from the retiring president, Mr. W. Linton, of Aurora, who in suitable words referred to the different interests of the association, its past progress and future prospects, and the different questions to be dealt with at the present time.

The address was followed by the reading of the annual report by Secretary Henry Wade, which showed the registration of 4,873 bulls and 5,478 cows during the year, a total of 109,579 pedigrees being now in the herd books, with a balance of \$3,824.78 on hand, and a membership of 2,005, the past year.

In order to meet fairly the claims of some delegates that the funds of the association were not proportionately divided, the following arrangement for

Canadian breeders who are at the present time confined to the Canadian market, should have every opportunity to make the most of that market, and not be forced to share it with strangers, who are now peddling so-called pure-bred live stock through the country.

Sentiments of condolence were expressed regarding the death of the late John Miller, an engrossed memorial of which will be sent to the family.

The election of officers was next in order, and while the ballots for the new directors were being counted the time was pleasantly occupied by a speech from Senator W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, Ont. His open, generous sentiments regarding all phases of the Shorthorn industry, expressed in choice and eloquent language, won the approval of all. He had been a breeder of the Shorthorn since he was a boy, away back in 1861, he bred them because he loved them, and because he loved them he approved of the aims of the association. Blessed, as the country is, with a propitious climate for breeding good

cattle, a good climate and a good soil, Canada was better adapted for producing good cattle than the lands to the south of us, and would compete most favorably with the United States in the production of good breeding and market cattle. As a free trader he felt averse to the restrictions made by the government, and thought the restrictions made by the American government a very small piece of business. He expressed himself strongly in favor of the association retaining its independence in all respects, but thought that all other suggestions could be met by getting the endorsement of the government, which would ensure cheap freight rates, and retain their independence and power to conduct their own affairs. One of the institutions he would like to see established was a series of annual sales of pure-bred stock, conducted, not by the association or any other organization, but by the breeders themselves.

Mr. W. D. Flatt, of Hamilton, Ont., spoke of the past few years of Shorthorn history. It has been the past experience that cattle, like any other goods, were subject to rises and falls in current value.



Executive Committee Dominion Shorthorn Association for 1904. Reading from the right—Wm. Linton, Pres.; Henry Wade, Sec.-Treas.; W. G. Astle, 1st Vice-Pres.; Arthur Johnston, ex-Pres.; W. D. Flatt, Vice-Pres.; Ontario; John Miller, ex-Pres.; H. Gerald Wade, Asst. Sec.

the allotment of the prize money in the different provinces was arrived at in a meeting of the directors: British Columbia (Victoria) \$300; Alberta, (Calgary) \$300; Assiniboia, \$100; Manitoba (Winnipeg) \$500; Ontario (Toronto) \$1,500; Quebec (Sherbrooke or Quebec) \$100; New Brunswick (Fredericton or St. John) \$50; Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown) \$50; Maritime Provinces (Amherst) \$100; Northwest Territories \$150; total \$3,400. A question that met with some discussion was that of joining the Cattle Breeders' Association, which was brought forward by A. W. Smith, of Maple Lodge, and warmly seconded by A. Johnson, of Greenwood, Ont. The addition of the 2,000 names on the membership list to that of the cattle breeders, it was argued, would, by uniting forces on questions of moment, call for more consideration, than if either association alone were considered. Some spirited opposition was offered to this motion, and the sentiment of maintaining the autonomy of the association proved a strong factor in the discussion. The motion was lost.

Canadian breeders who are at the present time confined to the Canadian market, should have every opportunity to make the most of that market, and not be forced to share it with strangers, who are now peddling so-called pure-bred live stock through the country.

Sentiments of condolence were expressed regarding the death of the late John Miller, an engrossed memorial of which will be sent to the family.

The election of officers was next in order, and while the ballots for the new directors were being counted the time was pleasantly occupied by a speech from Senator W. C. Edwards, of Rockland, Ont. His open, generous sentiments regarding all phases of the Shorthorn industry, expressed in choice and eloquent language, won the approval of all. He had been a breeder of the Shorthorn since he was a boy, away back in 1861, he bred them because he loved them, and because he loved them he approved of the aims of the association. Blessed, as the country is, with a propitious climate for breeding good

During the years 1899 and 1900 cattle had been a good price. In the two years that followed the price had been too high for the country's best interests. Now that it was lower, the time was opportune for those desirous of starting in the business to purchase good stock and be ready for the time, sure to come, when they would again appreciate in value. The world wide popularity of the Shorthorn and long experience had demonstrated that the Shorthorn bull was the only one to use in "grading up" herds of grade or scrub cattle, and that the popularity of the Shorthorn throughout the world was never more clearly demonstrated than this present year, when the Marr and Duthie sales went to such a high average.

Among the prominent breeders present were: F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie; J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; George Kinnon, Cottonwood, Assa.; C. C. Gardiner, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg.

For list of officers for 1905 see page 116.



Buff Orpington Coop, owned by J. W. Clark,
Caledonia, Ont.

There can be no doubt that the present plan of producing the bulk of the eggs in this country in summer is all wrong. If, say one-half, of our egg products were produced in winter it would add very much to the returns from the poultry yard.

Desiring to obtain information that would be helpful in enabling farmers to produce more winter eggs, we submitted the following questions to a number of prominent poultrymen:

- (1) Is a modern, up-to-date poultry house necessary for the successful production of winter eggs?
- (2) At what age do hens give the best return in winter eggs?
- (3) What ration have you found to be most profitable for winter egg production?
- (4) What have you found to be the greatest hindrance to successful winter egg production?
- (5) What is the difference in cost between producing eggs in winter and in summer?

(6) Provided he has the proper equipment, is there anything to prevent a farmer producing winter eggs?

Several replies follow:
A large number of replies were received, too many in fact to publish in one issue. Several follow in the order in which they were received. The remainder will appear in later issues.

Percy C. Gosnell, Ridgeway, Ont.

(1) A modern, up-to-date poultry house is not necessary for the winter production of eggs. One ply of inch boards well battened and a good dry ground floor is all that is necessary. Drafts and dampness must be avoided.

(2) Pullets hatched between 1st of January and last of April lay better the following winter than at any age and to get them this early an incubator and brooder is quite necessary.

(3) Three times a day is often enough to feed for winter eggs. The following ration has proved satisfactory: Oats, wheat or buckwheat scattered in a straw litter four or five inches deep in the morning, just what they will eat with a relish. Mash, composed of wheat, bran and oatmeal in equal parts at noon, warm mash preferable. At night give them all the corn they will eat, never let them go to roost without a full crop.

(4) Lack of exercise and too many fowls in a small place are the common causes for hens not laying in winter.

(5) The difference in cost of producing eggs in winter is about 5 cents. Winter eggs should be produced for 9½ cents per doz., and summer eggs at 4½.

(6) Provided he has the proper equipment there is nothing to prevent the ordinary farmer producing winter eggs.

I give a few pointers as follows:

How to Produce Eggs in Winter

Clean the pens regularly. Supply the birds with fresh water every day. Feed regularly and do not overfeed.

Supply green food and animal food in winter if at all possible. Supply grit to fowls in confinement, if you expect good results.

Keep a good litter on the floors all the time, and make the hens scratch for every grain if you want lots of eggs.

A. W. Foley, Government Fattening Station, Bowmanville, Ont.:

(1) While a modern, up-to-date poultry house is not essential to the production of winter eggs, it is certainly a means to that end. Poultry should be housed with due consideration, the same as live stock, to become productive. A house entirely free from frost will not, as a rule, give better results than one more or less cold; so long as the combs of the laying stock are not frozen, and other conditions are favorable, winter eggs can be readily produced. Remember, however, that it is not the house that makes the hens lay. Profitable winter egg production can be had only from fully developed pullets, and the result of consistent care.

(2) Hens do not give good returns as winter layers, and as a result of practical experiment we find the most profitable period to be during the first twelve or fourteen months of the chick's life. Up to this time the chick, or rather pullet, will give more profitable returns than at any other time, from the fact that at this time the pullet is in her best condi-



Buff Orpington Hen, owned by J. W. Clark.

tion to produce eggs from the rations fed. The hen lacks the thrift and industry characteristic of the pullet, and will produce fat, rather than eggs.

(3) As to rations, oats, barley, corn, buckwheat and wheat are all good, with wheat as the standard food. It is well not to keep feeding any one kind of grain too long. A change is enjoyed by the hen as is the case with ourselves. The great secret of winter production is to make winter conditions conform as nearly as possible with summer conditions, and if such is done, the question of winter eggs becomes as easy to produce with the practical poultryman as summer eggs. These conditions may be summed up as follows:

Good clean grain, considerably fed; fresh drinking water daily; a constant supply of grit and oyster shell; plenty of green feed, such as roots, cabbage or clover hay; and a very important ration is animal meat.

(4) The greatest hindrance to successful winter egg production is the fact that farmers keep hens, instead of pullets, and the general lack of interest taken in poultry. Apparently the average farmer keeps hens as a necessary expense and for the sake of appearance. Because he has neglected to interest himself in the advanced methods advocated by those who are, in a practical way, making a special study of poultry culture. To him there is no money in poultry, when, as a matter of fact, a chick, by the time it is twelve or fourteen months old, will, under favorable



A familiar summer scene on a Canadian farm. Sometimes the boy gets the eggs, sometimes he doesn't; then the housewife wonders why the hens don't lay.—Photo by Ballows, Godrich.

treatment, yield a net profit of from \$2.50 to \$3.00.

(5) As to the question of cost between eggs produced in winter and summer, we do not propose to answer, speaking from the advanced methods of poultry culture of to-day, it is not a matter of consideration. Successful poultry farming to-day is usually divided into two distinct seasons. The winter for the production of eggs, and the summer for the production of meat. In the first place, you have to feed the poultry during the winter whether they lay or not. If they do not lay, then the whole of the winter feed and labor becomes a total loss, and it will take a large percentage of the summer eggs to counter-balance the loss sustained during the winter months. On the other hand, if the right class of fowl is kept, under satisfactory treatment, the grain that is now fed at a loss would produce eggs worth from 60c. to 70c. per dozen, as compared with feeding the winter receipts, and selling the summer eggs at 15c. per dozen.

The pullets should commence to lay early in October, and their eggs marketed until March, then the incubators should be set in operation, and by the end of June, at the latest, the pullets will have given you their greatest earning power, and should now be marketed, as at this season there is no poultry on the market, and they will then command prices equal to the chicken in the fall. Attention can now be given to the rearing of the chicks, and the summer months will become as profitable as the winter months.

(6) There is nothing whatever to prevent a farmer from securing plenty of eggs in winter if pullets are used. Hens should never be kept on the farm, with the exception of a few especially intended for breeding purposes. This is the great cause of the failure to get winter eggs.

Mrs. Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont.

(1) Is a modern, up-to-date poultry house necessary for the successful production of winter eggs? No. My best results this winter were from thirty-five hens in a little house 6 feet by 8 feet, and 6 feet high, with a nice bright scratching pen, 8 feet by 12 feet, with boxes nailed to the walls for nests.

(2) At what age do hens give the best return in winter eggs? From six months to one year old.

(3) What ration have you found to be most profitable for winter egg production? A medium quantity of vegetables, grain and clover chaff, with an occasional feed of meat scraps.

(4) What have you found to be the greatest hindrance to successful winter egg production? Poor feeding in the fall. Aged hens and vermin.

(5) What is the difference in cost between producing eggs in winter and in summer? In summer all that is necessary to provide for the hens is a little grain and plenty of fresh water, in winter she must be provided with vegetables, meat, water, grain, clover, grit and a scratching pen; all this, of course, causes more labor.

(6) Provided he has the proper equipment, is there anything to prevent a farmer producing winter eggs? Nothing but lack of experience. In answer to question 1, should have stated that from these thirty-five hens in their little house, I have sold on an average of twenty eggs per day since December 4th.

S. H. Baldwin, Deer Park, Ont.

(1) The henhouse must be modern

in the sense that it must be planned to meet the comfort of the fowl by having the north wall, ends, and roof so made as to exclude draughts; it should be well lighted with large windows to the south, and these windows made to be readily opened every day, if possible; and planned also to provide that the droppings may readily be removed daily just as one would clean out their cow and horse stable.

(2) I have White Wyandottes exclusively, and find that pullets hatched in April will commence laying about November following, and will make the best egg record their first winter.

(3) Wheat and oats with some corn or buckwheat for grain to be scattered in the litter to make the fowl exercise by scratching; a light feeding of mash made of bran, shorts, crushed oats, with some meat, cut bone, or meat scraps, or meat meal moistened with hot water or hot soup from the farm candlor. Only feed of the mash what they will eat up readily, and then give some oats in the litter to make them scratch. Supply lots of vegetables; mangles, sugar beets, cabbage and some clover.

(4) The lack of well developed pullets in good vigorous condition in the fall.

(5) Cannot give definite figures.

(6) With reasonable care and with proper stock, I cannot see why a farmer should not do well with his poultry on the farm, and receive as good, if not better, return for his capital and time required for his poultry as from his cattle.

J. D. Walker, Stratford, Ont.

(1) Yes, just as necessary as modern, up-to-date stabling for horses, cattle, swine or sheep, in order to better enable the poultryman to produce at the lowest cost what he has to sell.

(2) April hatched pullets, if properly cared for, are the best layers, and will begin to lay in October, and continue throughout the winter. Yearling hens also lay well.

(3) A warm mash in the morning, composed of the leaves and seed which fall off clover hay, when it is thrown down to feed stock, where from day to day the leaves and seed collect, we take the finest of this and to every two gallons we add one gallon of finely ground barley and oats, giving the birds all they will eat up clean, after first having poured boiling water over it and mixing thoroughly. As soon as scattered wheat, barley and oats in cut straw on the floor, and just before dark give all they will eat of these named grains. For green feed we give apples and mangolds, we also feed green cut bone when we can get fresh bones to grind, feeding at the rate of 7 lbs. to 100 birds three times a week.

(4) Late moulting, insufficient exercise, an improper ration, crowding, overfeeding and too many old hens in the flock.

(5) We find the average cost to be about 50 per cent. greater in winter than summer, while eggs average nearly 100 per cent. more in winter.

W. A. Jack, St. John, N.B.

(1) No, not by any means.

(2) Pullets hatched in April or early May, or hens in second winter, if of "bred-to-lay" strains.

(3) Wheat, oats, corn, buckwheat, clover, and animal food in some form.

(4) Lack of sunshine, keeping males with layers, and lazy hens.

(5) As far as I am personally concerned, I don't think there is any material difference. I calculate that it

costs me 90 cents per hen, or about 1/4 cent a day per annum.

(6) Not if he is interested in his work, profits by experience, and is not afraid of small losses of food.

This winter I am doing a little experimenting in the way of substituting clover hay (which is cut into two inch lengths, several handfuls being scattered each day in the litter of cut straw), in the place of turnips, mangles or other raw vegetables. It seems to me that the clover fed in this way approaches nearer the way in which the hens naturally feed, besides, inciting them to exercise.

J. W. CLARK, CAINSVILLE, ONT.

(1) Yes, to get the best results.

(2) Yearling hens or early pullets; pullets preferred.

(3) Grain in the morning composed of the following mixture: Oats (plump grain), barley and buckwheat, one-third each; grain should be fed in chaff or straw. Noon feed: Ground or finely cut, cold scalded turnips, two hours, shorts and ground green bones, all mixed together with skim-milk. If you have not a bone grinder, use livers chopped fine, or the prepared foods, such as beef scrap, or blood meal. At night feed, in cold weather, corn or wheat, corn preferred if very cold.

(4) Unsuitable buildings, cold and damp, over-feeding, insufficient exercise, improper feeding and too old hens.

(5) About one-third more in winter than in summer where birds are confined to limited runs.

(6) No, not if hens are properly fed and watered.

W. D. MONKMAN, BONDHEAD, ONT.

(1) To secure eggs in winter, one needs a house that is dry and light, also free of draughts or severe frost. It need not necessarily be expensive, and the fewer alleyways and stationary furniture the better usually.

(2) If pullets are early enough hatched to start laying in the fall and keep right on, they are the most profitable, otherwise yearling hens are best.

(3) One meal of soft feed a day with grain of different kinds thrown in litter at other times to induce scratching. Meat or green bone as often as possible, with grit and fresh water or milk before them always.

(4) Lack of green food in winter and late moulting.

(5) If hens are well cared for in the fall when moulting, the cost is not nearly so great as one would think. It is hard to tell the difference there, but it can be.

(6) Beside the proper equipment, he should have some experience, more intelligence and a liking for the business.

W. A. GREENFIELD, PLATTSVILLE, ONT.

(1) I think that a modern up-to-date poultry house is not necessary for the successful production of winter eggs.

(2) Hens one year old, I believe, will give the best returns, and pullets hatched in March and April will also give good returns.

(3) I believe in feeding a variety of grain, also mash in the morning with roots and cabbage.

(4) I believe the greatest hindrance to successful winter egg production is late hatched pullets and insufficient exercise, with plenty of food.

(5) I cannot very well answer.

(6) If the farmer has the proper place he should produce more winter eggs than the citizen who has to house his fowls the year around.

(Continued next issue.)



Pair of Buff Orpington Cockerels, second prize at the Dairy Show, London, Eng., Dec, 1904.

Canadian Poultry in England

Fewer Canadian Turkeys—Chickens in Demand—Picking and Grading

London, Jan. 5, 1925.

A damp and mild Christmastide had a depressing effect upon the poultry market, while the terribly thick fogs which delayed steamers and trains had a disturbing influence upon business. Immense quantities of poultry did not reach London until too late for Christmas day and consequently although before that time there was a good clearance at satisfactory figures, at the end of the week there was a glut. Poultry reaches London from all parts and some idea of how the reputation of the now celebrated Norfolk turkey has grown in recent years for our Christmas fare can be gathered from the fact that one of the principle buyers purchased from different parts of Norfolk and Suffolk upwards of 4,000 birds. I am afraid, however, that there were a great many other birds, however, sold as "Norfolk" which had never been within miles of that county.

My intention, however, is to tell readers of *THE FARMING WORLD* how Canadian produce fared in the London markets, and for this purpose I approached a number of firms of high repute in the markets for their opinion upon the subject. The proprietor of a well known establishment in the Central Market said: "Turkeys from Canada this season have not been plentiful, owing to (I think) a better price being obtained in New York and the carriage would be less to deliver there than to London. However, there has been a fair supply at Liverpool, which has been sold there and at other north county towns. All these birds were shipped in the feathers and they would not have sold so well in London, as the market here this year was anything but good for the sale of turkeys. It is above three years since we had a big shipment of Canadian turkeys in London and then they met a bad market, which, I think, disheartened the people. There is a large business, however, to be done in them here, and I trust we shall see large consignments in the future."

Bearing upon the same point another salesman remarks: "A number of turkeys in feather were, I believe, sent to Liverpool and gave satisfaction. The consignments I have received from Canada for years past have been conspicuous by their absence, and considering the excess of numbers of turkeys from France, Austria and Italy, which arrived during the week preceding Christ-

mas, I am glad my Canadian friends did not send any as they would have undoubtedly lost money."

Now, as regards the trade in chickens, which is carried out on a much larger scale, the same authority says: "The chickens that have arrived up to the present have been sent in the feathers, and are not so saleable as those sent properly picked and graded, but it is early yet for chickens as they sell best in the spring, when our own stuff is short."

Another firm of salesmen whom I approached take a more sanguine view of the outlook, which they consider very satisfactory. They say: "Canadian chickens are well suited to the London market, providing they arrive during a scarcity of English, i.e., from the beginning of April to the end of July. They should be put up in boxes of dozens and graded according to weight from 24 lbs. per package, 30 lbs., 33 lbs., 36 lbs., 42 lbs., 48 lbs. and so on. The chickens must be clean, dry picked, i.e., not scalded, legs doubled up and frozen as soon as possible in the box and kept at a freezing temperature until delivered here. Care should be taken to well fatten the chickens before killing."

Another large salesman in the Central Poultry Market takes a similarly hopeful view to the above. He remarks: "Very large shipments of this class of poultry are made every spring, and of late years have met with general acceptance by the largest buyers, because the chickens are so graded as to weigh an average weight. Moreover, the chickens are packed by the most experienced hands, and last but not least, they are of choice quality. The trade for Canadian poultry is growing annually and prospects are most favorable for the coming spring."

The above criticisms upon the Canadian poultry which reaches the London market will, I trust, be of assistance to those readers of *THE FARMING WORLD* who go in for this profitable side line and enable them to compete still more keenly in our markets for their proper share of British trade.

A. W. S.

Fowls for Egg Production

I propose in this article to deal with the above, and, no doubt, with the majority of poultry keepers plenty of eggs are desired rather than good table birds. I am sorry to say that as yet we have not a breed that will combine the two qualifications, though

we can get very near it, and it is not always the bird that lays the largest number of eggs in the year that brings in the most profit; when these eggs are laid must be taken into consideration, and in some markets the color of them. Of course, more depends on the strain of birds as to whether they will be good layers, but I will give a list of the best breeds for this purpose, for those who are thinking of purchasing a pen to breed from or eggs to hatch in the spring.

PURE BREDS

The Leghorn, Minorca, Houdan, Hamburg, and Andalusian, will, I think lay more eggs in the year than any other breed; the eggs are white, but they are large, with the exception of the Hamburg and perhaps in some cases the Leghorn, the Minorca and Houdan laying the largest eggs of any breed of fowls and this point should be taken into consideration by all those who are going to invest in pure cock birds to improve the laying qualities of the birds they have. The Houdan is, perhaps, the best where a few nice table birds are wanted as well, as although in their pure state they are too small for this, yet crossed with some of the larger breeds they make nice, plump, early maturing birds. All the above are considered more of summer layers than winter, but if they are kept warm and comfortable in the winter they will render a good account of themselves at that season.

Of layers of brown eggs, I think we need only take into consideration the Orpington, Wyandotte, Langshan and Plymouth Rock. These are all good winter layers, but as a rule the eggs are not very large and they will not lay so many as the breeds first mentioned, as they will often want to set while the birds given in the first list are non-setters.

CROSS-BREDS

Taking into consideration the above facts, what occurs to us as being the best thing to do is to take a cock bird from the first list. This will give us quantity and size of eggs and non-setting habits, cross him with hens mentioned in the second list, who will give us color of egg and winter laying. By doing this we shall get grand winter layers of good sized brown or tinted eggs, who will not want to sit too often.

In my opinion the Houdan-Buff Orpington cross is the best, not better for eggs alone than the Minorca-Black Orpington, but the cockerels of the former will fetch very good prices killed for table at an early age, and they have white flesh and legs. I believe the Buff Orpington is the only bird with white legs that



A First Prize English Turkey Hen.

lays a brown egg. Don't believe it if you are told the Houdan is only a fancy fowl. I have never yet seen a flock of birds with red blood in them that were not good layers; they may not be quite so hardy as Plymouth Rocks, for instance, but when crossed with others the chicks are as hardy as any others.

