

Sixth Annual Special Poultry Magazine Number

# FARM AND DAIRY & RURAL HOME

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

Peterboro, Ont., Feb. 5, 1914



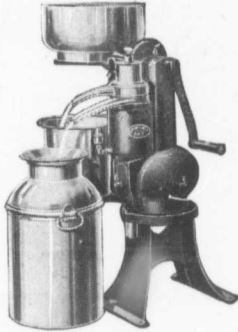
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Pure Bred Poultry Pays

ISSUED E.H. WEEK

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**The Way of the Egg in the Incubator**

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

The wise man Solomon mentions three things, yea four, that he failed to understand. "The way of the fish in the sea, etc." If he ever ran a poultry outfit, even he might have been tempted to add the title of this article as a fifth incomprehensible.

In the spring of 1912 I bought an incubator. It was not one of those dinky little tin hens with a kerosene burner and cotton wool egg cherishes, but a real four-legged, varnished hardwood, glass front, up-to-date incubator. It was run with hot air, so was the advertisement.

My younger son, who is a college student, and thus naturally should understand everything, undertook to work it. In went a lot of eggs at \$3 a dozen, and some more ordinary eggs to make up the proper complement. In due time out came seven chickens, and one of these was spavined. Then he tried another batch of eggs; this time all plebeian eggs, got from the neighbors. The finale this time was nothing but a lot of dead eggs and a very bad smell.

**NOT DISCOURAGED YET**

There was some mistake: possibly this was an aqueous incubator. So we tried duck eggs. Truly at a well-footed stunt the thing worked better. Or maybe, with the extra week, it was able to find its gait. It was a long distance rather than a sprinter incubator. We got seven chicks. Then came a long vacation. This time we tried again. But apparently during the lay-off (there was no hatch off) the machine got out of venin. For the eggs seemed none the worse for their three weeks' confinement, and most of them were so gritty after their experience that they were ultimately fed to the calves.

Then the boy went away; and I by myself so that she will not out-tried my hand. The directions suggested to run the incubator a few

days empty, and then gently and surreptitiously tucked in the eggs. It called for a sort of flying start. Very good! I put in the thermometer, closed the port holes, and lit the lamp. Alas, though, I turned up the lamp wick a shade too much the second day, and, instead of the clapper letting out the extra heat at 103, as it did the first day, the climate ran up to such a tropical warmth that I found the thermometer inside dead, of a broken heart or apoplexy. So I registered a black mark against the man who sold an incubator that would not blow off its heat, with the lamp only half turned up.

**AND STILL ANOTHER TRY**

It was just as well that the thermometer perished. It registered so low that the last batch of eggs had been cooked; and it never saying a word. The directions said, "Be sure and put the thermometer on a fertile egg, for an infertile egg is several degrees cooler than a fertile one." But how could I tell which was fertile for at least the first week; and, after that, it was too late for the knowledge to be of any saving advantage. So I got a cheap thermometer like we hang up on the shady side of the house to tell us when it is time to sweat or shiver, and put that in on the wire tray with the eggs. Like master, like man, is a fair postulate. Then I ran the incubator at 101 on the presumption, remembering the directions, that the wire tray was infertile. Apparently this assumption was correct; there were 45 chicks out of a possible 100.

With a blow-off that could take care of the heat; with a proper thermometer system that is not dependent upon what you can find out till next Wednesday evening; yes, and with a tally on the tin lamp so that the oil won't fail without warning; that should be a fair incubator; but to date, old Biddy has the laugh on us.

When selecting a hen for setting, try to get one of medium size and fairly active. I make a good comfortable nest in a secluded spot and early in the season I set not more than 10 eggs or any time not more than 15. I dust the hen well with insect powder from time to time. A hen will not set well if troubled with vermin. I feed her corn and have a dust bath and plenty of water and grit handy. When chicks are hatched I do not remove the hen for 24 hours. Then I give her a good feed of corn and water. I give her a good feed of what is intended for the chicks.—G. W. Kindel, Middlesex Co., Ont.

**The Sixth Annual**

**"Orchard and Garden Magazine Number"**

**Farm and Dairy**

Will be Out

**March 5th**

¶ "Clean Fruit and More of It" is the Key of our Editorial section for this issue.

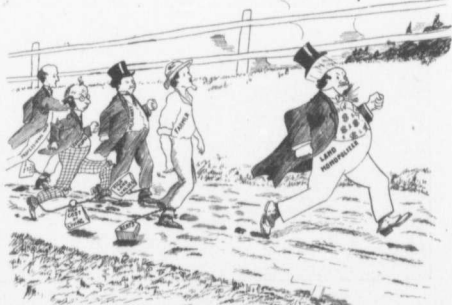
¶ Our live, progressive fruit growers will be on hand with their practical experience.

¶ Our illustrations will indicate the latest in Orchard Culture and Fruit Handling methods.

¶ **You Makers of Spraying and Orchard Equipment**—our service in this issue can now be reserved.

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**Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.**



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# FARM AND DAIRY



We Welcome Practical Progressive Ideas

## & RURAL HOME

The Recognized Exponent of Dairying in Canada

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

Vol. XXXIII.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 5, 1914

No. 6

# Selection and Breeding of Chickens

Prof. W. R. Graham, O.A.C., Guelph

THE first question the prospective poultryman usually asks himself is,—what breed is best suited to my purpose? At present in Canada dual purpose poultry is the best paying for the general farmer, and the selection of the strain within the breed is of more importance than the choice of breed.

In the selection of birds for breeding purposes the most important consideration is constitution. We must have birds of sufficient strength to eat large amounts of food under somewhat adverse conditions, to produce large quantities of eggs and to raise a goodly number of offspring.

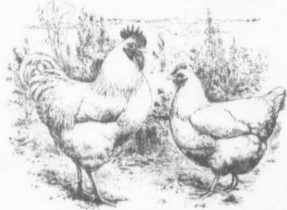
### CONFORMATION AND CONSTITUTION

It is rather difficult to describe or to say that there is any exact conformation that accompanies strong constitution. The head is the most important point. It should be broad and strong with a bright red comb, and bright, active eye. High layers have a nervous eye. The legs should be straight and not bend too close together. Long head, neck and legs are pretty certain indications of poor constitution. A good male bird will show considerable independence. He need not necessarily be a pugnacious character, but at the same time he is a chap that won't run.

The ability of a bird to put on flesh, particularly on the breast, is a hereditary characteristic. It depends on the amount of musculing carried on and on the shape of the breast, or keel bone. The musculing on the breast bone is a trait that is transmitted. If a bird is deficient in musculing it's a pretty hard proposition to put that musculing with feeding. The best birds have long breast bones and not too deep. By long we mean a bone that extends well behind. In mature birds a long keel bone prevents what is termed breaking down behind.

Quality in chickens is denoted by smooth, oily, leg scales. The old country breeds excel in this respect.

Hens can be divided according to laying power, into three classes,—those that lay no eggs



Typical White Plymouth Rocks

Of medium size, hardy and good for both broilers and egg production, the Rocks, of which the White Plymouth Rock is but one variety, are the most popular of breeds for the farmer. They are an "all round" bird.

in winter, those that lay from one to 30, and those that lay from 30 to 40. Some have said that if a hen lays a lot of eggs in winter she will not lay so many in the spring as a hen that laid only a few during the winter. I have found that the hen that lays in winter will lay as many eggs in the spring as the hen that did not.

### IS BIG PRODUCING POWER HEREDITARY?

The question arises, will these heavy layers produce pullets of similar character? Until about 15 months ago it was thought that egg production was hereditary from a female to her offspring. It is now doubted if production or fecundity is hereditary.

It has now been pretty clearly shown that pullets inherit their egg producing powers from the male. Some males will produce good pullets from all classes of hens. Such birds are of great value. From outward appearances they are rather difficult to detect but are usually of a pugnacious character, develop early sexually and mature early.