GRAIDING UP THE STRAIN

Those who do not care to go to the expense of a pen of pure birds, may yet breed some good laying pullets by picking out the best of the hens they have and purchasing a pure cock bird. I have often seen it stated that if good layers and table birds are wanted you must go in for a pure breed and that from a cross scrubs are the only result, but this is not so. First or second crosses are not mongrels, and one of the results attained is hardy, vigorous birds that will stand any amount of knocking about as you can be sure you are not inbreeding. The late Mr. Cook, the originator of the Orpington, used always to advise Leghorn-Minorca and Houdan-Leghorn as the best layers and as these breeds are very much alike in both their good and bad points, viz., being good summer layers of white eggs, but as a rule not good winter layers, it could have only been the vigor and hardness obtained from their being in no way related, however distant, that made him like them. So many pure breeds have to be so in-bred anyway at first to establish their points, that they have to receive special care to make them grow into the fine big birds we see, and a good many of the breeds and a good number that are taken up as wonderful utility birds at first, gradually die away and are heard of no more. They will not stand the necessary amount of in-breeding, so have to go.

UTILITY FOWL

I am a great believer in pure breeds and I do not forget that we must have them before we can get a cross, but I do not see that this is any reason why I should not advise those who want fowls just for utility purposes to try crossing, as I know for a fact, having tried it for a good many years, that a flock of first or second crossed pullets will give far more eggs than the average pure-bred birds. I say average, as I know there are a few exceptions and we are very lucky if a few of these exceptions come our way. I used to breed a lot of Black Orpingtons and think they are a grand breed, in fact if it were not for the black plumage birds not dressing so nicely for table, I should prefer them to the Buff, but I very often had to give the young cockerels cod liver oil, they grew so fast and had to support such big frames that they would have outgrown their strength. Where this is all right, and perhaps we can give the time to a few we want for breeding from, but I could not go over perhaps 1,000 cockerels I was rearing for the table, and dose them with cod liver oil.

What is more, the result of a cross need not be a lot of nondescript looking birds, all colors. I can show a flock now of 100 pullets reared from a first cross last spring, that are all the same color and size and as fine a looking lot as one would wish to see. We have had it 50 degrees below out here and yet I have the doors of the houses open for some hours most days. We have to have some thing hardy out here if they are going to keep up to the mark during the winter.

HOUSING

As regards housing the birds for laying, they have got to be kept dry,

British General Saved by "Safe" Cure

General William Frost Nutall Survived
Manly a Bloody Field, but Falls an
Easy Victim to Kidney Disease.



C. P. Armstrong, of New York, says:

Kidney Disease is the real curse of India, and every year its victims number thousands. The more responsibility is forced upon one, the more strenuous life he must lead, the more certain are his kidneys to be affected.

Many years ago when I met my old friend Gen. Nutall, in India, he was a broken-down wreck from kidney trouble. I brought him to try Warner's Safe Cure, and he took my advice. He was quickly and completely cured, and was a hale and hearty man when I saw him last, and must have been nearly eighty years of age. He has assured me again and again that his recovery is due to Warner's Safe Cure saved his life, and he was always recommending it to new friends.

I myself have used your Safe Cure with the greatest benefit. I was refused by the Equitable Insurance Co. some years since for indications of Bright's Disease, but after taking Warner's Cure for some time I was able to obtain insurance. This speaks for itself. In my roving career I have been greatly benefited by using Warner's Safe Cure, not only in the torrid climates of Egypt and India, but also in the Arctic regions of Alaska. Your cure has saved me well.

Half the Deaths in Canada Result from Kidney Trouble

Any well posted doctor will tell you so. The kidneys are the great regulators of health.

Their work is to remove the poisonous waste from the body. Backache, Headache, Dull Complexion, Rheumatism, Swellings, Skin Eruptions, etc., all come from affected kidneys.

The greatest doctors and scientists of England and the United States, for nearly forty years have recommended the most Warner's Safe Cure as the only safe and certain cure for Kidney, Bladder and Liver diseases.

When there is anything wrong with the kidneys it will show in the urine.

TEST YOUR URINE. Let it stand undisturbed in a glass or bottle 24 hours. If a reddish brown sediment forms, if it is cloudy, or partitions float about in it, your kidneys have been affected for months, and it is dangerous to neglect them for even a single day. Warner's Safe Cure, sold at all druggists; price \$1.00 a large bottle. You will feel better after the first dose. Kidney disease never gets well without medicine. Everyone ought to make this simple private test once a month.

A TRIAL BOTTLE FREE

to every reader of FARMING WORLD who suspects Kidney, Bladder or Liver trouble. Just send your address to the Canadian office, Warner's Safe Cure Co., Lombard St., Toronto, and the trial bottle with valuable medical booklet, and letters from those who have been cured by it, is placed in the mail, will be sent you by mail, free and postpaid.

Remember we are anxious to send you this trial bottle free, and that accepting it does not bind you to pay for anything—it is positively no emergency. Do not be misled by cheap cures. Don't be discouraged; no matter how bad you are, Warner's Safe Cure has cured thousands in the last stage, after doctors and other so-called "cures" had failed. Write today while you have this generous free offer before you.

Warner's Safe Pills move the bowels gently and aid a speedy cure.

free from draught, and as warm as you can with good ventilation (rather a hard combination to arrive at), so that it will be seen a good lot depends on climate and what kind of houses are used. I don't think I should care to try canvas-fronted houses here with 50 or 60 below, but one never knows till they try, and I believe the birds could be bred up to it. A manure board below the perch and the perches all around the sides of the houses is a great help for keeping off draught, especially if the birds are made to roost with their backs to the sides of the houses so that no draught will blow up under their feathers. I do not find it necessary to provide a covered shed, besides the roosting house, as all my houses are placed in a sheltered position and I always haul out plenty of manure from the horse stables and place near the houses in the winter for the birds to scratch about and keep them out of the snow, but of course I would not object to have all the covered runs I could get.

One thing to remember is, don't keep more than say, 50 in the winter, in one house. You will get as many eggs from them as 60 if in the same house.

PHILIP SULLIVAN,
MIDDLETOWN, MD.

An Egg Laying Record

In your issue of November 1st last I noticed a good egg record. Encouraged by that record I have been induced to send mine for the past three years.

In 1902 I had only 50 laying hens as an average during the year, and they laid 7,500 eggs. The first six months they laid 3,500 eggs, or an average of 110 eggs per hen. The following six months they laid 2,000 eggs, or an average of 40 eggs per hen. The following year I kept 70 hens. They laid 11,500 eggs during the year, or an average of 166 eggs per hen. They averaged 112 eggs each and the second half year a little over 52 eggs per hen.

This year (1904) I kept 90 hens and I received from them 14,850 up to the present day (Dec. 11th), and the average will be 166 eggs per hen. Many people interested in poultry will no doubt look at these figures in a rather sceptical way, but I am giving figures and facts, for I am keeping an exact record of the eggs gathered every evening, having a book for every yard, and I know perfectly well what I am doing. My hens certainly do well, but I have thorough knowledge of the business. And success only comes to those who work hard and always try to do their best.

I am keeping only pure-bred chickens now and I am glad to say that among the best layers are the finest birds. The Brown Leghorn is the queen of all the layers. Next comes the White Leghorn, and then the Black Minorca. I also have some very good layers and they are the Red Rocks, but in proportion to the feed they consume, they do not lay enough eggs, neither do they lay as large an egg as the White Leghorn, as least many do not. The Minorca lays a larger egg every time. Still, the Rocks are the best hens for the farmer, as they make good setters and good mothers, and the chicks are hardy and mature quickly, and when well cared for will lay at the age of 10 months. I had some laying very little over four months old. When hens have to be sold, the Rocks nearly always bring a good price.

HANS VOLGANG,
Clayton, B.C.

Management of Incubators

By W. R. Graham, Manager Poultry Dept., O.A.C., Guelph

One of the most difficult problems to solve in connection with any branch of poultry keeping is the reason why chicks die in the shell when hatched in incubators. In most instances a much larger percentage die in the shell in the incubator than when the eggs are hatched under hens although this statement will not hold true in every instance. Much has been written why these chicks should die at about the 18th day, and I am not sure that any satisfactory answer has yet been given. Machines run exactly the same frequently give entirely different results, although where one keeps an exact record of the temperature of the incubator from day to day, also the account of ventilation given, you have a better opportunity of knowing why you got a good hatch or a poor one.

TEMPERATURE

In the card that is given you have the temperature of the room in which you run the incubator daily, also the temperature of the incubator and the amount of ventilation. We consider the keeping of the temperature of the room necessary, especially where hot air incubators are used, for the reason that an inch of ventilation with a room temperature of 40 degrees will give a much greater circulation of fresh air in the incubator than will an inch of ventilation with a room temperature of 60 degrees, or in other words, the greater variation between the incubator temperature and the room temperature, the greater will be the amount of ventilation through a given space. Hence, if you give an inch of ventilation in the winter, you would not be far wrong in giving perhaps 2½ inches or even 7 inches of ventilation in the spring and even more in the summer. The point is this that summer eggs are likely to require much more ventilation than winter eggs, that is so far as the management of the incubator is concerned. Strictly speaking, the eggs will not require much more if any, but you will have to open your ventilators more in order to get the same amount of air circulated.

Speaking in general terms we have succeeded best in running incubators at a low temperature during the first week of incubation, or in other words, with a temperature on the eggs of not more than 101 degrees, which, if there is a hanging thermometer in the incubator, this thermometer will register about 102½ degrees. During the last week of incubation we try to have the machine register about 103 degrees on the eggs, or practically the same temperature with the thermometer that is hanging. This extra increase in temperature between the thermometer hanging and the one on the eggs is due to the animal life in the eggs.

AIRING THE EGGS

We have found that it seldom is wise for us to air the eggs or cool them very much during the first ten days of incubation, and that it is extremely wise to air the eggs considerably during the last week of incubation. If the room temperature was at 60 degrees, I would have no hesitation whatever in airing the eggs once a day for ten minutes, or in other words, in taking the eggs out of the machine and leave them sitting in the room for ten minutes. The airing during the last week of incubation appears to improve the vitality of the germ. There are, of course, directions sent out with each incubator which usually should be followed fairly closely. In many in-

stances the incubator manufacturer makes the directions to suit his own particular machine, and are better than you can make yourself. But this is not always the rule. Some manufacturers send out rules which are extremely poor.

The eggs in the machine should be turned regularly twice a day from the second until the nineteenth day. The infertile eggs should be tested out on the 9th day so as to keep the living germs together. Infertile eggs act as conductors of heat, while the living germs radiate heat. Where the infertile eggs are left in the machine there is a variation in the temperature of the

eggs in different parts of the incubator, due to the absorption of heat radiated by other fertile eggs. I think it is wise to make the second test of the eggs about the 14th or 15th day, so as to practically keep the machine free of eggs that have no living germs in them.

A great many operators spoil the hatch by trimming the wick and filling the lamp with kerosene and then turning the eggs while their hands are still besmeared with coal oil and soot. Carelessness or rough handling is almost sure to lower the hatch if not entirely destroy it. One wants to be careful to keep the air in the incubator cellar entirely free from the smell of kerosene or other foul odors, and be as careful as possible to have the incubator tray, eggs and everything else about the interior of the machine, clean, so that the chicks inside the shell will have every opportunity to breathe air that is pure and

INCUBATOR RECORD CARD.

DESIGNED BY L. H. BALDWIN, DEER PARK, ONT. REVISED BY W. R. GRAHAM, O.A.C.

No. Incubator		No. Set	No. Fertile, Ist Test	No. Fertile, 2nd Test	No. Fertile, 3rd Test	No. Living Germs, Percentage of	No. of Chicks	Percentage of Percentage of	No. of Weeks of Age	Date Set
Hatch No. 100										Date Out
Eggs from Pen										
TOTALS										
Day	Temperature of Room	Ventilation	Temperature of Incubator, A.M. to P.M.		Remarks					
1	A.M. P.M.	○								
2		○								
3		○								
First Cooling										
5		○								
6		○								
7		○								
8		○								
9	Test	○								
10		○			Average Temperature of Incubator to date					
11		○								
12		○								
13		○								
14	Test	○								
15		○								
16		○								
Last Cooling										
18	Close	○			Average Temperature of Incubator 11th day to date					
19		○								
20		○								
21		○								
Averages			Total Average Temperature of Room		Total Average Temperature of Incubator		Total Average Relative Humidity			
Name of Incubator										
Capacity										
Has any moisture been used										
When and How										
Describe Incubator Room										
Name of Breed										



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White Wyandottes

I have what you want

BEAUTY—Dutton and Hawkins Strains.
UTILITY—Bred to lay. Great Egg Records.
 150-210 eggs per year. A limited number of eggs at only \$1.50 per setting to those mentioning this paper.

J. WESLEY BEAN

WETASKIWIN ALBERTA

BOOK FREE, entitled "How to Make Hens Lay". A good card to the Thompsons Egg Co., Ltd., Grand Bay, N. B., brings it.

\$5,000 Poultry Catalog
 40 Birds Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, fowls and eggs cheap. 100 colored pictures. 20 lines of text. We make hens lay, more disease, one feed to use for the feeding seasons. Incubators 20 days free trial. J. B. BRADSHAW, Jr. & Co., Box 113, Ottawa, Ont.

\$12.80 For 200 Egg INCUBATOR
 Perfect in construction and action. Hatches every fertile egg. Write for catalog today. GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.

not contaminated with other decaying matter.

After the hatch is over, every operator should thoroughly clean the bottom of the incubator, clean out the shells and dust the machine thoroughly.

HANDLING THE LAMPS

A great many are careless about the lamps of the machine. We have found one of the most satisfactory ways of trimming an incubator lamp is to use an old file; this will remove the charred portion of the wick each time the lamp is filled and at the same time keeps the wick straight across. The fine wire gauze at the bottom of the burner should be kept absolutely clean. I am inclined to believe that most of the trouble with lamps smoking and exploding is due to the neglect of the operator in keeping the burners clean and the wick properly trimmed. Every incubator should be set as level as possible and run in a room where the temperature varies only slightly in 24 hours. The air in the room should be kept as pure as it is possible to have it. Most incubators will give satisfactory results if they are run according to directions, especially when they are filled with good hatchable eggs. These are easily got on nearly all farms and in many instances incubators give more satisfactory results on farms than they will do anywhere else. They are not manufactured to be run in the kitchen along side of a kitchen stove, nor yet in the cellar along side of decaying vegetables, nor in a barn where there is a constant jarring. Perhaps there is no better place to run an incubator than in a cellar provided it is well ventilated. They will run satisfactorily in almost any room in a house where the ventilation is fair and where the machine is not in a direct draught. I would not advise the running of incubators in a barn.

The card as given here practically explains itself, with the exception of the round marks for ventilation. These round marks are filled in in proportion to the amount of ventilation given, or in other words, if the ventilators are half open the round mark is half covered or darkened.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS for sale. Quality and color both good. Bred for eggs as well as quality. Price from one to three dollars. C. H. SHAWER, Little Britain, Ont.

BUFF AND GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Bounties, bred from prize winners. Males \$1.50, females \$1 each. Spent quick. A. W. GRAHAM, St. Thomas, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Highest class. Dutton and Hawkins strains. Beauty and utility combined. See large adv. for egg record. Eggs only \$1.50 per setting. First come first served. J. WESLEY BEAN, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn Males, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00, up. Bred from Toronto winners. Mate one with your flock and increase their egg production. W. J. PLAYER, Ont.

BUFF AND BLACK ORPINGTONS and Rhode Island Reds, stock for sale. Eggs \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 for 30, \$10.00 per 100. CEDARDALE POULTRY FARM, Winchester, Ont.

TWELVE choice rose comb White Leghorn Cockerels, good laying strain, for sale at One Dollar apiece. Address—MRS. C. HUBEL, Damascus, P. O., Ont.

BARRED ROCKS, Three good imported, and a few home-bred Cockerels from imported stock, for sale. Prices \$1.50 to \$6.00 each. A. E. SHEPHERDING, Walkerton, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Buff Orpingtons. Highest quality, great layers. Stock and eggs for sale in any quantity. Also Collie Pups, best possible breeding. E. C. PARKER, Compton, Que.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS exclusively. Some good cockerels, pullets and breeding hens left. My first pen is headed by a cock (First Boston Cockerel, 1902). Eggs \$2.00 and \$1.50 setting. E. R. PHITT, Maxwell, Ont.

If you intend buying eggs this spring send for my Buff Leghorn catalogue. Champions of Eastern Ontario. Bred to lay as well as to win. JOHN O. ALLAN, Scotch Line, Ont.

GOOD, vigorous White Wyandotte Cockerels cheap, to make room. W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE—Pen No. 1 consists of 7 imported hens, 1st Chicago Pullet, 1903, 1st Industrial pullet, also 2nd, 4th, 5th hens, 1903; headed by 2nd Ontario cock; eggs \$2.00 per 15. Pen No. 2—Utility even colored lot of females, headed by 2nd Ontario Utility cock, solid buff, grand shape; eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. J. W. CLARK, Importer and reader, Gainsville, Ont.

To Make Money With Poultry You Need a

GOOD INCUBATOR

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Because it gives larger average hatches than other machines, and that with less care and worry.

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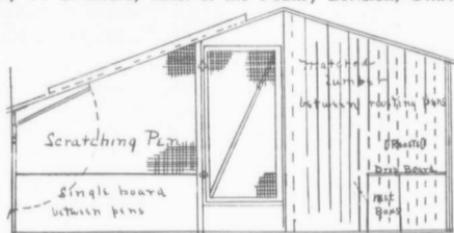
BUFFALO, N.Y. TORONTO, CANADA

C. J. DANIELS, Canadian Representative.



The Farmers' Poultry House

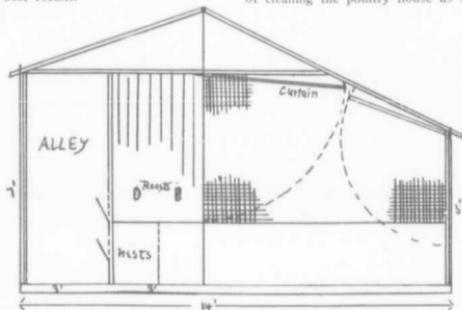
By F. C. Elford, Chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa



Plan No. 1 - Double Poultry House

In building a poultry house a number of things should be taken into consideration. First, we must allow for growth. It is not well to build where, owing to the cramped condition, we can not extend as the work demands. In keeping breeding stock we must give them plenty of room if we wish to get the best results.

so that they are easily cleaned. In fact, all the internal fixtures should be made movable, thus facilitating the frequent cleaning the house must necessarily get. Filth and its companion, vermin, cause more mortality than all other agencies combined. Convenience reduces the cleaning to a minimum. When the habit of cleaning the poultry house as regu-



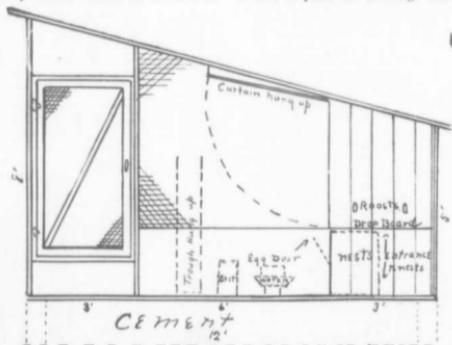
Plan No. 2

So many houses are constructed with apparently no idea of convenience. In this time of high-priced labor it is quite necessary that we have our buildings located not only near the house, where they can be easily reached, but also near our feed rooms and near a water supply, and have the buildings internally arranged with this in view. The roosts and drop boards should be constructed

larly as the horse and cow stable is once formed, the work is comparatively light.

THE LOCATION

must be dry. This is the most important point in locating a poultry house. If it is not dry we had better discard it at once or provide measures to make it dry. Thus in choosing a locality it is well to place the buildings where no



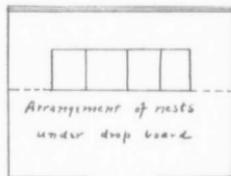
Plan No. 3 - Single House

water will cause dampness. A gentle slope to the south or southeast is very desirable, and protection from the north wind. Do not place the buildings in a



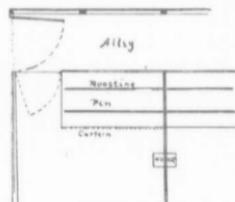
View of Plan No. 1

hollow where water will back up. The floor of the building should be at least several inches above the highest surrounding soil. To insure sufficient dryness a gravelly soil is best. I do not think that soil that will raise nothing else is most suitable. Such a soil may be sufficiently dry, but laying fowl require in the runs not only room but vegetation. I would rather have a plot of fresh alfalfa pasture for a yard than ten times the size where nothing will grow. Shade in the run is very essential.



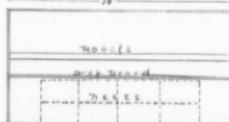
Plan No. 1

SUNLIGHT, FRESH AIR AND WARMTH are the essentials of a poultry house. The sun is our best disinfectant. The windows of the poultry house should be so arranged that the sun will touch all the floor space during the day. Windows should come within two feet of floor and the same from top, large enough to contain about one-third front of house. If there is a curtain before the roosting quarters it should be lifted during the day and the sun allowed to penetrate every nook and corner of the building.



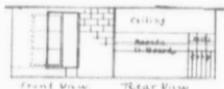
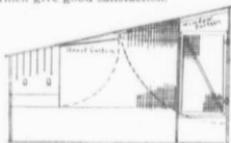
Plan No. 2 - Roosts

Fresh air is very essential for laying stock. Houses should not be built to admit the fresh air through cracks, forming drafts, but so that we can change the air in the house at will. One of the best ways of accomplishing this is to have the windows so arranged that they can be opened every day. In the winter an hour or less would probably be



Plan No. 3 - Roosts and Nests

sufficient, but it is essential, even in cold weather, to allow the houses to be purified by ventilation. For this purpose a number are using barlap screens, which give good satisfaction.



Plan No. 2.

By warmth I do not mean that poultry houses are to be built warm, but I do mean that they are to be built so that the fowl are comfortable. No animal can do its best if it is uncomfortable. Aim to keep the temperature as even as possible day and night. For this purpose it will be necessary to contrive some simple arrangement that will substitute during the night the heat that the sun and exercise provide during the day. To allow the fowls to roost in the same pen they have been exercising in during the day without any extra covering, is not wise. It is not the cold days but the cold nights that keep hens from laying.



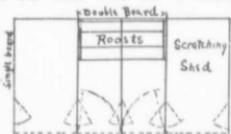
Plan No. 3.

THE MOST APPROVED PLANS

The following rough plans are given not with the expectation that farmers must accept any one, but in order to show some of the most approved ideas contained in an up-to-date poultry house.

These ideas can be used perhaps in remodelling the poultry house now on the farm. One plan may suit the owner while it may be entirely unsatisfactory to his neighbor. No plan will suit anyone unless it suits his conditions and his purse.

Illustration No. 1 is the double house used by the Department of Agriculture at a number of the poultry stations. The sloping roof to the south contains a skylight for every two pens. Each pen is 8 x 16 feet, and the building is divided by a partition running from end to end, six feet from the north wall, thus forming a roosting pen 6 x 8 feet, at the north side, and a scratch-

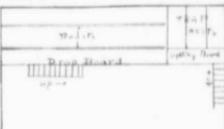


Plan No. 4.

ing pen at the south 8 x 10 feet. A door opening into the roosting quarters may be closed on cold nights. The two roosts are placed ten inches above the drop board, which is three feet wide, and underneath are the nests which allow an opening at either end of the hens to enter the nests from the rear.

The eggs are taken from the nests through a door immediately under the front edge of the drop board. The north side of the building and the ends north of the entrance doors are sided with three ply boards and two building papers, the rest two ply board and one paper. The dividing partition may be done away with, in place of which a curtain may be dropped from the ceiling, immediately in front of the roosts, which provides warmth on cold nights.

No. 2 is the plan of house used at the Truro (N.S.) Agricultural College. It has the double roof of 1, minus the skylight. The distinguishing feature, however, is the alley way, which runs the entire length along the back wall. From this passage the drop boards are cleaned and the eggs collected. Sided same as No. 1.

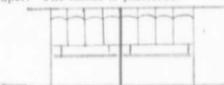


Plan No. 5.

No. 3 is the plan of the single house used by the Department of Agriculture. The dividing partition of the double house is replaced by the drop curtain. The arrangement of the roosts and nests is the same as No. 1; pens 10 x 19 feet. This is also sided the same as No. 1.

(For No. 4 Mr. Elford gives a description of Mr. L. H. Baldwin's poultry house. A detailed description of Mr. Baldwin's house appeared in THE FARMING WORLD's poultry issue of March 2nd, 1903.—Editor.)

No. 5 is the plan of house used by J. W. Clark, Gainesville. It possesses both the window and the curtain front. The window slides back and in place of it a cotton screen can be let down to fill the opening. The pens are built 12 x 13 feet, and it will be noticed by the sketch that the coop in this house is placed beneath the drooping board. The house is sheathed with rough boards, paper and cheap shingles on outside. The north side has an additional ply of paper. The inside is plastered.



Plan No. 6.

No. 6, used by J. Bedford, Toronto, is very simple and the most cheaply constructed in the lot, costing \$1.50 per foot. It has an open scratching shed with a closed window front, roosting pen. This house is single boarded, batted, with an additional ply of boards and paper immediately behind at the end and top of the roosts, as shown in the plans. The scratching shed is 9 x 10 feet; the roosting pen 6 x 10.

These houses may be built without or with a foundation. A cement or stone wall sufficiently underground to exclude rats and vermin is an advantage. The cost of these varies according to the price of lumber and help. The floor in most cases is the soil, though cement or wooden floors will give good satisfaction. The different plans are given to suit different conditions. One or two main ideas prevail throughout. Warm roosting pens, plenty of sunlight, fresh air without drafts, convenience in cleaning, and the houses from which these plans were taken have given good satisfaction where used.



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Melotte Drip-Cup

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Improved Steel Frame.	1 10 "	5 to 8 "
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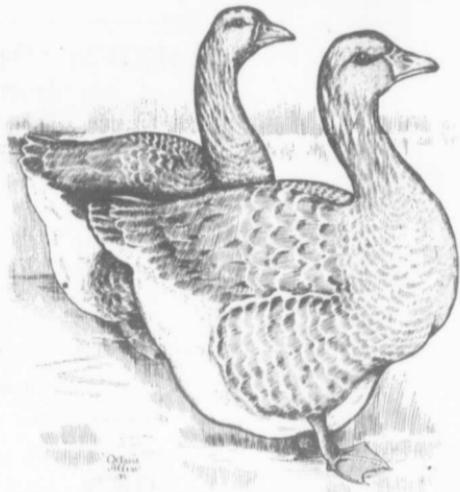
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is the simplest in construction, the most perfect in operation. It has the fewest parts to clean, the fewest to wear out. It gives less trouble and more satisfaction than any other. All we ask is a chance to show you why. Send for name of nearest agent and free catalogue.

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A pair of Toulouse Geese—Drawn from life

Profits in Breeding Geese.

Where a grass range can be provided, geese are the least expensive and the least troublesome of all living creatures. They do not suffer from disease nor are they infected with mites, and it is a question as to whether any kind of vermin will attack them. I have seen a young gosling turn a large sheep dog out of the yard, drive away the neighboring cats or molesting crows and make it impossible for any but the most courageous stranger to enter the yards. A few peaceable, well conducted geese are a great convenience in the chicken yards, as they will keep the grass a reasonable length and will clean up the scraps left by the chicks. They should be brought up with the chickens, and only youngsters used in this capacity, as the old ganders are generally very savage and untrustworthy, though they make the most excellent yard watch if left outside the chicken houses at night.

As the market for geese varies very much in different localities, it is best to make a few enquiries concerning the probable demand before hatching a large number. The usual price paid is about 12 to 20 cents a pound live weight, at Thanksgiving or Christmas, but if the market is good and the demand brisk there can be no more profitable occupation than geese breeding. I believe the actual per cent. profit is higher than on any other undertaking as the geese will, if required, absolutely keep themselves from the day they are hatched until they are killed for table, though where a large bird is required, it will be money well spent to bring them to a larger size by feeding grain. A gosling that would weigh between 20 to 11 pounds, if left from birth to feed on what it can find, may reasonably be expected to weigh 20 lbs. if put on a good grain ration from the shell to the market. Apart from this, a tender gosling is a cheap as well as a nutritious meal and will also furnish a handsome Christmas present where we are sometimes puzzled to know what to give. The feathers of a goose are worth prices varying up

to 60c. a pound. A well feathered goose may have from half a pound to three-quarters of a pound of feathers on it.

The old birds at this time of year should have comfortable quarters, i.e., some yard that they are accustomed to where they can be penned at night with a cosy house in one corner where the eggs are to be laid. Frequently geese will refuse to go under any shelter until they begin to lay, but they are very particular about the care of the eggs and will see that they are secured from snow or rain, and will cover them over with a great deal of litter to keep them from taking a chill. It is sometimes difficult to find the eggs, so thoroughly are they buried by the old birds.

THE BEST NUMBER

to put together is a trio, though if three geese are put with one gander the eggs will probably be fertile. The gander usually chooses one mate that he prefers and will nearly always run with her, but even if two or three geese are added he will probably fertilize them all as soon as they are turned out into the stream or pond in the morning. Geese are the exact opposite to turkeys and must be frequently fertilized—some say for each

egg, or the eggs will hatch in an unsatisfactory manner.

As a rule it is better not to hatch goslings very early because it involves keeping them for a long time; but if the geese lay early, the eggs are too valuable to be kept very long as they go off much more quickly than either ducks' or chickens' eggs, and should be set as quickly as possible. They should be kept in a moderately cool place on wire rests so that the air can circulate freely round them. They should be placed with the pointed end downwards and not turned or handled until placed in the nest. A bowl of water may be placed beside the eggs as it will freeze long before the eggs will, and the least indication of frost on the water will show that the eggs are in danger.

THE FOOD

of the stock geese must depend largely on whether the eggs are required early or not. As a rule, geese do not lay until February or March, and that would be quite early enough, as the goslings must have grass within a few days after they are hatched. A few good oats, cabbage leaves, roots, such as turnips, etc., cut in halves for them, make good food to keep them in condition, but as soon as eggs are beginning to be wanted, a mash of bran, ground oats and wheat middlings may be given. A good poultry spice such as you frequently see advertised will greatly help the fertility of the eggs, if added to the mash. The goslings will also be stronger.

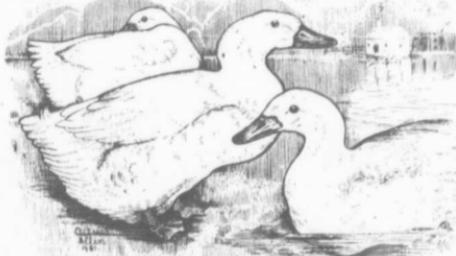
The Toulouse are at present the most popular breed, as they do not fly high and are good layers. They also reach the greatest size. The China and African are the best layers, but are small. The Embden is by far the most beautiful of all geese, but unfortunately is as yet a poor layer. A good layer may lay as many as 30 eggs. It is possible only by practice to tell the goose from the gander.

MRS. OCTAVIA ALLEN, B.C.

The Care of Ducks for Early Eggs

In nearly all countries the early duckling is one that commands the best price in this part of the world—Victoria, B.C. Though as much as 75 cents to \$1 will be given for a six-weeks-old duckling, it would be impossible to sell a well finished ten-weeks-old bird when once the hot weather sets in.

It is very important that the eggs should be laid as early as possible, for little ducks are quite unlike any other feathered thing, and are better kept entirely under cover and in a confined space until ready to sell. The less exercise they have and the warmer they are kept, the faster they



A good market type of ducks—Drawn from life

will grow and the more profitably they will fatten. At the same time, if by any accident the temperature should fall very low, the little creatures will nestle up to each other and the great natural heat of their own bodies will prevent them from coming to any great harm. These facts make them the ones to be carefully managed when the spring is late or cold, as they can be reared and attended to entirely under cover and the less exercise they have the better, in fact I keep quite a number in the kitchen in boxes until about two weeks old as in this way I can have them under my eye all the time. Of course they must be kept very clean. The care of the stock birds must be very thorough where early eggs are required.

It is not natural for the ducks to lay through frosty weather, but at the same time if the right food is provided and the ducks are good layers, naturally it is not at all unusual for them for the ducks to begin laying before Christmas, and to continue to lay for a very long time. I had some ducks that began at Christmas and laid steadily till October repeating this performance for three years, and I have since heard of some that are said to have achieved more than this.

THE PARENT DUCKS.

should be provided with comfortable quarters, but it is to be hoped that this has already been done, as ducks frequently refuse to lay for a couple of months or more after being put into a strange house. The house should have a wooden floor, as ducks are very subject to the rheumatism. This should be littered over with straw or some soft litter. It is best to put a very little at first and strew some fresh over it every morning. It can be cleaned out at the end of the week and a fresh start made. Small pine or fir twigs make a good litter for ducks.

First thing in the morning the ducks should have a good hot mash. It should be prepared in the same manner as chicken food, that is, nice and crumbly. The mash should consist chiefly of bran, ground oats, barley meal, wheat middlings and beef scraps. Ducks require more meat than chickens, they also require sharp shell grit—mica or flint will not do—and plenty of fine sand must be mixed with every meal. Many ducks die from want of sand. It seems to be necessary to them to cut the slime, and if they cannot find a food supply of their natural balance, sand and shell, will not thrive, in fact it causes the death of many. Broken egg shells are also good when mixed into the mash, as they provide soft grit. The mash may be formed almost entirely of boiled potatoes or other roots and a very little of the meal added. Poultry spice is a necessity where early fertile eggs are wanted. A good deep pan of hot water should be provided for the ducks to drink with the morning meal. They should have only as much as they can drink up or the water will soon grow cold and the ducks will continue dabbling about in it.

KEEP FROM COLD.

If the day is frosty the ducks should be kept in a covered yard. They feel the ice on their feet very much. If there is a pond or stream unfrozen they may very well be allowed to go and swim, and some grain scattered into the water for them. They will be busy over this all day. At mid-day a little green food should be supplied to them and before going to bed some boiled wheat must be given them, nice and hot, wa-

ter and all. A teaspoonful of whole unbolled grain should be given to every duck each day, that is to say that this amount should be allowed or the gizzard will become weak. Twice a week boiled rice should be substituted for the grain in the evening. It should have some poultry spice mixed with it.

PREPARE SPARINGLY BEFORE LAYING.

Great care must be taken to give only a very small quantity of food to the ducks before they begin to lay, the food should be of the right quality but the quantity must be small. Ducks very easily lay on fat and frequently the egg passages become so blocked that the eggs cannot be laid and the poor little creatures will die in the utmost agony that a duck is capable of enduring. They will be seen digging their bills in the ground unable to bear the pain. It is kindest to speedily and gently end their suffering. By gently I mean to avoid handling more than is necessary, and with a sharp axe to cut the head off. A duck that is egg bound will be in the finest condition for table, and if all the organs are healthy, the bird is not wasted. When the ducks commence to lay increase the amount of food rapidly.

Never hurry or drive a laying duck. A duck can hold three shelled eggs, and working together they might break.

MRS. OCTAVIA ALLEN, B.C.

Turkeys in Winter

Turkeys do better when they can roost in the open. If well fed, they will thrive more in the shelter of the trees than in a close, confined house. The troubles that arise from allowing them to live in the trees are that they become wild and frequently are stolen. If housed, their quarters should be airy, roomy and perfectly clean. It is not wise to have them roost with other poultry. If found necessary to confine them, all that is needed is a shed or a house that will protect them from the elements and marauders of all kinds, and at the same time not be too confining for them. Place the roosts well up from the floor, and keep the interior perfectly clean and free from vermin.

In localities where it is not too cold during the winter months, it is better to allow the breeding stock to roost out in the open, either in the trees, or upon roosts prepared for them by planting posts that project about eight feet above the ground. Upon these place long poles about 2 or 2½ inches in diameter for roosts. Roosting places of this kind are better sheltered when located on the south side of a barn or building.

Practical Poultry Points

When a lot of fowls become rumpy and diseased, it is of far more importance to remove the cause than to doctor your stock. Damp, exposed houses, with foul, wet surroundings, are highly prejudicial.

Chickens should be reared upon fresh ground every year to insure success, and coops often shifted.

A hen that lays three or four eggs per week, at a cost of about two cents for food, is probably the most profitable stock upon your farm.

Poultry keeping involves close attention and considerable labor, and that it is far better to be understocked than overstocked.

Keep some simple debit and credit account to see how you stand at the end of the year.

Hens in windy weather and without shelter will not lay, and soon become "rumpy."

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Farm Home of the Hon. John Gould, Aurora, Ohio, who addressed the dairymen at Stratford.

Dairymen Meet at Stratford

Good Attendance—Practical Hints for Cheese and Butter Makers

No county in the Dominion has a better reputation for high-class dairy products than Perth. The factories within its boundaries have perhaps won more honors in dairy competitions than those of any similar area in Canada. In the midst of this highly favored district is situated the progressive city of Stratford, the meeting place of the annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, held on Jan. 17-19 last. The city hall where the convention was held is splendidly adapted for the purpose. In fact, we do not think a better appointed hall for a gathering of this kind could be found in any other city in the province.

The attendance was large and made up mostly of cheese and butter-makers, though there was a good sprinkling of the farmers of Perth county present during the second day of the convention. It is to be regretted that more of the milk producers do not attend these annual gatherings. They are the factors in our co-operative dairy system whom dairy authorities are most desirous of reaching at the present time and yet how few there are who avail themselves of the opportunities of the dairy convention. Who is to blame for this condition of affairs it is hard to say. There has, perhaps, been too much catering to the maker and manufacturer in recent years in compiling the program, especially on the second day when there is invariably the largest attendance of farmers.

This year's convention differed little from former ones as regards the subject matter of the addresses given. To a large extent this must necessarily be the case. The sessions of the convention were enlivened by spirited addresses by the Hon. John Gould, Ohio, and Prof. G. L. McKay, of Iowa. In the limited space at our disposal in this our annual poultry number, our report must necessarily be brief.

The president, Mr. J. N. Paget, in his annual address, gave some good advice to the dairymen present. There had been a shrinkage of \$6,500,000 in the value of the exports of cheese, butter and bacon in 1904, as compared with 1903. One of the great drawbacks to the dairy industry was the number of poor cows there are in the

country. In his own district at Canboro the average cow gave considerably less than 5,000 lbs. He figured on about 20 lbs. of milk per day per cow. This could be increased to 40 and 45 lbs. with little trouble. The instruction work of the Association does not come as closely in touch with the patron as is intended in the future.

The directors' report was presented by Mr. Robert Johnston, 1st vice-president. It referred to the work of the past season and stated that the outlook for the coming one was good. There had been little accumulation of either butter or cheese at the factories. It had been found hard to get suitable men for instruction work. The cheese boxes used in many factories were not the best. Box factories were advised to cut the hoops 4 to an inch, and not to use more than 3 pieces in making the lid. Some cheese had been injured by green heading.

BUILDING UP A DAIRY HERD

Mr. J. H. Grisdale, agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, took up this question. He stated that the average cow in Canada gave about 2,000 lbs. of milk per annum giving an income of about \$14 or \$15. The Ontario cow gives about 3,000 pounds, or about \$21 in a year. At the Guelph College it cost about \$30 to keep a cow a year, and at the Ottawa Farm about \$40, so that there was no money in keeping the average cow. In fact, there was a great loss. Farmers should endeavor to raise the standard of their herds by buying or breeding better cows. Every farmer should find out what each of his cows will do and weed out the poor ones. Mr. Grisdale then quoted some statistics to show what could be done by selection.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who always says something worth listening to, took for his text the work of 1904. Was 1904 such a poor year for dairymen as had been stated by previous speakers? was the pertinent question he asked. He reasoned that 1904 was an average year, 1902 and 1903 had been exceptionally good years and dairymen were accustomed to measure 1904 by the two previous ones to the disadvantage of

the latter. The dairyman was not dependent upon any one year. He traced the beginning of dairying right back to the land, where improvement must begin. The business of dairying was more complicated than any other business and therefore the greatest skill was required in prosecuting it.

Prof. Dean followed in a brief talk on stables. A stable should have plenty of light and be so built that the temperature can be controlled. The floor should be sanitary and cement was the best for this purpose. Though it was advisable to have water in the stable, it was not a good thing to keep water continually before the cows as it will absorb odors.

EDUCATION.

The evening session of the first day was given up largely to formalities. The opening address was made by A. F. MacLaren, M.P., who emphasized the need of good milk. Perth county, he stated, had won more prizes than any other county in Canada. Referring to the question of freight rates he stated that Stratford and the district west and north was sidetracked as compared with 60 miles south. It sometimes cost 13c. per cwt. more for the freight on cheese shipped from this district than from districts 60 miles south, where there was railway competition. The attention of the Railway Commission should be drawn to this. If dairy products could be shipped to some central lake port where boat competition was available cheaper freight rates could be secured.

After addresses of welcome from the Mayor of Stratford and the President of the Board of Trade, Prof. G. L. McKay, of Iowa, delivered an instructive address upon cheese and butter-making as a profession. He showed the opportunities there were for good makers. He emphasized two things: that learning should be subservient to action and that nothing is good enough if it can be made better. He gave instances where makers, chiefly in the line of butter-making, had risen to responsible positions.

The Hon. John Gould took for the topic of his evening talk the country school and by a careful blending of humor and reason made a most effective appeal for the consolidated rural school. In his township in Ohio the ten schools had been consolidated several years ago into one central graded school, which was now operated at a less cost than the ten schools when operated separately. During the ten years preceding consolidation the



Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Sec. Treas. and Chief Instructor, Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario.

attendance was only 65 per cent. of the roll. After centralization the attendance had increased to 98 per cent. and last December not a scholar was absent for 26 days. There are now 35 graded schools in Ohio and only two of them cost more for operation than under the old plan.

WITH THE CHEESE-MAKER

The morning session of the second day was given up to the cheese-maker and his work. Chief Instructor Barr presented his report of the work of the year. There were seven creameries covering the main cheese-making districts west of Toronto. A \$10 fee had been charged each factory. The instructors began work about April 20. This was not early enough, as acid developed very quickly in the early spring and many makers got off the track. It had been hard to make cheese during the summer months as owing to the low prices patrons were careless about looking after the milk. The milk should be kept below 60 degrees. One of the bad flavors had been the bitter or "goosy" flavor due to uncleanliness and the use of old rusty cans. The flavors had been found traceable to the acid. There had been quite a lot of improvement last year especially in cement floors and whey tanks. Many factories showed inside improvement. More were using pasteurized starters and the acidimeter. More uniform methods in making were in use and curds were stirred drier. There were still too many unfinished cheese. Though wages are high, cheese factory labor is more plentiful. The prices of boxes there had been no corresponding increase in the price of making. There were 219 factories in the Association's district, of which 166 were in syndicates.

Supt. Putnam followed for a few minutes on instruction and co-operation. A brief discussion followed, turning on the question of licensing cheese factories and makers. Mr. Barr believed it was coming. If factories were licensed the makers would have to keep up to a certain standard or go out of business. If every maker had to have a certificate, many would be out of a job.

Instructor McKay read a valuable paper on the curd test in which he emphasized its value in determining the quality of the milk. The instructors' work had been hampered by having equipment for only a dozen or so curd tests at a time. Each factory should have a curd test outfit so that a comparative test could be made of each patron's milk at one time if necessary.

Instructor J. H. Scott dealt with the question of pure cultures. They filled an important place in cheese-making but should not be abused.

The value of the acidimeter was strongly urged by Instructor Frank Hern. This test was more accurate than the rennet or hot iron test. Some difficulty had been caused by makers in getting acid of uniform strength for making this test. But arrangements had been made with one druggist in each syndicate to supply acid of uniform strength so that this difficulty would not occur in future.

These papers were also the subject of discussion. Mr. Barr stated that bitter flavor was the worst one in the trade. Prof. Harrison pointed out that it was a yeast formation originally found on trees, but was now distributed in rusty milk cans, whey tanks, etc. To overcome it, all cans should be thoroughly scalded in boiling water.

Rennet and pepsin for coagulation in cheese-making was the subject of

an interesting address by Prof. Dean. A number of tests of these two substances had been made at the Dairy School. The result showed that pepsin gave a better quality, but there was less cheese from a given quantity of milk and more loss in ripening than when rennet was used. He was therefore not prepared to recommend pepsin as a substitute for rennet for coagulating milk.

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner gave a summary of the work at the Government cool curing stations during the past three years. 119,832 cheese had been handled from 70 different factories. There had been an average saving of 1.34 per cent. in shrinkage during the three years or over 1 lb. on an 80-lb. cheese, making a total saving of \$12,178.39. During 1904 a large proportion of the cheese from the cool curing stations sold at from 5/8c. to 5/16c. per lb. more than cheese not so cured. In England cool cured cheese had sold for 2s. per cwt. or practically 5/16c. per lb. more than other cheese cured in the ordinary factory. This clearly demonstrated the value of cool curing which should be adopted by the factories, either by building central curing stations or by improving the curing facilities at the factories.

WITH THE BUTTER-MAKER

The report of creamery instruction work, presented by Mr. Barr, showed 63 creameries in operation in Western Ontario. Of these, 33 paid the \$5.00 fee for the services of the instructor. These creameries were so scattered that two instructors could not do the work. Efforts were made to secure better cream. The Babcock was used by 39 creameries for testing cream. Separator agents do not give proper instruction to farmers who buy separators. Many creameries are poorly equipped. There had been less butter held in cold storage last summer than ever before and considerable improvement in the boxes used. Many makers have not kept up to date. There are in the district 13 separators and 43 cream gathering creameries.