No particular shape seems to accompany high egg production. Heavy layers nearly always have

tight plumage. Extremely loose feathered birds are invariably poor layers. From my observations good layers seem to be late moulters.

A good layer is a hard worker. I venture that if one went into a hen house and picked out all the hens that got up early and went to bed late, one would have 70 per cent. of the good layers. It keeps a hen busy to get enough of the proper food necessary for high egg production, and she is obliged to work long hours.

### BIG LAYERS NOT FAT

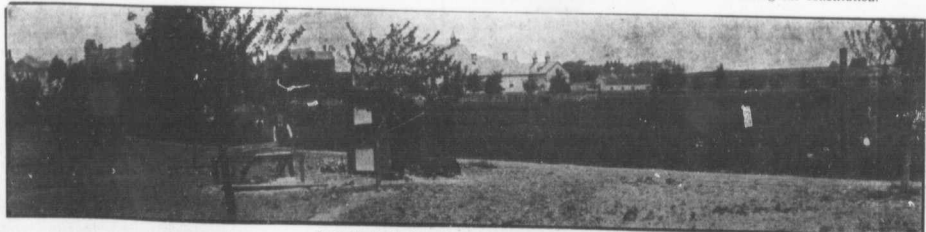
The amount of fat which a hen carries is a good indication, too, of her laying abilities. She can't lay eggs and keep fat at the same time. It is a mistake, however, to starve the hens in order to keep the fat off them. If a flock is well fed during the winter, by February or March the fat birds will be found to have been the poor layers. That's the time to get rid of them—they'll never make layers anyway. The others will have made proper use of their feed.

If the hen were a mere machine that needed only proper feeding to assure good results, then the increasing of egg production would be a simple matter. In the ovaries of a hen there can be seen with the naked eye, 1,500 to 3,000 ovules. I have never yet known a hen, however, to develop into eggs anything near the number of ovules in her ovaries.

### RENEWING THE FLOCK A PROBLEM

A most troublesome problem in poultry raising is to renew the flock at low cost. It takes too many eggs to produce a full grown pullet. This is most particularly true in large poultry farms. All the way from one to 12 eggs must be set to get one pullet. When a hen produces a large number of eggs, the eggs do not have a great hatchability. The eggs may be fertile, but a fertile egg is not necessarily a hatchable one.

The hatching power of eggs is now conceded to be hereditary. The eggs from some hens are always hard to hatch. Such hens are usually birds of poor constitution. Thus we see the great need of breeding for constitution.



Prof. W. R. Graham Rotates His Chicken Houses

Both the Professor and one of his colony houses may here be seen in the orchard at the O. A. C. with the college buildings in the background. In an adjoining article, a report of Prof. Graham's address at the recent Guelph Winter Fair, several very important phases of poultry culture are discussed.

# The Canadian Egg Trade\*

W. A. Brown, Live Stock Dept., Ottawa, Ont.

**P**ROBABLY the most astonishing fact in connection with the Canadian poultry industry is that an agricultural country such as ours is an importer of poultry products. In 1912 Canadian consumers used 13 million dozen more eggs than Canadian hens produced.

The total per capita consumption of eggs in the Dominion has in 20 years increased from 11.8 dozen to 17.39 dozen. When we consider the rapid increase in population that has taken place in that time, we realize why the increase in egg production in that same time from 64 million dozen per annum to 123 million dozen has not been able to keep pace with the increased consumption. The accompanying increase in the number of poultry has been from 12 millions to 25 millions.

### CANADA IMPORTER OF EGGS

Prince Edward Island is the only province in the Dominion that exports any appreciable quantity of eggs. All the other provinces import more or less heavily. British Columbia comes first with over five million dozen. Next in order come Manitoba, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and the Maritime Provinces.