Instructor Fred Dean in discussing the care of cream on the farm, stated that cleanliness and temperature were the main points to be considered. In washing utensils, use warm water, then scald thoroughly with boiling water and expose to air and sunshine. If properly managed, as good butter can be made from the cream gathered as the separator creamery. He found the cream from deep setting the best as the farm separator cream as a rule, was not well cared for.

GATHERED CREAM

Prof. F. C. Harrison, O. A. C., Guelph, read a valuable paper on "Bacteriological Notes on Gathered Cream." He said: "The introduction of gathered cream factories has given butter-makers fresh problems to solve—particularly the best method of handling the varied quality of the

cream sent by different patrons. During the past summer the writer visited a number of these creameries, and inspected the cream as it was delivered at the factory. Much of this cream was old, too sour, often gassy, and many samples had such undesirable flavors as can best be expressed by the definition of "goosy, frothy, yeasty, fruity, etc." Bacteriological investigations of the samples resulted in the isolation of bacteria associated with dirt, manure, bad water, road dust, etc. Yeasts were also found giving rise to frothy or yeasty flavors. The effect of these bacteria on the butter is to cause off-flavors, lack of flavor, and poor keeping quality. When certain undesirable bacteria were very numerous, a definite bad flavor, such as "yeasty," was noticeable. Certain faults were also present in the factories. Bad water was found in several creameries, containing bacteria, which when introduced to a butter produced early deterioration. The method of washing out the cream gathering wagons was also faulty. The best practice consisted in first rinsing the tanks and then steaming them by the use of a large hose connected with the boiler or strainer in some factories was imperfect, giving rise to bad odors around the factory. In order to improve the quality of butter made from gathered cream, the farmers must be given the hygienic importance of a rooming their cows, milking in a clean and, as far as possible, dust-free stable, using boiling hot water for scalding all utensils, cooling the cream to a temperature of 50 degrees, and keeping it in a clean room, cellar, or ice-house, free from bad odors. If these precautions are not taken, the only remedy is pasteurization at the farm. Pasteurization at the factory will improve the results, but on account of the ripeness and age of the cream, the best results cannot be expected."

Instructor C. W. McDougall read an excellent paper upon handling cream at the creamery to get best results.

PRESERVATIVES

This subject was introduced by Professors Harcourt and Dean. We have secured a copy of the former's paper which we will use at a later date. Prof. Dean gave an account of some experiments at the College with preservatives. The results of this work, though not conclusive on many points, enabled him to advise as follows: That boron compounds will preserve butter; that salicylic compounds were so good; that preservatives were not necessary to the local trade; that if the British market will allow 1/2 per cent. preservative, makers would be justified in using it for export; that borax can be got at a price as cheap as any commercial preservative; that the effect on health is not determined but the indications are that it is injurious; that preservatives

(Continued on page 118.)

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I make it a rule not to remember today's mistakes, except as they help me to commit fewer tomorrow, and every morning I say to myself, "This day shall be the best day of my life."

The Doukhor Women

In some ways the most interesting women in Canada are those of the Doukhor colonies in the West. Lally Bernard, one of our best known writers, thus described certain phases of her life, after a visit a few years ago:

We found many of the women returning from the harvest fields, wearing the most delightful sun-hats of scarlet cotton, shirred on a light hoop of some tough wood, and surmounted with a soft crown which came down low on the back of the neck and ornamented with every conceivable shade of color these good women could obtain. Their windows were always gay with flowers, stuck in every imaginable sort of receptacle, for they have very few belongings, as yet, and every bottle and tin is carefully treasured. I actually saw that one ingenious Doukhor had made a small stovepipe out of tomato cans!

Very often a bunch of wild mint hung from the centre beam in the living room, the women delighting in the aromatic perfume. Their sympathy with all animal life is accompanied with a love of all things that grow, and are so truly "people of the soil."

It was quite an interesting sight to watch one of the women of the family making her morning toilet. The garment she had worn during the night was hung out to air before being packed away in the great wooden chest standing under the divan, and

her hair was carefully smoothed with a small wooden comb; the straight fringe worn over the forehead was carefully buttered, and when the two side pieces had been rolled tightly over her ears, she plaited the hair at the nape of her neck and pulled her helmet-like cap well down on her head, where it remained securely without the aid of the pins or elastic. Hair pins were never used, and I am inclined to think that the heavy wadded cap accounts for the rather scanty locks of the Doukhor girls and women. The little girls of three years old begin to wear the helmet-shaped head-dress, and until that time a sort of bonnet laden with many colored rosettes makes the baby's head look like some gorgeous parti-colored poppy. The pure white linen garment which constitutes the only underwear of the Doukhor women, usually reaches to the ankle, and is bordered with a heavy border of scarlet and white, woven in a pretty pattern. The top of this garment greatly resembles a gentleman's night-shirt, with its multitude of fine gathers, and turn-down collar, usually neatly ornamented with a tiny pattern in cross stitch. The Doukhor women never believe in wearing flannel next to the skin; their stockings of mottled blue and white are knitted of coarse cotton, and the heavy leather shoe, with its brass-tipped heel and gaily embroidered edge, is as easily discarded as a Turkish slipper; consequently the feet are allowed perfect freedom, and the women walk with an easy stride, quite in keeping with their splendid physiques. Their short skirts are most carefully kilted, and fastened in front, and when the women are working or taking a long tramp from village to

village, the front of the skirt is drawn through the placket hole, this face being hidden by the gorgeous apron of some contrasting color made like the skirt, of homespun woollen material, but unlike the skirt it is edged with endless rows of lace insertion knitted in gaily tinted yarn.—Canadian Good Housekeeping.

The Month of Prunes

This is the month of prunes;
They're not very fresh or new;
We've had 'em for several moons,
In pie, an' in pud', and in stew.

And I long for rhubarb time,
The plant with the fresh colored hue;
Oh, finer than music or rhyme
Is its pud', an' its pie, and its stew.

Definitions of a Baby

A London paper offered a prize for the best denunciation of a baby. The last one of the following was the winner:

"A bachelor's horror, the mother's treasure, and the despotic tyrant of the most republican household."
"The morning caller, noonday crawler, and midnight bawler."
"The latest edition of humanity, of which every couple think they possess the finest copy."

"A native of all countries, who speaks the language of none."

"A few inches of coo and wiggle, writhe and scream, filled with suction and testing apparatus for milk, an automatic alarm to regulate supply."

"A little stranger with a free pass to the heart's best affections."



Doukhor Women in Sunday Dress



Three Fair Types

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

What Ery's Sister Did

THE windows and door of the little schoolhouse were wide open. A group of girls made dandelion chains in the shade of the building, and the few small boys who could be spared from the farm work paddled in a tiny brook under some overhanging willows near at hand.

"Teacher came to our house to board last night," said Jimmy Weed, the smallest boy in the group. "Hope I'll stand in with him like you did, Ery, when he was to your house. Seem 'sif you could do most anything, and he never liked you."

"Aw, 't wasn't 'cause teacher boarded there," spoke up a larger boy; " 't was 'cause he liked Ery's sister Marth." Wasn't it, Ery?"

"I dunno; but that's all the good it done him, if 't was," Ery answered. "I heard my sister tell him last night, 'fore he went over to your house, that she didn't like him, nohow. Say, maybe he wasn't mad! That's why he went somewhere else to live."

At that moment the tall, lank young man under discussion came to the door and rang the bell. The girls dropped their dandelion chains and went in; the boys followed, leaving a trail of wet footprints behind them. Ery came in last.

There was an unusual sternness about the teacher's usually stern face. He eyed the boys suspiciously as they passed him, and after giving Ery one searching glance he took him roughly by the shoulder.

"What have you got in your pocket, sir?" he asked in a tart voice. "You know that I don't allow boys in the schoolroom with pockets filled in that manner."

Now, Ery well knew that it always had been the teacher's hobby to keep an eye on the boys' pockets, but somehow his had not been noticed in this way before. But Ery's time had come at last, and now he saw the things dear to his boyish heart find their way, one by one, through the open window to the yard below.

The boys looked at each other knowingly; the girls wondered. The morning passed and the noon hour came. Ery hurried out and gathered up his belongings again, and not wishing the boys to think him afraid, or, perhaps, not fully realizing that his old standing with the teacher was at an end, he came into school in the afternoon with the same identical bulge in the offending pocket. The emptying process was followed this time by a sound thrashing.

He fully realized when the teacher got through with him that he indeed had fallen from grace, but he bore up bravely.

The bell rang at nine o'clock sharp, as usual, the next morning, and Ery did not appear until the last arrivals were in their places. There was the most innocent expression in the world on his face, and—could they believe their eyes—a bigger bulge than ever was in his pocket this morning.

"There was a moment of breathless suspense; then the teacher broke the silence.

"Ery Grove, come here."

"Y-y-yes, sir."

"What have you got in your pocket?"

"I-i-it's my dinner, sir."

"A likely story; take it out of there and give it to me."

Ery stood with drooping head and made no movement to obey.

"Do you hear, Ery Grove? Give it to me."

"I-I can't sir; it's—"

"You can't; well, I can. And I'll tan your jacket when I've finished!"

"It—it—isn't anything you'll want—sir," Ery gasped between the lifts of his collar as the exploring hand went into the well filled pocket.

The next instant Ery was dropped and the exploring member was withdrawn, and something was sticking to it with the tenacity of glue. Up went the hand in the air, and a yell broke from the teacher's lips; still the stuff clung fast. Then, with hand beating and waving, its owner seemed to dance a hornpipe as he flew over the space between himself and the entry. His exit was followed by a splash and then silence.

The interest now turned to Ery, who had his face stubbornly buried in his reader.

"What was it, Ery?" whispered little Jimmy Weed, his nearest neighbor. Two dozen ears were strained to catch the reply.

" 'T was my dinner and he spoilt it."

"Your dinner?" incredulously. "Aw, go on!"

"Yes, my dinner. Stop whispering."

"Say, what did you have for dinner?" questioned another.

"Mush! Hot! With a shingle behind it! Marth' put it up for me. Now shut up."

"Oh, gee!"

The teacher came in. Every one was busy; but the suspense was awful. Nothing happened. Perhaps the hand wrapped in the handkerchief was hardly in condition to handle the rod just yet.

The noon hour came without incident, except the teacher's restless pacing. When they were dismissed he put on his hat and took his way to the nearest house, which was Ery's.

"Now, mebbe you ain't in fer it, Ery?" said little Jimmy Weed. "Look, there goes the teacher."

"Ah, I don't care. Only Marth's home. Pa and ma's gone to town. Guess I'll go home and get some dinner, secin' the teacher's spoilt mine."

"How did you ever happen to think of it?" one of them called admiringly after him.

"I didn't think of it; Marth' did. She won't see me run over by nobody."

He went, and the boys waited anxiously for his return, and all went to meet him when they saw him coming towards them.

"Say, where's the teacher?" they asked in chorus.

"Aw, he's over to the house, Marth's a'doin' up his hand, an' a-cryin' 'cause it's burnt. Girls is queer. But say, she'd do anything to keep me from havin' 'lickin'." An' boys, he's a-comin' back to our house to board tonight."

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SUNDAY AT HOME

Those Who Try, But Fail

God comfort those who try, but fail;
Who falter, fall, and rise again;
Who struggle on from day to day
With hope of only scant reward;
Who vainly strive 'gainst scornful
Fate.

To reach what seems some near-by
goal,

But which, delusive to their sight,
Is ever just beyond their grasp.
No laurel wreaths e'er crown their
brows,

Or loud huzzas proclaim them great

They play the smaller, humbler parts
On Life's vast stage, where fellow-
men

Achieve renown, and mount to
heights

To which they never can attain.
Filles them for bravely bearing on—

"Neath sombre Sorrows' darkest skies,
Through all the trials of ill success—
Their cumbrous crosses to the end;
For keeping up their courage, Lord;
For trying, trying once again.

Heavenly Secrets

There is a beautiful figure of speech
in a verse in the twenty-fifth Psalm,
"The secret of the Lord is with them
that fear Him," the term rendered
"secret" is in the original Hebrew
tongue "a whisper." When a humble
and teachable soul is near to God, He
often tells it a secret. He whispers
in the Christian's ear some sweet
word of promise or love no one else
can hear, perhaps no one else could
understand.

God Hears

Prayer must be addressed to the
Father. As soon as we utter that
sacred name, the divine nature re-
sponds, and, to put it vividly, is on
the alert to hear what we desire.

A little child cannot utter a sigh,
however slight, a sob however smothered,
without awakening the quick at-
tention of its mother, and at the first
whisper of our Father's name, He is
at hand to hear and bless.

Alas! we have too often grieved
His Holy Spirit by a string of selfish
petitions, or a number of formal plati-
tudes! To the wonderment of angels,
we thus fritter away the most pre-
cious and sacred opportunities. Be
still, then, before you pray, to con-
sider what to ask; order your prayers
for presentation; and be sure to be-
gin the blessed interview with words
of sincere and loving appreciation
and devotion.

Why Do We Hesitate?

A strange reluctance comes over
many when they try to talk about the
soul and its relation to God. It is
felt alike by the converted and uncon-
verted persons. Very often the gay
girl whose heart is running over with
fun and mirth, and whose speech
sparkles with wit and humor, has
deep in her consciousness the feeling
that she is unsatisfied, that she wants
something better, purer and higher.
She wishes that the Christian woman
who is talking with her would ask her
a question, would give her a hint that
would lead the conversation to the
subject of personal religion. The
other has no thought of the kind. She

has even a faint, indefinable dread
that any effort on her part would be
received coldly, or made occasion of
ridicule.

So the opportunity passes. The
souls have been within speaking dis-
tance, but have failed to communicate
with each other. Each goes on its
own way. The friend of Christ who
might have won a soul to Him has
been silent, afraid, ashamed. What
wonder if to that too faithless friend
there comes the sad experience that
the Beloved has withdrawn Himself,
and is gone; that, seeking the Spirit,
finds Him not, and calling, there re-
turns no answer! Can there be per-
fect serenity and the full sense of
communion with God to one who re-
fuses or neglects so important a
duty?

Loving Words

Loving words will cost but little,
Joining up the hill of life
But they make the weak and weary
Stronger, braver for the strife.
Do you count them only trifles?
What to earth are sun and rain?
Never was a kind word wasted,
Never was one said in vain.

When the cares of life are many,
And its burdens heavy grow,
Think on loved ones close beside you,
If you love them, tell them so.
What you count of little value,
Has an almost magic power,
And, beneath their cheering sunshine,
Hearts will blossom like a flower.

So, as up life's hill we journey,
Let us scatter all the way,
Kindly words, for they are sunshine
In the dark and cloudy day,
Grudge no loving word or action,
As along through life you go;
There are weary ones around you—
If you love them, tell them so.

God's Diamonds

There is always a way in which a
lapidary tells whether a diamond is
genuine or not. He breathes on it
and if the breath lingers there, it is
a false diamond; if the breath imme-
diately vanishes, it is a real diamond.
Then he has a grinding process after.

So you can tell God's jewel. If the
breath of temptation comes on it,
and soon vanishes, it is a real dia-
mond; if the breath lingers, and con-
tinues to blur it, it is a false diamond.
But better test than all is the grind-
ing machine of affliction. If a soul
can go through that and keep bright,
it is one of God's jewels.

Be still, O heart! cease fearing, fret-
ting
About the future, all unknown.
Ne'er think the Master is forgetting
About His own—His purchased one.

No man sees himself truly except in
the light of God's presence. One of
our greatest needs to-day is the need
of deeper reverence. No mere sur-
face ceremony can supply the lack; it
can only come through the consuming
fire of God's presence, which with its
cleansing, quickening power, drives
away our petty pride and foolish fri-
volity.

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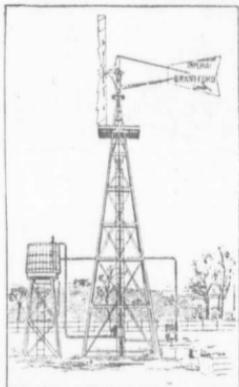
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IN THE SEWING ROOM

May Mantons' Hints

BLOUSE COAT 4923.

The blouse coat continues a favorite in spite of the many wraps of other sorts and is promised indefinite vogue. This one is eminently simple and attractive and is adapted to all the fashionable materials, but is shown in wood brown velvet with collar, cuffs and belt of cream color, braided with brown soutache and edged with fancy braid. In the case of the model the sleeves are full but the plain ones, shown in the small sketch, can be substituted whenever preferred, also there is a choice allowed between the basque and no basque.

The blouse is made with fronts and back, the fronts being made to blouse slightly over the shaped belt, and is finished with the basque portion, which is joined to the lower edge. Both the full and the plain sleeves are made in two pieces each and are finished with shaped cuffs. The full sleeves are gathered at their lower edges while the plain sleeves show no fulness at that point.

MISSES' FANCY WAIST 4926

Simple models suit young girls far better than the more elaborate ones can ever do, and this one is particularly attractive and graceful. The novel shape of the chemisette is a special feature, and the sleeves, shirred to form two puffs, are very generally becoming to girlish figures. As illustrated the material is pale blue messaline crepe, the chemisette and trimming being of twice colored lace, the belt messaline satin, but all the many soft and pliable materials of fashion are appropriate.



4923 Blouse Coat,
32 to 42 bust.

4924 Girl's Kimono,
10 to 16 yrs.

The waist is made with the fitted lining, over which the full front and backs are arranged, and is closed invisibly at the centre back. The sleeves consist of the puffed portions and the cuffs, which are faced onto the linings. The belt is softly draped and closed at the back.

GIRL'S KIMONO 4924

Simple kimonos are often the most effective and are greatly liked for the convenient room gowns worn by young girls. This one is made of Japanese crepe, blue and white, with bands of plain blue silk, but any materials suited to garments of the sort is appropriate. For cold weather French flannel and the many pretty flannelettes are admirable, while the crepe and simple cotton fabrics are always in vogue.

The kimono is made with fronts and back shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is laid in inverted plaits, which are stitched flat for a short distance below the neck, and which provide fullness below that point. The sleeves are in one piece each, and both they and the kimono are faced to form the bands.

NINE GORED SKIRT 4928

Full skirts continue to increase in popularity month by month and are graceful and attractive in many ways. This one is novel and in every way desirable and combines box plaits with inverted plaits, so giving an unusual effect. As illustrated, the material is reseda crepe de chine, with trimming of chiffon velvet bands, but there are many others equally appropriate, in



4926 Misses' Fancy

4928 Nine Gored Skirt.

Blouse, 12 to 16 yrs.

22 to 30 waist.

fact anything that is soft enough to allow of the many plaits being correct. The band at the lower edge makes one of the features of the season, and the straps serve to hold the inverted plaits in place, but the trimming can be varied to suit individual needs and tastes.

The skirt is made in nine gores and is laid in box plaits forming groups of three with inverted plaits between. The inverted plaits are stitched flat to the bands, below which they fall free, while the box plaits are stitched for a portion of their length only. The closing is made invisibly at the centre back.

A New Idea for a Work-Bag

Since the sewing fad has been introduced the smart girl has substituted a flowered silk work-bag for her reticule, which during the summer days she often carried for holding her handkerchief and fan. An easy-to-make and charming-to-look-at work-bag, and quite the correct thing to carry one's work in when attending a sewing afternoon, is made of some pretty flowered silk with embroidery-hoops for the handles. To make such a bag, seven-eighths of a yard of the silk will be needed, and a pair of embroidery-hoops. The silk is shirred to the hoops, which are first covered with ribbon one and one-fourth inches wide. About four and one-half yards of ribbon will be required. Bands of ribbon add to the pretty effect of the bag, and a number of girls have sewed either to the bottom or the side of the bag a flat silk sachet made with their favorite perfume. In making a bag of this sort, one pair of embroidery-hoops will answer perfectly, even though one happens to be a trifle larger than the other.—Woman's Home Companion.

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IN THE KITCHEN

"Making Over" a Pudding

It was steamed sweet pudding and it fell, oh, how it fell! In my zeal to make it good I had put in raisins, currants, suet, etc., with a heavy hand until it simply could not hold itself up; result, a savory but leaden mass that defied the gastric juices of the strongest stomach. I sat around in a discouraged way for a day or so, then I nerved myself to throw it out. Rather than make two trips to the refuse basket I crumbled several pieces of stale chocolate nut cake on top of it, literally groaning at the wicked waste of good material. I had just dumped a cupful or so of sour

milk in the pan when a thought struck me so forcibly it savored of inspiration. We "make over" our gowns, hats, and even coats, why not make over a pudding? I said, and accordingly set the pan away until next morning. Then I brought it out and beat the softened mass to a smooth batter, adding one egg beaten and a couple of tablespoonsful of sugar. Then I sifted a teaspoonful of soda and two of baking powder (I felt as though it almost needed a derrick to make that pudding rise) into a cup of flour and stirred it in, adding flour enough to make stiff as cake batter, and popped it prayerfully in the oven.

When a few minutes later I took a sly peep it was rising beautifully, and my spirits took a corresponding bound.

When it came on the table at dinner, a smooth grained, dainty morsel, no housekeeper need blush to serve, my husband exclaimed: "There, that's something like a suet pudding! That's fit to set before a king, little girl, and now you have found the secret just hang on to it." But I can't, I'd rather tell some other young housekeeper, who, like myself, sometimes makes mistakes.

★

Plain and Good

SPEEDY GINGERBREAD IN SEASON.—Put one cup of molasses, one cup of sugar and one-quarter cup each of butter and lard into a saucepan. When this mixture reaches the boiling point, pour it over four cups of pastry flour sifted with one level teaspoon salt, one-half level teaspoon each of cloves and allspice, two level teaspoons each of cinnamon and ginger, and one-third of a nutmeg grated. Add one cup of sour milk and the three beaten eggs. Add last one-half level teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little cold water, using not more than two teaspoons. Bake in a sheet.

LAMB SUPPER DISH.—Chop cold cooked mutton or lamb until fine. Add one-half level teaspoon of salt, one-half cup of fine bread crumbs, a salt-spoon of pepper and one raw egg to two cups of meat and mix together. The mixture should be moist enough to make up into small balls. Have a kettle of water boiling and drop the balls of meat into it. Set back where the meat will cook more slowly. When the balls rise they can be taken up with a skimmer and served in a hot dish with a currant or acid juice jelly melted to make a sauce.

APPLE CHARLOTTE.—Line a mould with thin slices of sponge cake. Pare a half-dozen large apples and stew in just enough water to cover, being careful that they do not burn. Rub through a press or sieve and sweeten as much as needed to make agreeable to the taste. Soak one-half box of gelatine in one-quarter cup of cold water for half an hour and add to the apple while hot. Whip two cups of thin cream. Set the bowl of apple and gelatine into a pan of ice and beat until the mixture grows thick. Then stir in the whipped cream and more powdered sugar to sweeten well. Add a few drops of any kind of flavoring preferred. Fill the cake-lined mould and set away to become firm.

HASHEE PORK ON TOAST.—Sprinkle one pint cold roast pork, chopped rather coarse, with salt and pepper to taste and one tablespoon flour; turn the mixture into a small stewpan, add one-half pint stock or cream and simmer slowly, keeping the vessel closely covered for fifteen minutes. Season with one tablespoon butter and serve on rounds of toast with a garnish of parsley. Serve nicely baked apples for a companion dish.

Facts About Flour

Of Special Interest to our Women Readers.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD MAXIMS.

A cook is only as good as the flour she uses.

A poor cook can make better bread with Royal Household Flour than a good cook can with poor flour.

Royal Household Recipes make bake day the pleasantest day of the week.

There are two kinds of flour, "Royal Household" and the kind that has not been purified by Electricity.

"This flour is just as good as" begins the grocer. "Send me "Royal Household" never-the-less" interrupts the woman who knows. "I have tried 'just-as-good' flour before."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NEAREST GROCER.—We are always glad to send to our correspondents the name of the nearest grocer who handles Royal Household Flour.

HOW MANY RECIPES.—We sent the ten recipes that one of our correspondents asked for last week for her neighbors. We are always glad to send as many recipes as are needed.

THE BEST PAYS BEST.—The reason grocers find it pays to push Royal Household Flour is not because the profit is larger per barrel—for it isn't so large—but because it pays to please the customer.

HARD WHEAT VERSUS SOFT WHEAT.—Royal Household Flour is made of the best grade of hard wheat. Hard wheat is the best spring wheat grown in Manitoba. Soft wheat is winter wheat—inferior for flour making. Some millers advertise that they "blend" soft and hard wheat to get better flour. We do not blend wheat for Royal Household Flour.

THE BEST TEST IS YOUR OWN TEST, IN YOUR OWN HOME.

Your test, Mrs. Home Baker, is final, if you find "Royal Household" best in your baking, there is no argument.

Every day many Canadian women write us how pleased they are with Royal Household Flour

—that it is all we say it is.

—that it's just as good for pastry as it is for bread.

—that it's quicker, easier, simpler to bake good bread and good pastry with Royal Household Flour, by the "Royal Household" Recipes.

That's one reason they like it so much.

TESTIMONIALS.—Last week we received nearly five hundred testimonials.

"THE FLOUR FOR ME."

"Royal Household" is the flour for me. I have used the popular brands, but none can compare with Royal Household."—Mrs. J. H. Shearer, 302 Richard Street, Vancouver, B.C. Nov. 12, 1904.

"THERE IS TOO MUCH BAD FLOUR."

"Royal Household" is what the people want—a better flour. There is too much bad flour put on the people of this country at the present time.—J. W. Elliott, Shortreed, B.C. Nov. 27, 1904.

"A GREAT IMPROVEMENT."

"I had an idea Hungarian was good flour as it was possible to make, but I find "Royal Household" a great improvement, particularly in requiring much less kneading and makes a whiter and lighter bread."—Mrs. G. A. McLaurens, Savane, Ont. Oct. 17, 1904.

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LIQUOR HABIT

Marvellous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no need of doctors' prescriptions, no publicity, no loss of time from business and a cure certain.

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 15 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.

HEALTH IN THE MOUTH

For Chapped Hands and Lips

These are the days when chapped hands and lips begin to be in evidence. One of the best remedies for chaps is quite simple, and any one could compound it in their own home. Take ten grains of tragacanth and place these in three ounces of moderately warm, not hot, water. It must then be allowed to stand for several hours, when one ounce of glycerine should be added. If it is desired to give the preparation a pleasant perfume, this may be obtained by adding a small quantity of oil of roses at the same time. The whole compound should then be mixed thoroughly, either by shaking it up well or stirring with a spoon, after which it is ready for use. This remedy is soothing, pleasant and an almost infallible cure after two or three applications. As a rule, unless the cracks in the skin are very much inflamed, an application of the compound just before retiring at night and another in the morning will generally have the desired result of healing them. It is also a fine preventive, and few will be troubled with chapped hands who rub it on the skin in the morning after washing.

Celery for Rheumatism

Ho, all ye rheumatics! Celery is now in season. Chop up the stalks in pieces an inch and a half in length, boil them in water until soft, then drain the water. Or stew them in milk and butter, thicken with a little flour and eat warm with toast or potatoes. Rheumatism is impossible, it is said, if the vegetable be cooked and freely eaten. Besides, there is no greater delicacy than stewed celery. The value of the plant lies in the apical or parsley-camphor it contains. This dilates the blood vessels and has few equals as a diaphoretic and diuretic. Anything that produces a profuse perspiration is good for the rheumatic patient. All the world knows that celery is the best absorbent a drinking man can take, and its action on the kidneys and viscera is most healthful.

Protect the Back

People are most likely to catch cold in the back the morning. Never mind the size of the glass. Let the water be cold if you will. Some people prescribe hot water, but that isn't necessary. You may have washed your face already and relished the experience. You may never taken a cold plunge into the tub and delighted in the shock and its reaction. The brisk use of the toothbrush has left your mouth clean and the breath sweet, but you are dirty still.

Drink Water

Drink a glass of water when you get out of bed in the morning. Never mind the size of the glass. Let the water be cold if you will. Some people prescribe hot water, but that isn't necessary. You may have washed your face already and relished the experience. You may never taken a cold plunge into the tub and delighted in the shock and its reaction. The brisk use of the toothbrush has left your mouth clean and the breath sweet, but you are dirty still.

Drink a glass of cold water and enjoy the sensation of being clean inside. All that is luxurious in the cold bath cleansing the outside is artificial. That which should prompt the glass of water after sleeping is natural.

Drink a glass of cold water in the name of cleanliness. It becomes one of the shortest and easiest of toilet duties. It is luxurious in a second, and in five minutes it has passed from the stomach, taking with it the clogging secretions of the alimentary tracts. It has left behind the stimulus that goes with cold water, and, by filling the artificial system to the normal, it puts a spur to the circulation that has grown sluggish in the night.

Children's Teeth

Young children, as soon as the first teeth appear, should be given little toothbrushes with very soft bristles, and should be taught to use them, and then watched to see that they always do use them. But as to infants, the toilet of the mouth must be performed for them and should never be neglected. For this purpose a little wad of sterilized absorbent cotton should be used, and then thrown away or rather burned. When the baby has its bath the mouth should as a matter of routine be washed very gently with a pledget of cotton wet in a solution of boracic acid or any other mild disinfecting liquid. If the little gums are soft and spongy and bleeding, dabbing them with a tincture of myrrh will help them.

Hot Water as a Cure

No domestic remedy can equal hot water in cases of congestion of the lungs, rheumatism or sore throat if tried promptly and thoroughly. An acute attack of croup will be usually relieved in ten minutes if a towel or strip of flannel folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water, then slightly wrung out, be placed around the neck of the sufferer and covered so as to retain the heat. The same placed over the seat of pain will in most cases quickly give relief in neuralgia and toothache and laid over the stomach acts like magic in attacks of colic. Headache almost always yields to the simultaneous application of hot water to the back of the neck and to the feet.

A Hammock for Cradle

If all the mothers knew how nice a hammock would be for baby, there would be few cradles in use. I think a small one can be bought for seventy-five cents, and it really takes up but little room in the house; when not in use it can be taken down. I made a mattress for mine out of cotton batting, one yard long and seventeen inches wide, and covered it with red calico. My little boy is eighteen months old. When it is time for his nap I put him in the hammock with a cookie in his hand, and he is soon asleep. When he was younger I would put him in, set it swinging a little, and he would be all right. He likes his hammock very much. In summer they are cooler to sleep in, and in winter, by using a comforter, they are warm enough.



Just Fruit.

There's no "medicine" in "Fruit-a-tives,"—no drugs—no poisons. "Fruit-a-tives" are the curative principles of fruit juices, compressed into tablets. It's the secret process of preparing them, that makes "Fruit-a-tives" so much more effective than the fresh fruit.

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For Liquozone, Yet We Give You a 50c. Bottle Free.

We paid \$100,000 for the American rights to Liquozone; the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others. We cured all kinds of germ diseases with it—thousands of the most difficult cases obtainable. We proved that in germ troubles it always accomplishes what medicine cannot do. Now we ask you to try it—try it at our expense. Test it as we did; see what it does. Then you will use it always, as we do, and as millions of others do. You will use it, not only to get well, but to keep well. And it will save nearly all of your sickness.

Kills Inside Germs.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time. This process has for more than 20 years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a new food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we

publish an every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill. The reason is that germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter.

There lies the great value of Liquozone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquozone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that we have spent over one million dollars to supply the first bottle free to each sick one we learned of.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, forever. That is inevitable.

Aches
Abscess—Anemia
Ascites
Blood Poison
Boils
Bowel Trouble
Cough—Colds
Consumption
Diphtheria
Constipation

Hay Fever—Influenza
Kidney Diseases
La Grippe
Leucorrhea
Liver Trouble
Malaria—Neuralgia
Measles
Piles—Pneumonia
Rheumatism
Rheumatoid

Cataract—Cancer
Dysentery—Diarrhea
Headache
Hemiplegia
Hiccups
Itching—Erysipelas
Pneumonia
Scabies
Stomach—Gastric
Tuberculosis
Ulcers
Whooping Cough
Yellow Fever

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Nature About the Farm

Edited by C. W. NASH

The relations which insects bear to other forms of animal life and more particularly to those held in domestication are of great importance to us from an economic point of view, because as a general rule the nature of the relationship is such as to injure the animal and more or less seriously affect its condition.

rid of by applying the remedies prescribed further on. The common lice of ducks, geese and turkeys though all of different species and differing in appearance from the Hen Louse, are similar in their habits and may be destroyed in the same way.

In point of numbers, as well as in the extent of injury done by it, the Poultry Tick exceeds all other pests which infest our fowls. This minute creature is not an insect at all, though it is commonly considered so, but belongs to that group of animal life which includes the spiders, scorpions, etc. This group in adult form differs from all insects in having eight legs instead of six, and in some other peculiarities of structure not necessary to describe here. I have seen it stated that these and other parasites are generated by filth; this, of course, is not correct, they are reproduced as are other forms of life of their class, viz., from eggs, though just where the eggs of this Tick are deposited is somewhat uncertain, for the adults are not restricted to the bodies of the animals upon which they feed as are the true lice. It is possible that the presence of filth may favor their increase as it would seem possible for them to use fluids as food, aside from the blood of their ordinary hosts.

These ticks are very small, only about one millimeter in length when full grown; of a light gray or whitish color with dark marks showing through the skin when empty, but when full fed of a distinct red color. They swarm in crevices of the hen house, and when abundant over everything in the vicinity they are noxious, drawing blood from their victims, but though they temporarily cause considerable irritation to man and other animals by crawling over them, I have not seen them feeding on any but their chicken hosts.

REMEDIES

Nature's remedy for all the parasites which infest birds is dust. Waterfowl get theirs upon the element they mostly frequent. Land birds resort to dusting for relief and so when possible we find chickens using a dust bath vigorously to free themselves from the pests which annoy them. During some months of the year dry earth or its equivalent is not accessible to the birds unless provided for them. Therefore, they should be well supplied with some material at such times, which will answer the same purpose. I have found finely sifted coal ashes particularly efficacious in enabling the fowls to rid themselves of vermin. These placed in boxes of a sufficient size and depth to allow the birds freedom of motion in dusting will be quickly taken advantage of and much enjoyed.

Where vermin have become established upon the birds and are swarming in the poultry house, more rigorous means must be adopted to get rid of them. Fortunately there is no great difficulty about the matter if the following method be used: Take a pound of phenyl powder and six ounces of pyrethrum, thoroughly mix these together and put the resulting powder in self-sealing jars to keep it air tight until required for use. When wanted fill an ordinary insect powder bellows and after dark when the fowls are at roost in the hen house, go in and shut the door, then ruff the powder well over everything, birds, roosts and nests, puffing up towards the roof, so that it will sink down evenly everywhere, is about the best plan. Do this every evening for a week and afterwards about once a week for a time and the result will infallibly be the destruction of all parasites and increased comfort to the fowls and profit to their owners.

Winter Feeding of Breeding Ewes

By M. A. JULL.

In feeding all classes of sheep there are general details that contribute toward satisfactory results. Among these may be included all those things that are conducive to the general health of the sheep, such as moderate treatment, cleanliness of troughs and racks, healthfulness of the quarters in which the sheep are kept, regularity in feeding and the use of such accessories as salt, pure water and sulphur. To enter into detailed discussion of the feeding of breeding ewes it will be best to divide the topic according to the season, hence I here present the subject of winter feeding.

Breeding ewes require from ten to fifteen square feet of space in a building, and average sized ewes should have an allowance of one and one-half feet at the feeding rack. Less than this causes too much crowding at feeding time, which often results in the birth of dead lambs. In a practical way the quantity of food should be regulated according to the conditions of the ewes. If they have gone into winter quarters in thin condition, they should be fed more heavily than if they were fat at that time. Handling the ewes at intervals forms the best indication as to their condition, and this will indicate the quantity of food that should be fed. When ewes are firm fleshed, through abundant feed and exercise, they are vigorous, and a healthy flock of lambs is likely to be the outcome. In general, the average sized ewe requires daily about one-half pound of such grain as bran and oats, two pounds of succulent food, and the same weight of such dry fodders as clover hay or cut corn fodder. As lambing time approaches twice this amount of grain will be required. The quality of the fodder and grain will have an influence on the amounts to be fed, but the controlling factor should be the condition of the ewes. Overfeeding, especially if associated with lack of exercise, will be productive of disease in the flock, and it is likely to result in the birth of large weak lambs; while underfeeding is equally favorable for disease and birth of underbred lambs. Overfeeding may produce sterility, while underfeeding delays the breeding season. The vigorous, firm-fleshed condition which results from liberal feeding and unlimited exercise should be the aim of the experienced flock master.

The Ottawa Fat Stock Show Building Collapses

Disaster has again come upon the new building being erected for the Winter Fair to be held at Ottawa on March 6 to next. A few months previous to the show of March last, the building then nearing completion collapsed because of the great weight of snow on it. On January 10th last a similar catastrophe happened and the building which was being rushed for the coming show is a complete collapse and useless for that purpose.

The first question that arises is, will the show be held? A meeting of the show committee was held at Ottawa on Friday last, when it was decided to go ahead with the show. In fact, as the secretary, Mr. Westervelt expressed it, no other policy could be pursued. Many farmers have been keeping stock for the show and it would be unfair not to go on with it. The show will then be held in the same building as last year and promises to be more successful.

Hen manure is a valuable fertilizer and should not be wasted.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

The Farmer's Money—Its Accumulation

No business can be conducted without money. The great lubricant, cash, is necessary in every department of business life and energy, and is in fact itself the accumulated product of past effort, it may be slowly gathered or rapidly stored up according to the opportunity, or wisdom, or effort, of its possessor.

The business of farming in no way differs from other professions which men follow in this regard. To prosecute this business with profit, economy and pleasure, there should be always in hand sufficient money to enable purchases, sales and payments to be made to the best advantage at all times of the year, and to provide for the many emergencies, losses or disasters that will constantly arise in this as in every other calling.

To the accumulation of this working capital effort should be given, and many other projects and enterprises may have to give way for a time if the business of the farm is to be conducted with freedom from financial care and worry, and even the much-to-be-desired reduction of the principal of the mortgage on the farm, if such a burden there be, should not be pressed to the extent of depleting seriously the little stock of working capital. Other matters also, the extension of the family acres, the rebuilding of the homestead or general improvement about the farm, or even a heavy purchase of desirable or much-needed stock should not be undertaken until or unless they can be so financed as to leave the necessary money on hand for the due care of the business of the farm, be the amount required for this purpose much or little.

The income of the farmer resembles more that of the merchant or manufacturer than it does the income of the professional man or clerk or others who are in receipt of a more regular income, in that it comes plentifully at some seasons and possibly not at all at others. The method, therefore, of gathering and utilizing the store of active funds will vary in each case almost as greatly as the capacities of different men. One plan that may be adopted is to devote the proceeds of certain departments of the farm to improvements and extension, and the profit from other departments to general expenses and the cash account. In any event the early acquisition of a bank account, either savings or current, is desirable, for the bank book is certainly an incentive to save money. The bank account should be freely drawn upon, however, to enable cash to be paid for all store accounts and the necessary family bills (as it will be found that much better prices can be obtained by cash in hand than by credit), also for implements, insurance interest and similar matters.

Time, prudence and economy, however, will sooner or later reveal their work. The mortgage is at last paid off in full, the long contemplated improvements to the farm are completed, the well-tilled land repays with increasingly large rewards the labor bestowed upon it, the figures in the savings bank book grow steadily larger, and while comfort and prosperity reign, a new thought, and possibly a new anxiety, has arisen concerning the investment of some of the surplus moneys that thrift has accumulated. This question of investment will be considered in another article.

Notes

Bradstreets reports the failures among Canadian business men for 1904 to number 1,177, with total liabilities of \$10,018,292, an increase over 1903 of 221 in number and \$1,689,937 in amount of liabilities. The highest record in numbers for the past twenty-five years was in 1899 when 2,179 failures were recorded, and the highest in amount of liabilities, 1894, with a total amount of \$23,985,283.

The Central Canada Loan and Savings Company, of Toronto, has had a good year. Their report to December 31st showed profits of \$200,160.60, equal to 16.01 per cent on the paid-up capital of \$1,250,000, from which 8 per cent was paid the shareholders in dividends, and \$100,000 added to reserve account, which now amounts to \$80,000 or 6.4 per cent of the capital.

The price at which a seat on the New York stock exchange sold recently, \$81,000, to which must be added an initiation fee of \$1,000, reminds us of the story told of a visitor to the exchange. He was watching from the gallery the brokers rush from place to place transacting their business, when he was told, "They charge \$80,000 for a seat down there." He replied, "I don't wonder they all prefer to stand."

We observe that again two of our leading banks are finding it necessary to increase their capital to meet the needs of their expanding business, the Canadian Bank of Commerce making an increase from \$6,700,000 to \$10,000,000, and the Bank of Nova Scotia from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000. The principal need for the new capital lies rather in the enlarged privilege of note issue which it confers than in the increase of usable funds. The section of the Bank Act which gives the privilege of note issue to chartered banks stipulates that the amount issued must not exceed the total paid-up capital. It follows, therefore, that when a bank finds it necessary to increase the amount of its circulating notes, it can only do so by enlarging its capital.

The much anticipated falling off in British trade would appear to be still further postponed if the statement of exports and imports are an indication of trade conditions. For the seven months ending 30th November last the imports of merchandise exceeded those of the same term in 1902 by 17,761,000, and the comparison of exports of merchandise for the same terms showed an increase of 17,026,000. These figures certainly show that there is life in the old land yet.

At the annual meeting of the Bank of Toronto the report submitted by the directors showed this old-established institution to be in a flourishing condition. The profits for the year aggregated \$409,995, and the interests of the shareholders and depositors were cared for by dividends of 10 per cent to the former, and the addition of \$145,570 to the rest account as additional security against deposits and other liabilities. The rest is now \$1,300,000, and the deposits over \$17,000,000.

It is stated that the present war with Japan is costing Russia a million dollars a day, and Japan's war budget for 1904-5 somewhat exceeds this. Our own little trouble in the Northwest in 1896 we remember, cost the people of Canada over \$5,000,000. War is altogether too costly a luxury, even looking at it from the financial side. The waste in life, energy and property is too great to consider.

A number of subscriptions expire with this issue. Unless renewed at once the paper will be stopped.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Lumps on Colt

I have a colt two years old that has two long lumps about six inches behind the jaw as if the glands were swollen. They are not to choke him. One can just get his hand around them. I would like to know a remedy, or if these are lumps are dangerous.—JOHN SHAW, Argenteuil Co., Que.

We imagine that this is a case of goitre or bronchocoele. It is similar to what is called the Derbyshire neck in the human family. It is an enlargement of the thyroid glands. If the lumps on colt are of this kind they are not likely to produce bad results but may grow to a large size. They may have been caused from a cold. If so, they may disappear, but are more likely to be permanent. If the trouble is a real case of goitre, a permanent cure is hardly possible. Removal of the gland was spoken of at one time, but this leaves the animal's system in a deprived condition and is not advisable. We would advise rubbing with some absorbent ointment such as iodine of mercury. Rub on frequently until the lumps become soft then discontinue for a time and begin again.

Sick Pigs

Could you tell me what is the matter with my pigs? They scratch and rub themselves and have a darkish scurf, especially around the eyes and ears?—THOMAS COLE, Oxford Co., Ont.

This is a case of eczema, or skin trouble, but whether it is parasitic or not it is impossible to say from the description given. If it is not parasitic look to the hygienic condition of the hogs and their food. Give some laxative food. Some sulphur put in trough with the feed will do no harm. Then see that the pens are clean and that the pigs have not to live in filth and dirt. If the trouble is caused from a parasite, then the only way is to destroy the parasite. In any case it would do no harm to rub with a tincture of iodine or a solution of carbolic acid in water not too strong, say, 1 of acid to 20 of water. Paint this on with a brush. Even if the trouble is parasitic, a little laxative food and keeping the pigs in a clean and pure atmosphere will do good.

Kicking Mare

I have a mare six years old and she kicks in the stall so much that she has the posts on each side of her nearly cut off. She has only started kicking this winter. She will not kick at people nor at other horses. What should I do to stop her from kicking at the stall?—James McGillivray, Bruce Co., Ont.

Try a surcingle tied tightly around body and better if fastened in front of the fore legs to keep it from slipping back. To this attach a strap fastened to each hind leg below the fetlock. If properly fixed up this should prevent kicking. Another plan would be to put on a collar and hames with traces, or the traces might be attached to the surcingle. To the traces, close behind the legs attach a good stout canting in such a position that the mare will strike her heels against it when she kicks. These are some remedies and there are no doubt others. The object should be to prevent kicking for a few days. The mare will probably quit then of her own

accord, as soon as she finds she can't kick without hurting herself.

Feeding Steers

My method of feeding steers is as follows: Morning feed, chaff and wheat, oat or pea straw. Put them out to water at 10 a.m. Dinner feed, hay and turnips; night feed, cut sheaf oats and chops made of peas, oats and barley, equal parts. Can I improve my system of feeding?—H. W. D. Deaboro, Ont.

Unless a good supply of turnips is fed at noon there is hardly enough succulence in the ration. A steer should receive at least 30 lbs. of turnips per day if he is receiving no other succulent food and could take 10 or 15 pounds more than this without injury. Inquirer does not state how much of the meal is given. From 6 to 8 lbs. per day would be enough for the average steer provided he is well started in his feed. But do not feed this all at one meal. Divide the chops, giving one-half in the morning and one-half in the evening. If it can be arranged at all, water the steers in the stable. Corn fodder, if you have it, would be better than straw or chaff for the roughage. Passage is also a good food for feeding steers, and takes the place of roots. What kind of hay do you feed?