A very pertinent question at this time might be, Why the present shortage of eggs? In former years Canada has been able in times of shortage

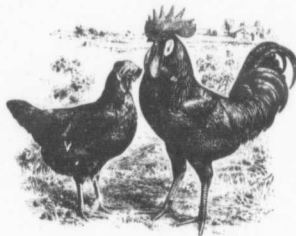
Some dealers place the last percentage at 10 to 12.

These poor eggs are removed in candling. In the city of Toronto, 60 per cent. of the eggs are candled before they reach the consumer. It is a mistake to think that candling will prevent further deterioration. Eggs must be kept under proper conditions after they have been candled.

### PEOPLE MUST LEARN TO JUDGE

It is important that the people learn to judge eggs and thus protect themselves. In Montreal, for example, of 500 complaints registered with the food inspection department, none were for eggs. The public, too, have a poor idea of the value of cold storage. Cold storage has been of incalculable value to the egg trade. Without it we would have an abundance of cheap eggs in summer and none at all in November.

There is a great need for an official standard. Once we had proper grading eggs would be labelled in accordance with the standard and the public would become acquainted with the grades. The term fresh, for instance, as applied in the



Fowl of a Special Purpose Type

Black Minorca are egg producers. They make good table fowl, but are not so desirable for this purpose as the American breeds—Rocks, Wyandottes, and so forth. They are said to be especially adapted to a humid climate.

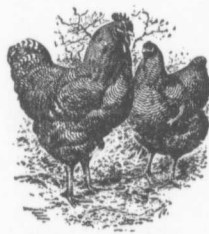
trade to-day, is to the consumer a delusion and a snare.

The first move must come from the people. In this respect it is gratifying to note that there are signs of an awakening. The Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa is conducting investigations that will make for the improvement of present conditions.

# One Hundred Hens a Paying Recreation

**A**T a time when the cost of living is soaring like an aeroplane, it may be opportune to suggest a means of making hours of recreation not only amusing, and healthful, but even profitable. Such a triple benefit, but especially the latter, is derived from a flock of hens, breeding them white as snow, and developing their best qualities by selection, are pleasant and educative tasks. To feed the fowl, to chase them from the flower bed or off a cynical neighbor's fence and, above all, to see nature make them grow and mature, is to cultivate outdoor health and vigor. These effects are enhanced by the accompanying satisfaction of obtaining them at no loss, but with a substantial revenue.

P. J. Kelly, Peterboro Co., Ont.



The Most Popular of All

Barred Plymouth Rocks are more widely kept on farms in the United States and Canada than any other breed. When a breed is so popular there must be a very good reason.

That profit can be derived from a flock of 100 hens goes without reasonable contradiction; but the amount varies according to the business acumen of the owner. In a carefully conducted test at the O. A. College, extending over three years, the cost of feeding 100 hens was found to be \$127.20 a year. During this time the birds laid 1,169 dozens of eggs. With the average price of new-laid about 30 cents a dozen, we have 100 hens producing \$348 a year, of which \$220.80 is profit. This is a considerable padding for any man's purse.

In another experiment conducted with 100 hens on a private farm near Ottawa, a total profit of \$300 accrued to the owner in one year. Just sensible care was given to the flock, nor were any eggs sold but for market prices. Such examples demonstrate the fact that hens are profitable.

During the progress of this latter experiment, to form my own opinion, I tested 30 Wyandottes from January 1, 1912, to May 1 of the same year. In this unfavorable period of four months I was

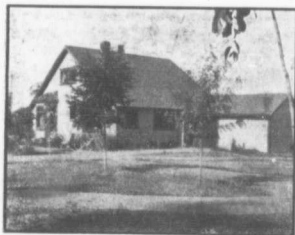
returned a profit of \$22. This year I am submitting 75 hens to a similar trial, and already they are doing well. The first week of January they laid 152 eggs; in the second, 178; in the third, 172—a total of 502 eggs. In the local market these brought \$15.07. As the cost of feeding was \$6.05, my profit was \$9.02, or \$3 a week. These simple personal trials, together with the successes of my neighbors, lead me to think that a flock of 100 hens should return a gain of \$300 a year.