How to Drench a Hog

This is a simple operation when one knows how to do it, but we have seen some people attempt it in a very awkward, as well as very dangerous way. As a hog is easily choked he must be carefully drenched; he should be turned flat on his back, his front feet held firmly down on his belly, then his nose held well up from the ground so it points directly upward; then if you have a piece of rubber hose to insert in his mouth, it makes the best funnel to pour the drench through, but in the absence of this, a cow's horn or an old boot-leg does very well. Do not attempt to give the drench while the hog is squealing. F. W. Storey.

Feeding Sugar Beet Pulp

The Ontario Sugar Co., Berlin, Ont., are in receipt of numerous letters from farmers as to the feeding value of sugar beet pulp. The following are extracts from some of these letters:

I may say I am more than pleased with results. We started feeding six steers about two months ago mainly with pulp, during which time they gained exactly 180 pounds each, which is a remarkably good gain. I think it is better than turnips for fattening purposes.—Isaiah Nahrgang, New Hamburg, Ont.

We have two root cellars, one under our barn, which is large; then we have a small one under the straw shed. We stored the pulp in the latter, where our cows are stabled, and have fed it to our cows only. Some of them did not like it at first, but all like it now and are eager for it. Our cows, with the exception of four, are dry at present. We feed them straw night and morning, hay at noon and pulp night and morning; no grain. They are looking very well. The four cows that are milking get all the chop stuff and hay that is good for them. They are in good flesh and milking well. We are making the butter at home, which is of first class quality. I am not prepared to make comparisons between other roots and pulp, but when we consider turnips at present price of 12 cents per bushel, and pulp at 50 cents per ton, I know that pulp is the cheapest food, and cheaper than any other on the farm.—George J. Burton, Hickson, Ont.

I am well pleased with it so far; have

fed it to my feeding steers instead of turnips and it appears to be a perfect substitute; also feed it to milk cows, calves and pigs, and have just begun feeding to horses. Shall be better able to report at a later date.—Alfred Hutchison, Mount Forest.



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Every farmer should be familiar with the proper proportions of ingredients that go to make the best fertilizers for every kind of crop. We have published a series of booklets, containing the latest researches on this important subject, which we will send free if you ask. Write now while you think of it to

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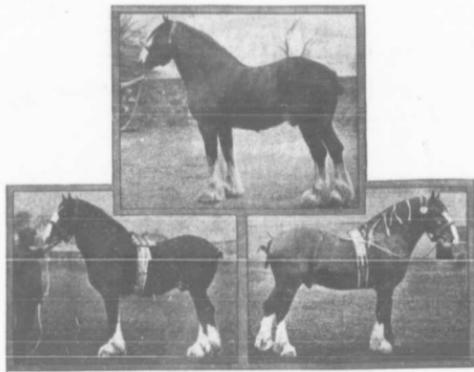
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Miss Agnes Smith will have charge of these two departments.

For Circulars and Application forms, apply to

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Three of the most noted Clydesdale horses in Scotland to-day. Note the strong hocks, finely boned, silky feather, springy pasterns, and large open hoof-heads. (Courtesy of Sir West Farmer.)

The Evolution of the Clydesdale

Many good things have been written in recent years about the Scotchman's draft horse, all of which it has richly deserved. The following is from the pen of that well-known importer and breeder, Mr. Alex. Galbraith, and appeared in the Christmas number of *The Nor-West Farmer*. It adds another to the many tributes paid to the Clydesdale:

The origin, history and evolution of the present-day Clydesdale horse is a most interesting study, but time and space forbid my going as fully into the subject on this occasion as I should like, or as would be necessary in order to do the subject anything like justice. I will endeavor only to trace in a brief and general way the various evolutions and improvements that have taken place during the past century, and more particularly during the period covered by my own memory.

Two theories have been held regarding the origin of the breed. The more popular one is that over 200 years ago, certain black Flemish stallions were imported from Flanders into Lancashire, Scotland—commonly called the valley of the river Clyde, or "Clydesdale"—and crossed with the native mares of the district. A description of the animals at that date indicates that they were considerably smaller than those of the present day; and that the prevailing colors were black or brown with white markings on face and legs, and frequently with a white spot on the belly and grey hairs in tail, the latter being considered an emblem of purity of blood.

Old time pictures, however, indicate less hair on the legs than those of modern times. I have several pictures before me as I write, dating from 50 to 70 years back. All of them show excellent tops and particularly good necks and shoulders, but are sadly lacking in their underpinning—the feet and pasterns more resembling those of the lighter boned Shire horses of the present day, but without any superfluous hair.

The influence of soil, climate and feeding, together with the growing necessities of the City of Glasgow and the district surrounding, all com-

bined steadily to increase the size of the Clydesdale horse, and to improve and strengthen him in all the points that the Scotch breeders of that time saw were fundamental and essential.

The present generation certainly owes a deep debt of gratitude to those early breeders who, by their skill, intelligence and persistence, laid the solid foundation of the modern Clydesdale horse. Unlike their English neighbors, who aimed chiefly at bulk of body and a maximum of bone and hair, the Scotchmen went on totally different lines, their constant effort being directed towards the improvement of the feet, pasterns, quality of bone, and straightforward action. And nobody at the present day can doubt that in this they succeeded admirably, and have set the pace and standard for other breeds to emulate. Studying as they did the requirements of the large cities, these breeders very naturally observed that the vulnerable point in the average draft horse was a tendency to brittle feet and cocked ankles, induced by heavy, constant work on the pavements and causeways.

Some 40 years ago, and for a period of perhaps a dozen years afterward, it became the custom to mix Shire and Clydesdale blood somewhat freely. A few Shire stallions and quite a large number of Shire mares possessing for the most part considerable quality and substance, were taken into Scotland and crossed with Clydesdales. In like manner, some Clydesdale stallions were taken into England—for instance, Young Leggy (1877), winner of the highest honors at Glasgow in 1869-1868, travelled in Oxfordshire for many years with satisfactory results.

But with the advent of the Stud Book in 1875 all this crossing was severely discouraged, and after a few years abandoned. The advocates of the blending of the two breeds—of whom the late Lawrence Drew was chief—maintained that the Clydesdale breed of itself was deficient in bone and substance, whereas by a judicious infusion of Shire blood, an ideal draft horse was produced, and that the two British breeds were practically only two branches of the same breed.

I will not undertake to decide this question, but it must be admitted that the animals exhibited for a good many years by Mr. Drew—sired by Prince of Wales and out of Shire mares, mostly from Derbyshire—were really sensational animals, and easily excelled anything that could be shown against them.

The charge is, however, made, and is backed by strong evidence, that hardly any of those highly meritorious animals proved successful breeders or showed the ability to reproduce their own excellencies in future generations. The true breeding Clydesdales of the present and past decades have generally been the ones most free from extraneous blood.

The Clydesdale has always had lots of ambition and endurance—probably more than any other breed—but in order to stand the tear and wear of the city streets for a great number of years, and to avoid concussion, it was indispensable that the "understandings" be perfected, and to this end the special efforts of the most skilled and experienced breeders were constantly directed, and with the most gratifying results. An occasional protest was heard from time to time that the weight of the Clydesdale was lessening and his draught powers deteriorating. These protests, whether justifiable or not, had the salutary effect of opening the breeders' eyes to the possible danger along those lines, and it may safely be said that the best Clydesdales of the present day are the equals in weight and the superiors in quality and action of those of any previous generation.

The writer has a personal recollection of about forty years in Clydesdale breeding, extending back to the year 1864, when that great mare, Keir Peggy, the dam of the world-famed Darnley, won the highest honors at the Highland Society Show at Stirling. I saw this great mare (an ideal in substance and symmetry) 23 years afterwards, but still on the same historic farm of Keir, where Darnley was foaled. She and Darling, the dam of that other renowned horse, Prince of Wales, were half sisters—being both sired by Samson (741), commonly known as Logan's Twin. As individuals, Prince of Wales and Darnley had practically no superiors in their day, and as producers they clearly outranked all other stallions of the century.

It is interesting to observe that the great Baron's Pride has two direct crosses of Darnley blood and one cross of Prince of Wales blood, a combination which doubtless in some degree accounts for his phenomenal success as a sire. As in the moulding and improvement of all breeds of cattle and other domestic animals, the influence of certain breeders has been paramount, so it has been in Clydesdales.

In the earliest days there were Frame and Fulton, Elder and Somerville, Leiper and Logan, Clark and Crawford, Galbraith and Anderson. Then coming down to the past thirty years we have had Lawrence Drew, "the noblest Roman of them all"; the Parks, the Renwicks, the Murdochos, Martin, McKean, Riddell, Johnston, Lockhart, Taylor, Weir, and many others whose names deserve the credit of being mentioned as improvers and benefactors of the breed. But far more than to any others, the gratitude of the present generation of Clydesdale breeders is due to Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery for their untiring, energetic and effective efforts during the past twenty-five years or more; not only in

mouling Clydesdale public opinion, but in improving and popularizing the breed in a very substantial manner all over the world.

The records of the various contests among the different European draft breeds has generally resulted in Clydesdale victories. Clydesdale geldings have invariably defeated Shires at the Royal Show, even when the judging was done by Englishmen, while at Chicago almost nine-tenths of the leading honors in the past 7 years have gone to the Scotch breed in recent competition with selected representatives of all the other draft breeds.

The best authorities of the present day agree that the modern Clydesdale approaches the ideal draft horse much more closely than does any other breed. He has the disposition and intelligence, the strength and substance, the enduring quality, the correct mechanical action, walking and trotting, and the peculiar ability to utilize every atom of weight and strength in moving heavy loads. No other breed possesses these varied qualifications in the same degree, and no other breed is likely to impart to the Clydesdale or to the native horse properties which it does not possess itself.

The Canadian farmers have, in my opinion, shown sound judgment in adhering generally to the breed which has been thoroughly tested in all climates and under all conditions, and has never been found wanting.

Prince Edward Island

We have had some very severe weather recently. On January 14th the thermometer registered 14 below zero. The roads are very good and the ice is excellent. Some of our farmers are busy hauling firewood, others laying in their supplies of ice. They intend to commence hauling mussel-mud shortly. Fodder is reported very scarce. Some of the farmers' wives are killing their pullets for market on account of the scarcity of grain. There was a small attendance at the market on Jan. 17. Very little poultry was offered. Business is rather dull at present in the city.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Beef gr. per lb, 6 to 9c.; small 8 to 12c.; mutton, per carcass, 6 to 8c.; cattle, dressed, 6 to 8c. per lb; pork per lb, 5½ to 6½c.; butter, fresh, per lb, 22 to 24c.; eggs per doz, 28c.; flour per cwt., \$2.70, per bbl. imp. \$6 to \$7.50; oatmeal per lb, 3½c.; potatoes per bus. 25c.; hay per cwt. 75c., per ton pressed, \$14 to \$15; straw per cwt., 50c.; oats per bus., 40 to 44c.; turnips per bus. 12 to 14c.; beets per bus, 60c.; chickens per pr., 55 to 70c., per lb. 7 to 8c.; geese, lb. 10 to 12c.; turkeys, per lb. 14 to 15c., cranberries per qt. 8c.; apples per doz. 6 to 12c.; brunt each \$1 to \$1.25; rabbit, 25 to 30c.; cream per qt. 20c.; cabbage per doz. 25 to 50c.; smelts per bunch, 10 cents. Flour is expected to advance.

The S.S. Stanley left Georgetown on Jan. 17 with 250 dressed hogs, 200 boxes smelts, 84 hides, 70 packages beef, 10 packages butter and sundries.

Two cars of government hay came to Alberton on Jan 14, and more shipments are expected daily.

About 200,000 lbs. of meat were canned at Agnew's meat factory this season.

As high as 7c. per lb. is being paid by the different shippers of smelts in the western section of the Island. No very large catches were secured up to the 5th of January.

Sugar has advanced in price.—A. R.

Hens Lay All Year Round

when you season the food with
Myers' Royal Poultry Spice.
Just think what it means to have the hens laying regularly all winter—when eggs bring their best prices. That's what Myers' Royal Poultry Spice does for the chickens. It's rich in nitrogenous matter—supplies all the constituents that compose the egg and gives more lasting internal heat. It makes hens lay—and insures fertile eggs for setting.

It's wonderful for making young pullets early layers—for fattening chickens, ducks and turkeys—and for raising plump, strong, vigorous poultry.

If you want to make money out of your "chicken yard" feed Myers' Royal Poultry Spice. It's not a food—but a relish.

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PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make the medium a convenient one for the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

Farming World Man on the Wing

A few miles from the G.T.R. stations of Penetang and Wyevale is the farm and residence of Mr. Chas. Rankin, of Wyebridge, Ont. A true Scot, a stockman and farmer, who overlooks nothing that means progress, he has long been known as a breeder and importer of the best he could get, and he has attained to a leading place as a breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Oxford Down sheep. About 20 head of imported cows of fine breeding, the herd being headed by an imported bull of Bessie strain, the strain which, it will be remembered, produced Lord Banff, who topped W. D. Flatt's Chicago sale at \$5,000.

Pride of Scotland is now 3 years of age, a fine roan, low down, square and solid, carrying a wealth of natural flesh. He is as active as a getter, and could be made a hard proposition for the showings next fall. His calves are turning out a fine lot. Among the herd of cows are Lady Ella Hope, a 4-year roan, a very typical cow, sired by Prince of the Vale (77501) and of straight Wimple strain.

Baroness Cromwell is a splendid dark roan cow, 4 years of age, and sired by Spicy Baron (7700) and Lady Cromwell, by Royal James (54972), g.d. Lady Ythan, by the famous Gravesend (46461) and tracing straight through Royal Duke and Lord Ythan to Duchess 5th, by Prince of Colouring (15190). She has to her credit two fine calves, one a fine white yearling by Rosieruscian of Dalmeny, used in Lord Rosebery's herd, and at present heading the herd of Jas. Douglass, of Caledonia. The younger is a fine roan by Pride of Scotland, only a few months of age but a promising calf.

Diamond Bracelet imp. is a 4-year-old red cow, dam Red Bracelet, vol. 48, got by Arthur, dam by Lowland Chief (50996). She has a fine roan calf by Rosieruscian of Dalmeny. Marjory (imp.) is a 4-year roan cow, got by Kitchener, dam Matilda 4th, vol. 42, by Gravesend (46461), g.d. Mina of Deystone, by Gladstone, g.d. Mina 4th, by Luminary (34715), e.g.d. Mina 1st, by Diphong, g.g.d. Mina 1st, by Beeswing, and tracing to Bashful, by Young Vry (10984). She has to her credit a fine heifer calf by Pride of Scotland. Princess 33rd is a fine 4-year-old red cow of straight Princess breeding, bred by Rev. J. A. Dunbar, of Glen Roches. She has a good bull calf by Pride of Scotland. Deside Lass imp. is a good one by Scottish Prince (73593) and has a good yearling heifer, by Scotland's Pride.

These are a few that will serve to illustrate the condition of this herd of reds, whites and roans. Anyone interested in obtaining the right foundation for a profitable herd will find it to their interest to communicate with Mr. Rankin and learn what he has to offer.

Fitzgerald Bros. Mt. St. Louis, are the owners of one of the largest herds of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle in the province of Ontario. That the entire herd is descended from one splendid cow, selected years ago from the herd of the late E. Miller speaks volumes for the prolificacy of the strain. The present offerings are for the most part the gets of their proved stock bull, Diamond

Jubilee imp., and from dams who were sired by the splendid imp. stock getter, British Statesman. Among the young stock to be offered is a yearling bull of superior quality, Starlight. He is a grand young bull, dam Cherry Watt 2nd, a typical 4-year-old cow. Another good red and white yearling is Earldowne, dam Mayflower 2nd, by British Statesman.

Miss Caroline is by Ingraham's Victor, and is the dam of a very fine roan heifer, by Diamond Jubilee. Cherry Bloom is a fine aged cow, by Bloomer, and her 3-year heifer, Red Cherry, sired by British Statesman will be offered for sale.

Space forbids a complete list of the offerings at this sale, but anyone looking for a foundation for a good herd of cattle of good type, and feeding and milking qualities, can find in this herd, noted as it is for its prolificacy and early maturity. Just what will fill the bill.

Shorthorn Sale

Mount St. Louis.

In another column of this paper may be seen the advertisement of the first annual sale of Fitzgerald Bros., Mount St. Louis, Ont., to be held at their farm on February 8. They are offering 40 head of pure-bred Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, including the stock bull Diamond Jubilee (imp.), bred by Mr. J. Marr, Cairnbroie, Scotland, and imported by Messrs. H. Cargill & Son. He is a prize winner and a sire of champions, the first prize herd of calves and the champion female at the Western Fair, London, in 1902, were his get, also the champion female at both Toronto and London in 1903. He is a bull of wonderful substance, having a grand spring of ribs, and he is good in the quarters, and a magnificent handler, having a hide as soft as silk. His dam, Jenny Lind, belongs to the oldest family at Montecymusk. They have produced many sires and prize winners, many of them being champions at the leading fairs in Scotland. Sigmund II, his sire, was a Bythesome, bred by Mr. Marr and sired by that celebrated Wilshire of Orange. Diamond Jubilee was preceded as stock bull by British Statesman (imp.) a high class show bull of the Campbell Bessie family. He was thick, fleshy, of grand quality, faultless in symmetry and strong constitution. The Bessie family are one of the best milking families in Scotland and have been great money makers, and have produced many sires and first class cows both in Canada and the United States. Imported Lord Banff was of the Bessie family, and was used as chief stock bull in the herd of W. D. Flatt for some time. He won 1st prize at Toronto where he headed the third prize herd; 1st and champion at Syracuse, N.Y., and first at the Pan-American in Chicago for \$5,100. The dams are all descendants of that celebrated Mora family—white blood predominated in the herd of the late John Miller, which was sold by auc-

Horse Owners Should Use

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.

A SURE, SPEEDY & POSITIVE CURE.

Prepared exclusively

by J. E. Gombault, ex-

cellent Veterinarian, Surgeon, in

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SUPPERSEDES ALL CALTERY OR FIRING.

Impossible to produce any acute or chronic form of all distempers for which or even a cure. Removes all Bunches or Blushes from Horses of any Color.

As a **HEUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Burns, Bruises, etc. It is **INSTANTLY** effective.

WE GUARANTEE that one table-spoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual relief than any other kind of ointment or ointment cure ever made.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam will be warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or direct from the publisher, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address:

THE WILKES-WILLIAMS CHEMIST, Montreal, 21 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO.

Every farmer who is breeding a mare should put her in condition by using

WILHELM'S BROOD MARE SPECIAL

It is a positive guarantee against running navel and swelling of the joints in colts, and they come off hard and healthy.

Price \$1.00 per package.

Address **J. S. WILHELM, V.S., Lock Box 175 Shakspeare, Ont.**

BARREN COW CURE Makes any animal one breed, or refuted milk, under ten days. Send for circulars. Given in feed twice a day. Particularly from

L. F. BRILLIANT, Morrisburg, Ont.



BLACK SALT for horses and cattle. In tin and rock salt. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto.



Save the animal—save your hard-earned money. Cure any animal of the disease in fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure—

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure Notch—pull lion. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stock raisers.

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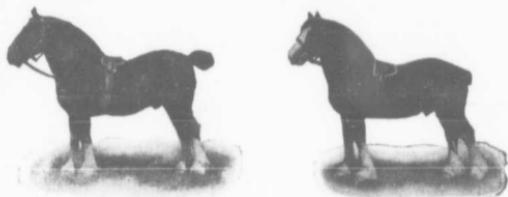
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CLYDESDALE CHAMPIONS



For Three Successive Years

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Have won the Clydesdale Stallion Championship at the International, Chicago, and similar honors at Toronto.

1904 Baron Sterling

Sire Baron's Pride

1903 Cairnhill

Sire Ethlopha

1902 Young McQueen

Sire McQueen

Also a multitude of other important prizes.

We have select stallions and mares to sell, winners here and in Scotland among them. We can offer **MORE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF BARON'S PRIDE** than any other American firm. Stallions to get pure-breds. Stallions to get grades. Mares for all. Prices are low—any single breeder can afford them. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue on request.

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DEALER IN

**CLYDESDALES,
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STALLIONS**

25 head now on hand, including noted premium horses
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International Importing Barns

SARNIA, Ont. Branch Barn at Lennoxville, Que.

J. B. HOGATE, Proprietor.

IMPORTER OF GLYDE, SHIRE AND HACKNEY STALLIONS.

30 imported stallions, sired by the best sires of Scotland and England. Several of them top horses. Can show you the highest-acting Hackneys in America. Having no salesmen enables me to sell first-class stallions at "live and let live" prices. Write or, better, come; will sure save you money. Terms to suit. Address:

J. B. HOGATE,

Sarnia, Ont., or Lennoxville, Que.

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

My new importation of **Clydesdale Stallions** has arrived here, and is of the same high class quality as usual, carefully selected from among the best Stud in Scotland. My old customers and all lovers of a good **Clyde** are invited to see them. I have Two First-Class Hackneys yet for sale, well worth the price put on them. Phone to residence.

WM. COLQUHOUN,

MITCHELL, ONT.

tion at Brougham on January 18 last, averaging \$360 each for the males and \$361 each for the females; there were 49 head sold, making a total of about \$16,000, the highest price paid for a single animal being \$1,452. This is evidence that the reds, whites and roans are still in demand and it is prophesied that prices will ere long rule higher than ever before in Canada. In Scotland Mr. Marr's dispersion sale averaged for 113 heads \$581, totalling \$88,293, and 18 bulls bred by Mr. Duthie, made an average of \$1,133, and a total of \$10,394; Mr. Marr's stock bull brought \$6,300. Cattle in Scotland were higher to-day than ever before.

When such blood predominates in pedigrees as imported Diamond Jubilee and imported British Statesman and the dams of such a noted family, how could the stock offered in this sale be otherwise than good. They have got no special preparation for sale, and are just in ordinary condition such as will give the purchasers the best results. They are also offering a carriage team, with excellent action and grand conformation, which will take a second place to none for style or endurance. All interested in good stock are cordially invited to attend the sale.

✽

Gossip

W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ont., writes: "We want to sell most of our White Wyandotte cockerels right away, to make room. They are good birds from the best strains. Our hens have been laying extra well this winter. Our Shropshires are in good shape. As our ewes were bred to an extra good ram, we expect a crop of choice lambs."

✽

Breeding Shorthorns

Mr. Peter White, jr., proprietor of the Belmar Park Stock Farm, Pembroke, Ont., is making a specialty of breeding Shorthorns and at the present time has about 35 head of this breed. Some of the animals are exceptionally well bred. The farm consists of 370 acres, 60 of which are within the limits of the town of Pembroke. The buildings are up-to-date and substantially constructed.

✽

Maritime Stock Sale

The second Maritime auction sale of pure-bred stock will be held at Amherst, N.S., on Feb. 3rd. The contributions consist of 18 Shorthorn bulls, 16 Shorthorn females, 5 Ayrshire bulls and 2 Hereford bulls. This sale promises to be an excellent opportunity for Agricultural Societies and private individuals to secure good animals for breeding purposes.

✽

In the Advanced Registry

In the advanced registry list of the American Holstein-Friesian Association from Jan. 4-13, 1905, we noticed several Canadians. The following are the records made for the seven days last:

Winnie R's Gem 47213, age 7 y. 2 m. 8 d., days from calving 31. Milk 409 lbs., per cent. fat 3.19, fat 13.048 lbs. Owner, W. S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.

Hadrian Clarice 66046, age 6 y. 6 d., days from calving 24. Milk 4214 lbs., per cent. fat 3.44, fat 14.506 lbs. Owner, W. S. Schell, Woodstock, Ont.

Maud of Kent 2d. 65914, age 11 y. 7 m. 25 d., days from calving 30. Milk 478.2 lbs., per cent. fat 3.81, fat 18.204 lbs. Owner, P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre, Ont.

Belle Dewdrop 67311, age 7 y. 1 m. 15 d., (Thirty-day Record); days from calving 12. Milk 1,329.9 lbs., per cent. fat 3.33, fat 53,941 lbs. Owner, George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Change in Agreement for Carriage of Pure-Bred Live Stock

The Canadian Freight Association has, through its chairman, Mr. Jno. W. Loud, made an important announcement regarding the half rates granted in Canada by the railroads for the transportation of pure-bred horses, cattle, sheep and swine that cannot be of vital interest to every breeder in the Dominion. This announcement states:

The Canadian railways find that the present regulations under which pedigreed horses, cattle, sheep and swine are carried at half-rates between stations in Canada, are unsatisfactory to the railways, and consider it necessary for their protection that new conditions be made, if the present transportation rates are to be continued.

We, therefore, propose the following conditions, to be made effective as early as possible, but not later than June 1st next:

"All Record Certificates accepted by the railroads must be of uniform size and appearance and bear the seal of some central body recognized as reliable by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

"A pure-bred animal carried at the reduced rate must be supplied with a shipping certificate bearing a seal similar to that attached to the Record Certificate.

"The Shipping Certificate shall become the property of the railroad company and shall be attached to the waybill.

"The Record Certificate must in all cases be presented to the railroad agent at shipping point, and must correspond with the shipping certificate and bear on the back thereof a statement showing the movement over the railroads of the animals recorded.

"In the case of Record Certificates already issued arrangements must be made before shipping the animals to return these to the proper authorities and have a suitable record certificate and shipping certificate made out.

"The present conditions to remain in force until the 1st of June, 1905, then all record associations and breeders not complying with the above conditions shall be refused reduced rates."

If protection cannot be given to the railroads, they will feel compelled to entirely withdraw the present concessions in freight rates.

MEMORANDUM FROM RAILROADS

The following are some of the reasons given why the officers of the various railways operating in Canada have decided that there must be a change in present conditions or a discontinuance of the half-rates now allowed to shippers of pure-bred horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

1st.—There are in Ontario twelve associations issuing twelve different forms as certificates; there are in Quebec thirteen, in New Brunswick fourteen, in Nova Scotia 7, in the United States thirty-six, and in Great Britain fifty-six associations, making a total of 128 associations issuing 138 separate forms as certificates. Local railway agents have in the past been expected to recognize each of these and to decide whether the certificate presented entitled to the half-rates the animal with which this was presented. Each of these associations also issue entry forms which are frequently used by shippers in place of the certificate. Thus, the agents are supposed to be conversant with about three hundred different forms as some of the associations use several different forms of certificate. This is an impossible condition and although the number of records recognized as reliable by the Dominion Department of Agriculture has been reduced very much recently, yet

To Stock Dealers, Breeders, Shippers

And Others wanting **GOOD MARKETS** and **HIGH VALUES** for ALL CLASSES OF STOCK.

MESSRS. REGINALD WEAVER & CO.,

Auctioneers, Live Stock Agents, of Burmester's Buildings, **Cape Town, South Africa** (Branches in Orange River Colony, the Transvaal and Natal), pay special attention to the handling and selling on consignment of all classes of Live Stock and Produce, which are now realizing high prices throughout South Africa, owing to the scarcity of stock and consequent large demand.

The South African market offers exceptional advantages to Shippers of Live Stock, but it is advisable to write for full particulars as to the class of animal mostly in demand.

All enquiries promptly and reliably answered by

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Agent for **Alex. Galbraith & Son**, Janesville, Wis., and Brandon, Man.

Horses, Prices, Terms and Guarantees all the Very Best

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WAVERLY STOCK FARM

HACKNEY STALLIONS AND FILLIES

Choice young stock, imported and home-bred.

R. BEITH - Bowmanville, G. T. R., Ont.



BAKON - 97-

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

COLUMBUS, ONT.,

IMPORTERS OF

Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle

New Importations of Grand Clydesdales just arrived.



STATIONS—Oshawa and Brooklyn, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. Forty miles east of Toronto.

Long Distance Telephone at Residence, near Columbus. Telegraph, Brooklyn.

Advertise in The Farming World.

we recognize that there is an absolute necessity for a uniform certificate bearing a uniform seal as outlined in Clause No. 1, set forth in letter issued by the Canadian Freight Association, dated at Montreal, Jan. 16th, 1905, signed by John W. Loud.

2nd.—It was the intention of the various railroads to give these half-rates to registered stock to be used for breeding purposes only, but during the last two years large numbers of animals have been shipped that were not registered and application forms instead of record certificates have been presented and accepted at various shipping points. This is contrary to the agreement and cannot be allowed. While some of the animals thus presented may have been entitled to the half-rates when duly registered may have been shipped on these application forms that were not eligible and could not be registered. The only way to prevent fraud of this sort is to demand that all animals presented for shipment at the half-rates shall be registered.

3rd.—It has been discovered that it is the practice of some shippers, especially those residing within easy reach of two or more railway stations, to use one certificate to ship various animals. Many animals at different times have been shipped by the use of only one certificate. Frequently animals are shipped upon presentation of a certificate that does not belong to them. To overcome this difficulty it has been decided that every animal shipped must be recorded and a certificate belonging to each particular animal presented with that animal at time of shipment. The movements of the animal shall be written on the back of the record certificate, which shall be prepared as a form for this purpose. It has also been decided to ask for a shipping certificate in each case which shall become the property of the railway company.

Recognizing the value to the country of the half-rates given pure-bred stock it is not desired by the railway companies that these rates be cancelled, but the interests of the railways must be safeguarded as well as the interests of the public.

Ontario Veterinary Association

The annual meeting of the Ontario Veterinary Association was held in the Veterinary College, Toronto, on Dec. 23rd, 1904. The president, Dr. W. Lawson, V.S., opened the meeting with an excellent address. The following new members were duly proposed and accepted:

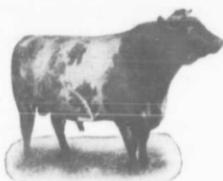
A. C. Ramsay, Exeter; W. Nicholls, Kingston; J. Fyle, Brantford; A. D. McLachlin, Belmont; P. T. Bowlby, Tweed; W. A. Gill, Dorchester; J. A. Johnston, Trafalgar; L. Bailey, Orillia; B. R. Pope, Peterboro'; D. McCrkercher, Peterboro'; J. A. McDonald, Embro.

The secretary-treasurer reported a very large amount of correspondence, especially in relation to the veterinary organization, and enquiries relating thereto. He also reported the finances in a favorable condition—there being a balance on hand now of \$44.21.

Four registrations were reported since the last annual meeting, viz.: Drs. A. Brown, Sarnia; F. C. Jones, Fenwick; N. Cossitt, Grimsby; R. Colgan, St. Catharines.

FOR IMPROVED LEGISLATION

Dr. Rutherford, chief veterinary inspector for the Dominion, reported some very gratifying results from the local organization committee. But he could not say that the results were generally so satisfactory as he had hoped. As treasurer of that fund he



Hollymount Farm

Mitchell, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns.—A few young stock of both sexes, bred from very choice imported sire and dams. Write, or call on

Wm. Thompson

Box 104 - - Mitchell, Ont.

Imported Shorthorn Bulls

Of the best breeding. Canadian bred bulls sired by Imported Bapton Chancellor. Also cows and heifers.

A number of choice Yorkshires, all ages, for sale. Write

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

Shire and Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle

Choice Stock on hand at all times. Customers never disappointed.

Phone

J. M. GARDHOUSE, Weston, Ont.

SPRINGBROOK STOCK FARM.—A few splendid bull calves by imported sires and dams; also two fine young heifers. Herd headed by Golden Conqueror (imp.) 36040. Write for prices, or call on

AMOS SMITH, Huron Co., Trowbridge P.O., Listowel Station.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

Established 1852

Some splendid offerings in young Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Prices right.

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PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

For Sale 3 YOUNG BULLS of various ages, sired by some of best (imp.) bulls in country, and out of good Scotch dams. Also several YOUNG HEIFERS bred to (imp.) D. Lanaster. Several young Yorkshires of good breeding.

GEORGE AMOS & SON,
Mount P.O. and Station C.P.R.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LINCOLN SHEEP

Telegraph, Post Office, R.R. Station.

For Sale at
MAPLE AVENUE STOCK FARM

If you want either, write us today.

F. H. NEIL & SONS, BOX 35, LUCAN, ONT.

Clayfield Stock Farm

Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep.

Prize-winning pure-bred stock. Young animals of both sexes for sale. Write or call on

J. C. ROSS, Prop., Jarvis P.O. and Sta., Ont.

You must not imagine that because we sold some Shorthorns at Hamilton recently we have no more to offer,

BECAUSE we have quite a number yet, both male and female, and

GOOD ONES TOO.

Write us if you are in the market (it only costs 2 cents), and we will frankly tell you whether we have what you want.

John Clancy,
Manager.

H. GARGILL & SON,
Gargill, Ont.

FIRST ANNUAL AUCTION SALE OF

SHORTHORN CATTLE, COTSWOLD SHEEP and HORSES

TO BE HELD ON

Wednesday, February 8th, 1905

When FITZGERALD BROS. of Mount St. Louis, Ont., will dispose of by public auction, 40 head of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, consisting of the stock bull, Diamond Jubilee (imp.) 28881 - ; 2 cows, either level to stock bull or with calf at foot; 10 one-year-old heifers, and our entire crop of calves, consisting of 16 bulls and 11 females, 2 one-year-old bulls; 20 cotswold ewes, one team of draft horses, one team of carriage horses, one team of general purpose horses, and one saddle horse.

TERMS: Two months' credit on furnishing approved notes, or 5% discount for cash.

A lunch will be provided, and sale will commence at 1 o'clock sharp.

Trains will be met at Elizabeton and Coldwater, G.T.R., on night previous and day of sale.

For further information and catalogue, apply to

FITZGERALD BROS. - Mount St. Louis, Ont.

now had in his hands \$456.60. He said that in order to push forward for improved legislation we must have at least \$1,000 available. He made an urgent appeal to all practitioners who have not contributed to that fund to do so. He said that the Manitoba Veterinary Medical Association had offered to contribute \$100 to assist the Ontario organization, but that he could hardly think it consistent with the proper position and standing of our profession in this province for us to avail ourselves of this very gener-

ous offer. He further said that he did not approve of political matters being brought forward at our meetings, but as we were now on the eve of an election, would not the present time be suitable for pushing onward for improved legislation.

On re-assembling, after partaking of lunch generously provided by Dr. Smith, the president called on the members to suggest something as to the course to be pursued in connection with the proposed legislation. It was ultimately moved by Dr. Bowly, seconded by Dr. O'Neil and carried: That the members of this Association who are present and who reside in the various counties will pledge themselves to interview the various aspirants for political honors in their respective counties, and endeavor to attempt to promise to favor the legislation measures required by us as a profession.

An animated discussion now took place in which a number of members participated and a motion was brought forward that the question as to whether legislation measures be pressed at the first coming session or left for the following session, be left in the hands of the organization committee.

An amendment to that motion was brought forward and carried, in due course: That legislation measures be pushed at the first coming session of the Provincial legislation.

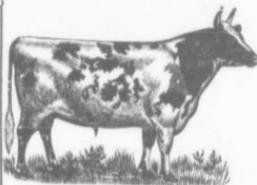
STAMPING OUT DISEASE

Dr. Rutherford, chief veterinary inspector, gave an interesting address, recounting the changes that had taken place in his department since he had held that office. He mentioned the changes in the mode of dealing with "tuberculosis," "actinomycosis," "black quarter," and "anthrax," differing in the manners of dealing with those diseases.

In "tuberculosis" the animals, if they succumb to the "tuberculin test," are "ear-marked," and instructions given to the owner. In "actinomycosis," the animals are not necessarily ruthlessly condemned and the farms quarantined. In "black quarter" vaccination is recommended, and the department will supply "vaccine." In "anthrax" it is dealt with by a government inspector. It is thoroughly stamped out and through disinfection of everything adopted.

The sum of \$25 was appropriated for a medal to be competed for by the students of the Ontario Veterinary College at the approaching spring examinations. A meeting of the Association will be held at London, Ont., in July next.

The officers for 1905 are: President, J. H. George, Ingersoll; 1st Vice-President, L. A. Wilson, Aurora; 2nd Vice-President, J. W. Orr, Stratford; Secretary-treasurer, C. H. Sweetapple; Assistant Secretary, R. Barnes, London; Auditors, C. Elliott and J. H. Reed; Directors, Messrs. Gill, Stewart, Bowly, R. H. Milne, M. Crawford, Duncombe, Fowler, J. D. McDonald; Prof. A. Smith and Col. Lloyd, delegates to Industrial Fair; Drs. J. D. O'Neil and Fitzgerald, delegates to Western Fair, London.



"NETHER LEA" AYRSHIRES

Offering this month 4 bulls, 15 mos. 3 choice bull calves, 5 mos.; bull and heifer calves just dropped. Napoleon of Audubon (Imp.) at head of herd, whose dam has a record of 21 lbs. per day. Prices low. T. D. McALLUM, Danville, Que.

MAPLE CLIFF DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Breeders of Clydesdales, Ayrshires, Tamworths and Berkshire.

For Sale—Special offering this month of boars of both breeds fit for service.

R. REID & CO.,

Sta. and P.O. near Ottawa. Hintonburg, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Choice young stock from our prize-winning herd. A few of both sexes for sale. Call on or write to W. R. STEWART, Lucanville, P.O., Ont.

Hereford Bulls at Buyers' Own Prices

Bred by imported bulls and out of imported or home-bred dams. A few heifers also on offer. We have six good things for the coming shows at prices that will make them go.

W. H. HUNTER,

Near Orangeville, Ont. The Maples P. O.

Ashland Stock Farm.

Pure Scotch-Topped Shorthorns. Cows bred from imported stock of grand Scotch breeding. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

J. MARSHALL, Jackson P.O., Ont.

Tara Station G.T.H.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires for Sale.

Bulls and heifers of approved breeding and quality. Clyde fillies, imported and home bred. Shropshire and ram lambs, imported, Mansell. Prices Moderate. G. A. HRODIEK, Bethesda, Ont., Mountville Sta.

FRONTIER FARM, Lewiston, N.Y.

BREEDERS OF REGISTERED

Polled Jersey Cattle, Red Polled Cattle

...Cheviot Sheep...

Now for sale, one Polled Jersey Bull, 2 yrs. old, Red Polled Bull, one 2 yrs., one 11 mos., and one 2 mos. old, also few females. Cheviot Sheep to exchange for registered Jersey Cows and Heifers. A. MOSE, Lewiston, N.Y.

ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.

Most successful Vet. Institution in America. Prof. A. Smith, F.R.C.V.S., Principal, Temperance St., Toronto, Can.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE.

Holstein Yearling Bulls and Heifers of good strain. Prices right.

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Sebringville, Ont.

THOS. MERCER, Box 33, Markdale, Ont.

Breeder and Importer of Clydesdale Horses, Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs. Carrots for western trade a specialty. Driving Horses handled if ordered.

Bowhill Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS—English Lady, Elvira and Duchess strains. LEICESTERS—Bred for wool and early maturity.

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Teeswater, C.P.R. Mildmay, G.T.R.

CLOVER LEAF LODGE HERD

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Choice young stock from grandly-bred Scotch topped cows. A number from choice milking strains. This herd headed by Scotland's "Challenge (Imp.)" Well-bred Lincoln sheep. Also Banded and White Stock Poultry and Bronze Turkeys.

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Wingham, Ont. Belgrave P.O. and

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Maitland Bank Stock Farm

Choice young bulls and heifers of finest Scotch breeding, herd headed by Imp. Scotland's Fame. Young stock from imported sire and dams, and choice breeding. My stock and prices will interest you. Write to or call on

DAVID H. MILNE,

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Have only at present to offer my stock bull, Fancy's Pride Imp. (7883 - 3022). He is four years of age in and has been in the service bull whose qualities as a herd bull have been proved in my herd. He is sired by the famous prize winner, Pride of the Rosin (7221), and his dam was Fancy 13th, who traces straight to Buchanan Lassie and Pedigree and particulars furnished on application. J. BROWN, Clinton P.O. and Sta., G.T.H., Huron Co., Ont.

Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorne Herd of Deep Milking Shorthorns

Aberdeen Hero (Imp.) at head of herd. Present offering, 6 good young bulls by Scotch sires. Come and see what we have. LONDESBO RO STA. AND P.O.

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Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains, Prize Winning Leicesters, Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

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We have a number of young stock of both sexes for sale.

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS AND AYRSHIRES

Prize-Winners Wherever Shown.

Prices consistent with quality.

Correspondence solicited.

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For breeding or ranching purposes we can supply you with such as will give you satisfaction.

J. M. LEE & SONS
Simcoe, Ont.

Linden Oxfords

Do you want a good yearling ram or ram lamb, imported or homebred, cheap? Also some choice ewes for sale.

R. J. HINE,
Dutton.

Elgin Co.

MILHURST FARM.

Hampshire Downs Sheep, the coming breed, direct importations. Scotch topped Shorthorn Fries imported sire and dams of deep milking strains.
J. A. S. & COCHRAN, Hillside, Weston, Compton Co., P. Q.

ELMDALE STOCK FARM

Getwell Sheep, Berkshire Swine. Close to or direct from imported stock. Good young stock of both sexes to select from. Prices reasonable. Write or call.
J. SLATER, Buttonville P.O., Unionville Sta., Midland, Ont.; Thornhill, Metropolitan Ry.; Markham Tn., Ont.

OKAY LODGE YORKSHIRES

Years of careful breeding have made the Okay Lodge Yorkshires the Standard of Quality for IDEAL BACON HOGS.

The Championship against all breeds has been won by this herd for 3 years at the Provincial Winter Fair, on foot and in dressed carcass competition. Prices are reasonable.
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CHAMPION BERSHIRE HERD OF CANADA. Winner of Championship at leading shows for several years. Splendid importations of new blood, the championship winners of England. Young pigs, imported and home-bred for sale. Pens at Islington, near Toronto. **W. H. DURHAM, Box 102, Toronto.**

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In violation of our Canadian Patents, an imitating cream separator called the "Unesda" has in some localities been offered for sale and suits at law are now pending against the manufacturers thereof. Under the law a user of these infringing machines is also liable for all damages resulting to the patentee through his use thereof. We hereby inform you that in buying or using one of these so-called "Unesda" separators you not only get a very inferior separator, incapable of giving you such results as you should have, but you pay a law suit with all its expensive attendances and with every likelihood of losing the machine you have bought, and a verdict of heavy damages against you.

That you may be thoroughly informed on this subject before becoming involved, write to us, or to our solicitors, Masten, Starr and Spence, Toronto, Canada.

P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa. U.S.A.

Care for the Poultry

The scarcity of fresh eggs and the enormous prices they have commanded, together with the previously unheard of prices procured for turkeys and all classes of poultry during the past season, makes this a matter worthy of most serious consideration.

We are proud of the fact that we are constantly in receipt of letters stating what was to the writers the most astonishing success they have had in raising turkeys and keeping hens laying through the entire season by using only a few cents' worth of **CARNEFAC**. Those people made piles of money they never expected. They will make it again this season, because they will continue to use **CARNEFAC POULTRY FOOD**.

For proof we refer you to any leading poultry man in Canada.

A trial will convince you. If your dealer has not got it take no substitute, but write direct to

Carnefac Stock Food Co.,
65 Front St. E., Toronto

MAPLE GROVE Yorkshires

I have for sale a choice lot of December Pigs, also Bours fit for service and Sows in farrow, from imported and home-bred sires.
T. J. COLE, Box 158, Bowmanville, Ont.

YORKSHIRE! YORKSHIRES!

Choose young stock of good quality and best strains. Pairs not akin. Prices right.

ALBERT SNELL, Hagerville P.O., and Str'n

MONKLAND HERD

YORKSHIRES

Good Quality. Easy feeders
JAS. WILSON & SONS,
Fergus P.O. and Sta., G.T.R. and C.P.R.



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R. W. JAMES

Bowmanville, Ont.



The Rockland Sale

Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co.'s Shorthorn sale, held on January 19th last, was a success. There was a representative attendance of breeders from Canada and the United States. The 43 head sold averaged \$140 each, the 22 bulls averaging \$109.50 and the 23 females \$169.55 each. A number of Shropshire sheep sold at from \$10 to \$15 each. Captain T. E. Robson, Iderton, and Geo. Bellows, Missouri, were the auctioneers.

Buys Royal Baron

Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ont., have purchased from Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., the imp. Royal Baron to replace the grand Clydesdale Baron Sterling, who died in January. They paid \$5,900 to Graham Bros. for Baron Sterling immediately after he won championship honors at Toronto. He was insured for \$2,000. Royal Baron is by the famous Baron's Pride, dam Royal Baron, by Mount Royal.

Horse Show

The show for Clydes and Shires to be held at the Repository, Toronto, on February 1st, 2nd and 3rd, promises to be well attended. Mr. Henry Wade, the secretary, reported that a large number of entries had been received, and that arrangements had been made with the railroads to return all those attending the show free. The various horse breeders' associations will hold their annual meetings at the same time as the show, and on Thursday, the 2nd inst., a banquet will be tendered to the successful Canadian winners at the 1934 exhibitions in the United States.

Officers Shorthorn Association for 1935

President, W. G. Pettit, Freeman; first vice-president, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; second vice-president, W. D. Platt, Hamilton; ex-presidents, life members, Hon. John Dryden, Brooklin; A. Johnston, Greenwood; Robert Miller, Stouffville; Richard Gibson, Delaware; Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill; vice-presidents, from provinces, Capt. T. E. Robson, Iderton; F. G. Boyer, Georgetown, P.E.I.; W. H. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, B.C.; Wm. H. Gibson, Pointe Claire Que.; Bliss Fawcett, Sackville, N.B.; Hon. W. Beresford, Cottonwood, Alta.; C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S.; George Kinnon, Cottonwood, Assa.; W. S. Lister, Middle Church, Man.

A list—J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, Man.; James M. Gardhouse, Weston; E. C. Attrel, Goderich; Thos. Russell, Exeter.
B list—P. Talbot, Lacombe, Alta.; H. Smith, Hay; J. T. Gibson, Donfield; John Gardhouse, Weston; John Davidson, Ashburn.