Of course, a bunch of way-side foragers, as bizarre in shape as Parisian hats, will not produce such revenue.

Perched in trees, under the gentle shelter of the starlight, they will become more poetical than plump. Left to hunt their own constructing material, they will return to you proportionately as many eggs as the Israelites returned bricks to Pharaoh. Good fowl must be properly fed and sheltered if we expect them to be 100 factories working overtime to make eggs and money.

Pure bred fowl of any good, heavy variety are efficient producers of profit. They should be birds with breeding back of them. They cost a little, but the first cost is the greatest. Remember, too, the male as head of the flock is, at least, one-half of it, and should be an energetic, aristocratic lad. Parsimony in procuring a good cock is bad economy. The heavy breeds generally have proved to be winter layers, and in the spring, when broilers are selling at 50 cents a pound, the progeny of such fowl grow rapidly. When you kill a Wyandotte or Rock you have something worth setting before a fastidious guest. Large hens, laying when eggs are dearest and growing quickly into heavy and succulent flesh, are consequently producers of profit.

Such fowl require in a house conditions suitable for work and health. Fresh air, coming in



The Home of a Poultry Specialist

Many British Columbia poultrymen depend on poultry alone for an income. The home of one of these specialists, S. G. Hanson, Nainimo Dist., B.C., may be here seen. The greater part of the poultry wealth of Canada, however, is produced by general farmers, not specialists.

to draw upon the United States, which has usually had a surplus for export. This year that surplus has not been available. The Ontario market, in particular, is regulated by Chicago conditions. The number of eggs in storage there is this season far below normal. Last January there was a heavy egg crop, followed by low spring production. The result was that fewer eggs went into storage. The United States, instead of exporting a large surplus, is this winter importing.

Quality is the dominant note in the egg trade to-day. To it we must first direct our attention; then correlate quality to price. A great drawback has been, and still is, that the consumers don't know much about the grading of eggs. Naturally enough it is difficult to detect poor quality in eggs when judging by outward appearances only. Candling overcomes this difficulty. With a little practice anyone can learn to tell good from bad eggs.

Canadian eggs as marketed are of a poor quality. In summer, only 33 per cent. will grade select, 40 per cent. stale, 17 per cent. very stale, five per cent. broken, and five per cent. bad.

\*Summary of an address delivered at the Guelph Winter Fair



abundance through open windows, gives them outdoor facilities for health and stimulates them to exercise. Light produced by the direct rays of the southern sun enables them to scratch successfully for the grain hidden in the litter. Cleanliness in the house makes the birds healthy and free from the annoying pests that sap their vigor and laying activity. A clean, ventilated house, free from draughts, but full of fresh air, and lighted from the south is an ideal home.

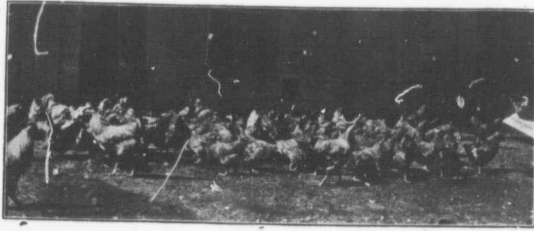
#### SUPPLY PROPER RAW MATERIAL

In a workshop of this type, supply the necessary materials, and the hens will turn out the eggs. Lime is required to make the brittle shell that encloses the food. Into the egg the hen puts much water, some protein, fat, carbohydrates, etc. These she puts in, according to proper proportions; so her food must be a suitable ration. Give, then, lots of fresh, clean water, 10 parts of wheat, three of oats, two of bran, and one of meat. These the hen will grind

with sharp gravel or grit, which should always be before the fowl. With such supplies and some charcoal and green food to keep the machines in order, the 10 hens will fatigue your packing

A flock of 100 hens is a good investment. They require some care, but this is only a pleasure to the person really interested. Not all can be successful, for not all are sufficiently accurate to do the simple but regular work of raising fowl. He makes best success who, liking the employment, starts with a few fowl or a setting hen, and gradually grows into the knowledge of this instructive and profitable way of spending some hours of recreation.