C list—W. D. Cargill, Cargill; S. Dymont, Barrie; John Isaac, Markham; George Raikes, Barrie; C. M. Simmons, Ivan.

Breeders' Meetings

The following annual meetings will be held at the Palmer House, Toronto, this week.

Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, Thursday, Feb. 2nd, at 2 p.m.

Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, Friday, February 3rd, at 9:30 a.m.

Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, Friday, February 3rd, at 2:30 p.m.
Winter Fair Board, Friday, February 3rd, at 7 p.m.

A. P. WESTERVELT,
Secretary.

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

Toronto, Jan. 28, 1905.

Though general wholesale trade has ruled quiet since the holiday there are signs of improvement, and orders have commenced to come in for spring delivery. Money keeps steady at 4½ to 5 per cent, on call, with points ruling at 6 to 7 per cent, as to name and nature of the account.

WHEAT

There has been little material change in the wheat situation since last writing. If anything values are not so strong. Exporters complain of the dullness of the export trade in wheat and some are looking forward to a slack time at the opening of navigation. Russia, Australia and Argentina seem to be supplying Europe's requirements, or at least are making up for what the United States and Canada are holding back. The only excitement seems to be in the Chicago wheat pit, where speculators are active and the "bulls" seem to be in the ascendency just now. Ontario wheat is firm here at \$1.05 for red and white, 97c to 98c for spring and 88c for goose, grain dealers quotations.

COARSE GRAINS

There has been a stronger feeling in oats during the past fortnight and prices have advanced considerably. Farmers do not appear to be marketing, and supplies at central points are scarce. The market here is high at from 34½ to 35½c, as to quality and point of shipment.

There is a little more demand for peas for export, with quotations here at 66c to 67c. There is more doing in feed barley, with no change in prices. Corn rules about the same with more foreign business in American.

HAY AND STRAW

Since the discontinuance of hay shipments to the Maritime Provinces at the beginning of the year, prices have ruled easier at Montreal. Many Quebec farmers are said to have a lot of last year's crop on hand. Unless the English market advances still more lower prices are expected. Here the market rules steady at last quotations.

The demand for straw keeps up and prices remain at \$6 to \$6.50 for car lots on track, Toronto.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The egg business now is in cold storage stock. Fresh stock is reported scarce and new laid little to be had at all, though during the past few days they have been a little more plentiful and jobbing prices have dropped a little on Toronto farmers' market, new-laid being 30c to 35c per dozen.

So far as the export trade is concerned the dressed poultry trade is pretty well over. In fact the local demand seems to be sufficient to take all that is coming.

SEEDS

The seed market continues on the quiet side, although something is doing for future delivery. At Montreal quotations rule at \$3.50 to \$3.60 per cwt. for timothy, \$8.60 to \$12.00 for red clover and \$9.50 to \$13.00 for alsike, and \$1.25 to \$1.35 per bushel for flaxseed. At Toronto dealers quote as follows: Alsike, \$6 to \$7.25 for prime, \$5 for medium and \$2 to \$4 per bushel for common; red clover \$6.25 to \$7.25 and timothy \$1 to \$1.25 f.o.b. Toronto.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

There has been a little quieter feeling in cheese and values are perhaps not as strong as at last writing. Holders

are unwilling to sell and prefer to hold for a higher market. Montreal quotations are 11c for finest.

In butter the demand is confined chiefly to the local trade. Prices ruled about the same. Though a scarcity of fine creamery is reported it has not affected general values very much as yet. Creamery prints are quoted here at 22c to 24c and boxes at 22c to 23c, with choice dairy selling in a jobbing way at 16c to 15c.

LIVE STOCK

The cattle trade is not as good as it was a fortnight ago, but this may be due to local causes. Many exporters have found it difficult to get ocean vessel space and have to quit buying for a few days. Last week trade was about as bad as it has been during the season, and prices for exporters and butchers rule at about 15c to 20c per cwt. lower than the week previous. Prices for exporters ranged from \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt, with bulls selling at \$3 to \$4 per cwt. Butchers cattle sold at \$4 to \$4.60 for picked lots, \$3.25 to \$3.80 for medium to good, and \$2 to \$3 per cwt. for inferior to common. Few feeders or stockers are offering. Milch cows are worth from \$30 to \$25 each, and veal calves \$3.50 to \$6 per cwt.

Sheep and lambs still command a good figure. Export ewes are quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt, locks at \$3.25 to \$3.75 and lambs at \$3.50 to \$6.40 per cwt.

Hogs have advanced and are now above the \$3.00 basis. Quotations last week are \$3.30 for selects and \$2.95 per cwt. for lights and fats.

HORSES

Business is brisk in the horse market. Buyers are willing to pay fair prices, but not the inflated prices that some holders are inclined to ask. Though high-class carriage horses are scarce, especially matched pairs, general purpose and delivery horses are in fair supply. The right type of roaster is in demand.

The following is Burns & Sheppard's weekly report of prevailing prices: Single roasters, 15 to 16 hands, sound,

\$100 to \$125; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$160; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$200 to \$450; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$125 to \$150; general purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,450 lbs., \$125 to \$160; draught horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$150 to \$170; servicable second-hand workers, \$25 to \$80; servicable second-hand drivers, \$35 to \$80.

MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, N.S. Jan. 23, 1905.

The feature of the market this week is the increased firmness in butter. All dealers here report it high and scarce with none coming in from the Maritime Provinces. Ontario rolls are selling here at 20c to 21 cents.

In eggs the demand is slow, as usual at this time of year, but February should show an improvement in this respect. Stocks here are pretty large, and are quoted at 22c to 23c.

There are large quantities of P. E. Island produce now at the wharves, particularly potatoes and turnips. Potatoes are quoted 25 cts. vessel and dealers ask as high as 40 cents for them just at present, as it is hard to get the vessels to open up during the severe weather. New Brunswick are quoted at 30 cents. Oats are still jobbing at from 45c to 47c.

Good apples are hard to get, and are in good demand at \$2.50 per barrel. Vegetables are still very scarce and high. Carrots are not to be found. Parsnips are \$2.00 per bag and very scarce.

It is reported that Ontario millers have advanced flour 15c to 20c per barrel, and this was followed by an advance of 20c for Manitoba. This advance will shortly go into effect.

To Tell a Goose From a Gander

Mr. Joseph Marshall, of Jackson, Ont., has kindly sent us the following method for distinguishing a goose from a gander: "Separate the doubtful one from its fellows and give it a slight scratch to make it call out. A gander has a high tenor voice, while a goose has a bass one. Try ones you are sure of at first and you will soon get the tone of each."

The Canadian Produce Markets at a Glance

The highest quotations of prevailing prices for standard grades of farm produce in the leading markets on the dates named. Footer stall lower.

Date	Toronto		Montreal		St. John		Halifax		Winnipeg	
	28	25	23	21	23	23	23	23	23	23
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 1 05	\$ 1 00	\$	\$	\$ 99½					
Oats, per bushel.....	30½	41	44	45	31½					
Barley, per bushel.....	45	48	52	53	35					
Peas, per bushel.....	67	66½	76	76	....				
Corn, per bushel.....	42	50	60	61	....				
Flour, per barrel.....	4 35	5 25	5 85	6 00*	4 80					
Bran, per ton.....	18 00	21 00	21 50	22 00	14 00					
Shorts, per ton.....	20 00	21 00	22 00	23 00	16 00					
Potatoes, per bag.....	80	67	35-40bu	30-40bu	75					
Beans, per bushel.....	1 45	1 40	1 65	1 70	1 50					
Hay, per ton.....	8 00	9 30	13 50	14 00	6 50					
Straw, per ton.....	6 50	9 00	9 00	9 00	4 80					
Eggs, per dozen.....	20	21	22	22	29					
Chickens, per pound, d.w....	14	10	per pair 11 00	11 00	per lb. 12½					
Ducks, per pound, d.w....	14	10	per pair 11 00	11 00	13					
Turkeys, per pound, d.w....	15	14	20	20	18					
Geese, per pound, d.w....	12	11	16	16	12					
Apples, per barrel.....	2 30	3 00	3 50	2 50	4 00					
Cheese, per pound, d.w....	11½	11	10½	11	11					
Butter, creamery, per pound.	24	21½	25	25	26					
Butter, dairy, per pound....	18	17½	19	18	18					
Cattle, per cwt.....	5 00	4 75	4 75	4 75	2 75					
Sheep, per cwt.....	4 50	4 50	5 00	5 00	4 00					
Hogs, per cwt.....	5 30	5 60	5 50	5 50	5 00					
Veal Calves, per cwt.....	6 00	5 50	5 00	5 50	....				

THE FARMERS' EXCHANGE

One Cent a Werd
CASH WITH ORDER

Advertisements under this head one cent a week must be accompanied by orders. No display type or cuts allowed. Each initial and number counts as one word.

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FOR RENT OR SALE 96 acre stock and dairy farm near Burford, Centre, Brant, large brick barns. Apply to ALFRED HALL, Burford.

COLONIZATION on large holding, 60 acres prairie and older, best in B. C.; 8 miles from New Westminster; close to river; 60 minutes; good roads and railway. \$40 00 an acre. Address W. J. WALKER, 31 New Westminster.

FOR SALE—One of Brant County's fine farms. First-class brick house, fine barns and outbuildings, 2 miles from Paris, 9 miles from City of Brantford. Price \$10,000. For full particulars and complete catalogue of farms apply R. G. LEAD & SON, Brantford, Ont.

THE south east quarter of Sec. 10, Township 12, Range 11, 100 acres all in a good state of cultivation, 100 acres ready for crop, the rest pasture, all fenced with wire and oak post; good house and stables, and granaries; two good wells, 1/2 mile from town, 1 mile from church, 1/2 mile from town, 3/4 mile from good timber, lots of hay and spring water close by. Will rent. Apply to D. A. SMITH, Austin P. O., Manilla.

\$50.00 for house and five acres in new Ontario Post Office, School and Sawmill within stone's throw. Address E. A. HURRIS, Port Arthur, Ont.

FARM LABOR

FARM LABOR—The undersigned, late of the Ontario Bureau of Immigration, now in England, selecting experienced and inexperienced farm laborers. For information apply R. VEHTTY, 60 Front St. E., Toronto.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM HAND desires a good place on farm. Address W. H., 42 Simcoe Street, Hamilton.

LIVE STOCK

SHORTHORNS—This beef and butter combination. Scotch collies from imported stock. Write for particulars. H. C. GRAHAM, Alton, Ont.

FOR SALE—Eight Registered Aberdeen Angus Bulls, from six to twelve months old, choice animals. ALEX. McKINNON, Hillyard.

NURSERY STOCK

SALESMEN wanted for our hardy Nursery Stock. Choice specialties. Liberal terms. Elegant outfit free. P. C. WYCK, CAVERIS BROS., Galt, Ont.

WANTED—Energetic, responsible men to sell fruit trees, ornamental trees, etc. Canvassing outfit free. Liberal pay. No arrangements made for whole or part time. We also have special line of seed potatoes never before offered for sale in Canada, or best terms apply NOW. PELLHAM NURSERY COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

GINSENG—Fortune in little gardens. Easily grown, hardy everywhere. Roots and seeds for sale. Plant in spring or fall. Complete booklet and magazine free. OZARK GINSENG CO., Joplin, Mo., U.S.A.

Always mention The Farming World when answering advertisements. It will usually be an advantage to do so.

WOMEN

I will send free information to any lady of a new-falling, harmless monthly remedy—simple home treatment. MRS. M. HAMEY, 21 W. Ferry street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Dairymen Meet at Stratford

(Continued from Page 98.)

are favorable to mould; and that preservatives should be under government control and the quantity to be used regulated.

WINS THE TROPHIES

During the evening session of the second day several important addresses were delivered, but we have not space to refer at length to them here. Mr. Riddick gave some valuable data based upon the last census showing the progress of dairying in the several provinces. The "dairyman's open door" was the subject of an interesting paper by Mr. Gould. Instructive addresses were also given by President Creelman of the O. A. C., and Mr. Smith of Woodstock.

An interesting ceremony was the presentation of the challenge trophy presented by the cheese buyers for the best cheese on exhibition. This ceremony was performed by the Hon. Thomas Ballantyne. He referred to the first exhibition held in Ingersoll in 1868, and pointed out the different conditions existing to-day. He displayed a gold medal won at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. The cheese winning this medal was made at the Black Creek factory by Thomas Grieves, now maker at the Wyandotte factory in Wellington county. This cheese, the judges at the time pronounced to be more than perfection. Mr. Oscar Schweitzer, Avondale factory, was the fortunate winner, his cheese scoring 100 points or perfection.

He also won the trophy at the Industrial Fair, Toronto, which was also on exhibition.

WEAK POINTS IN CANADIAN CHEESE.

On Thursday morning Chief Instructor Barr drew some lessons to be learned from the reports attached to the cheese on exhibition.

Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, Montreal, followed, with some frank criticisms of Western Ontario cheese. It was mostly well made, of close texture and uniform size, and usually well finished and well boxed. The general appearance on arrival in England was better than any other cheese from Canada. Most of the spring cheese was shipped too green as cool weather does not hasten ripening. The fall cheese was undoubtedly the best made in Canada. It was more meaty and cleaner in flavor than summer cheese. The summer and hot weather cheese was too stiff and usually developed a bad flavor. The development of bad flavors after cheese is made was due to keeping it in the factory too long. Radical changes are needed in the method of curing; more than sub-earth ducts and ice boxes are required.

Several resolutions were passed the most important of which was one advising the placing of preservatives under government control, and another recommending the bringing of certain grievances re freight rates on dairy products before the railway commission.

OFFICERS FOR 1905

Honorary President, Hon. Thomas Ballantyne; Honorary Vice-President, J. N. Paget, Canboro'; President, Robert Johnston, St. Thomas; First Vice-President, I. W. Steinhoff, Stratford; Second Vice-President, Thomas Ballantyne, jun.; Third Vice-President, John Brodie, Mapleton. Directors—John McQuaker, Owen Sound; W. A. Bothwell, Hickson; W. K. McLeod, Yanneck; A. F. MacLaren, M.P., Stratford; J. J. Parsons, Jarvis; James Connolly, Holmesville; M. R. Brown, Appin. Auditors—J. A. Nelles, London, and I. George Smith, Woodstock. W. Steinhoff and John R. Isaacs were appointed representatives to the Western Fair, and A. F. MacLaren, M.P., and J. N. Paget, representatives to the Canadian National Exhibition.

Dairy Exhibit at Stratford

An attractive feature of the dairy convention at Stratford was the cheese and butter exhibit. There was the largest entry of cheese in the history of the exhibition. The judge, Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, pronounced the cheese exhibit a handsome, well finished lot. Defective flavor was the chief fault. Some were too stiff, and one or two weak in body. The trophy cheese, shown by O. Schweitzer scored perfection, or 100 points. Chief Instructor Barr stated that the report on the making of this cheese, supplied by this exhibitor, indicated that the most approved methods had been followed throughout.

The butter exhibit was short in entries. Prof. G. L. McKay, of Ames, Iowa, who was brought over especially to score the butter, stated that there was too much winter flavor. There was a number of mottled samples due to defective working and bad distribution of the salt. It was also caused by weighing the butter when too cold. The body in most cases was fairly good. Only one case of weak body, caused probably by churning the cream at too high a temperature. There was a fishy flavor in some lots, due perhaps to the brand of salt used.

The following are the winners in the different sections:

September cheese, white—1, O. Schweitzer, Brockden; 2, C. J. Donnelly, Union; 3, W. A. Stokes, Britton; 4, A. F. Clark, Poole.

September cheese, colored—1, C. J. Donnelly; 2, W. A. Bell, Pine River; 3, C. F. Fierheller, Woodstock; 4, C. C. Travis, Eden.

October cheese, white—1, Oscar Schweitzer; 2, Frank Travis, Courtland; 3, W. P. Stacey, Fullarton; 4, O. B. Partley, Bockton.

October cheese, colored—1, C. C. Travis; 2, Robert Glyrick, Springford; 3, J. H. Mancell, Tillsonburg; 4, A. A. Dougherty, Harley.

Winter creamery butter (50-pound boxes)—1, W. A. Bothwell, Hickson; 2, J. C. Cuthbertson, Sebringville; 3, W. P. Stacey; 4, E. N. Johnston, Bright.

Butter (ten one-pound prints)—1, W. A. Bothwell; 2, B. Gilholm, Bright; 3, T. Scott, Warton.

Butter (October), 50-pound boxes—1, W. A. Waddell, Kerwood; 2, T. Scott; 3, J. T. Ross, Holmesville; 4, Owen Sound Creamery Co.

Specials in colored cheese were won by W. A. Bell and in colored butter by George Balkwell, La Fontaine; W. A. MacKay, Underwood, and W. Waddell and W. A. Bothwell.

Windsor Cheese Salt

has given the highest satisfaction to the most particular Cheese-makers in Canada, on account of its purity, evenness of crystal and splendid working qualities.

Page Metal Gates=Good=Cheap

Page Gates have the best quality of steel frames, and are put together in a superior way. The filling is galvanized steel wire, and this filling is so fine in mesh that chickens or smallest pigs cannot get through. They have double steel braces, each having a strength of 3,500 lbs. Hinges and latch are of the best known design.

These are some of the reasons why Page Gates are the best.

We are now supplying these gates at only a little more than you would pay for hinges and latch at a store to make your own gate. THINK OF IT!—A complete Walk Gate all metal, everlasting, ornamental, perfect, for \$2.00 (see price list), or a large Farm Gate for \$5.25. At these prices you should show good business sense by using our gates everywhere on the farm that gates are needed. To prove what we say, look at the following prices for delivery at any station east of Port Arthur, at which we or our local dealer can supply you.

PRICE LIST OF SINGLE GATES

HEIGHT Being actual height of gate	Width of Gate, including Hinges and Latch, being exact distance Posts should be set apart														
	3 ft.	3½ ft.	4 ft.	4½ ft.	5 ft.	5 ft.	6 ft.	7 ft.	8 ft.	10 ft.	11 ft.	12 ft.	13 ft.	14 ft.	
36 inches.....	\$1 75	\$2 00	\$2 25	\$2 50	\$2 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42 inches.....	2 00	2 25	*2 50	*2 75	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48 inches.....	2 25	2 50	2 75	3 00	3 25	\$2 75	\$3 00	\$3 25	\$3 50	\$3 75	\$4 00	\$4 25	\$4 50	\$4 75	\$5 00
54 inches.....	2 50	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 50	\$3 25	\$3 50	\$3 75	\$4 00	\$4 25	\$4 50	\$4 75	\$5 00	\$5 25	\$5 50
60 inches.....	2 75	3 00	3 25	3 50	3 75	\$3 50	\$3 75	\$4 00	\$4 25	\$4 50	\$4 75	\$5 00	\$5 25	\$5 50	\$5 75

The * indicates that we manufacture but do not keep in stock. Prices of odd sizes made as ordered at 75 cents above a proportionate price. Price of double gate same as that of two singles. Scroll tops 20c. per running foot extra.



NOTE.—All Page Gates and Fences are now painted WHITE. We have adopted this as a distinguishing mark for our goods. Remember, get WHITE Fence and Gates, and you will have PAGE Fences and Gates—the best.

THE PAGE WIRE FENCE CO.
WALKERVILLE, ONT. LIMITED 303
TORONTO ST. JOHN WINNIPEG

BRANCHES: MONTREAL

"Page Fences Wear Best."

The badges worn by the members at the convention were presented by the Canada Salt Co., makers of the well known Windsor salt. They were handsomely done and made a splendid souvenir of the occasion.

Prof. G. L. McKay, in commenting upon the butter exhibit of George Balkwell, of Lafontaine, at Stratford, said: "General workmanship good or perfect. The maker deserves credit for his part in making this butter."

Care of the Poultry

Give the poultry a warm mash every morning, and warm the grain in the oven at least long enough to take the chill off. Don't allow them to drink icy water, but take out some warm water several times every day. Once a day give them a drink of warm milk. Buy a cow's liver for them sometimes, boil it and season with pepper and salt. After dinner chop up all the meat scraps left and give the fowls. They just love meat and it is good to make them lay. Don't forget to keep them well supplied with grit. Keep their house clean and comfortable. Boil some turnips once a week. Give them good attendance and they will pay you in beautiful fresh eggs. All the pullets should be laying now. If they are not, don't try to lay the blame on the fowls.—A.R.

Anna was preparing to say her evening prayer. Her grandmother, sitting near, said she must ask God to make the weather warmer so grandma's rheumatism would get better. Anna ended her prayer that night with the following supplication: "And, oh God, please make it hot for grandma!"

TREES! TREES! TREES!

We have a full line of Fruit and Ornamental TREES for Spring, 1905, at lowest possible prices.

Headquarters for packing dealers' orders.

Farmers wishing to buy first-class stock absolutely first hand and without paying commission to agents, should write to us at once for a catalogue and price list.

Don't wait until the last minute, as you will be disappointed. Place order early and secure the varieties you want.

Correspondence solicited.

Winona Nursery Co., Winona, Ont.

Did the Blight Spoil Your Potatoes Last Year?



The Spramotor

will for \$1.00 per acre, protect the coming season's crop from BLIGHT, BUGS and ROT, and increase the yield over one-half.

The machine illustrated will spray 20 acres a day, 4 rows at a time, above and below, by driving the horse between the rows. All the work is done by the horse.

The machine can be worked by hand for stationary work, such as large trees, whitewashing, etc. Kill the wild mustard plant, and greatly increase the yield of grain. Write for Booklet "B" it's free.

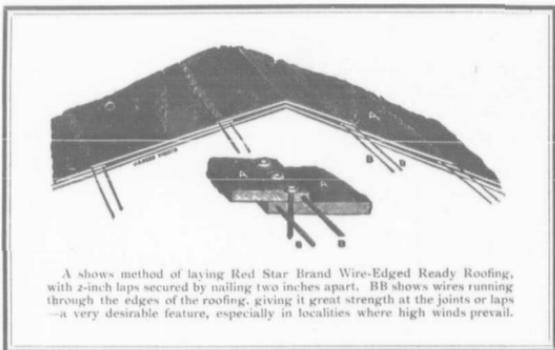
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EASY TO PUT ON. HARD TO WEAR OUT.



A shows method of laying Red Star Brand Wire-Edged Ready Roofing, with 2-inch laps secured by nailing two inches apart. BB shows wires running through the edges of the roofing, giving it great strength at the joints or laps—a very desirable feature, especially in localities where high winds prevail.

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Made in Canada for over twenty years, and used by thousands of farmers throughout the Dominion. Your Poultry houses and other buildings will be warm, dry and sanitary if you use our Wire-Edged Ready Roofing, and Heavy Tarred Felt Paper on the roofs and walls. You can ascertain from any Bank Manager our business reputation and financial responsibility. Our goods are for sale by hardware and general merchants. Samples, testimonials and other information on application to

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