Don't forget that plenty of exercise for the breeding stock during the winter is essential if you want strong husky chicks, and none other than husky ones should satisfy the breeder. Compel the birds to exercise by feeding whole grains in a deep litter, especially the morning feed. If using roots, cabbage or such material for green food, raise it off the floor sufficiently to make the birds jump six or eight inches to get at it. Make them work. It pays.



**These Fowls are not "A Neglected Sideline" but Add a Nice Little Sum to the Annual Income**  
 "How much profit should a hen make in a year?" The poultry expert scratched his head for a minute and then replied to an editor of Farm and Dairy, "From \$3.50 to \$4 each. I have known farmers to make as high as \$5.50 a hen. It all depends on how much intelligent attention you give them." How much do you make from your flock? How much care do you give the flock?  
 —Out courtesy M. A. Jull.

crates. By actual trial on a farm in Asphodel, 25 pullets, of Guelph origin and properly cared for, laid 7½ times as many eggs as 25 ordinary birds lazily tended.

ing roots, cabbage or such material for green food, raise it off the floor sufficiently to make the birds jump six or eight inches to get at it. Make them work. It pays.

## The Colonization of Growing Stock

**A** STUNTED, weak breeding flock and unthrifty chickens is the fate of the poultry farmer who attempts to raise a large number of chickens on the same land year after year. This necessity of rotating the land on which the chickens are kept is one of the biggest factors in causing extensive poultry farming to almost always end in failure. All good poultry men testify to the fact that continually breeding on the same land is followed by reduced vitality and increased mortality. "Backyard fanciers," who are common in almost every town in Canada, have discovered this fact to their sorrow and have adopted the plan of distributing eggs among the farmers throughout the surrounding country with the option of choosing the two best chickens from a setting when the chickens are mature.

It is right here that the farmer poultryman has his greatest advantage. He can colonize his growing stock, spread them out over the whole farm if need be, taking two crops from one piece of land,—corn and chickens, for instance. The farmer with a cultivated orchard has a special advantage in poultry husbandry as chickens thrive better on cultivated land than they do on sod. Likewise their droppings are an advantage to the orchard.

Where the orchard is missing the next best place is the corn field. Do not worry about the chickens destroying the crop. Well fed fowl do not destroy crops, particularly so vigorous a crop as corn.

"But I cannot travel all over the farm feeding my poultry each day," objects the man whose fowl are housed and yarded in a 10 by 20 foot space. The colonization man answers that it is not necessary. He will claim that colonization reduces labor, and well deserves the name of "simplified poultry culture." Here is a brief outline of a plan that is being followed successfully in the poultry department of the Ontario Agricultural College and by hundreds of practical poultrymen throughout the province. This plan, of

course, only applies after the weather is warm enough to allow of free range.

Any style of house that will keep out the rain and let in the sunlight and air will do. It is preferable to have the house mounted on skids, so that a horse may be attached to draw it from one field to another. A rolling stone gathers no moss, but a rolling house of this type gathers in lots of cash. The main point is to have enough houses so that the birds are not crowded, and so

the feeding. The general plan is to mount a barrel on a stoneboat, fill with water, add a little potassium permanganate to prevent the water becoming slimy and draw to the field, leaving barrel, stoneboat and all handy to the colony house. Drive a nail at the lower end of the barrel, then draw out until water trickles out slowly. Leave a drinking pan under the trickle and the chickens have a supply that will last them for weeks, and with no further effort on part of the owner.

Only where skunks or other vermin are plentiful will it be necessary to visit the chickens more than once a week. Where vermin abounds, however it would be well to shut the colony houses each night. The colonization of growing stock opens a way to more poultry, healthier poultry and reduced labor expenditure, to say nothing about greater profits.

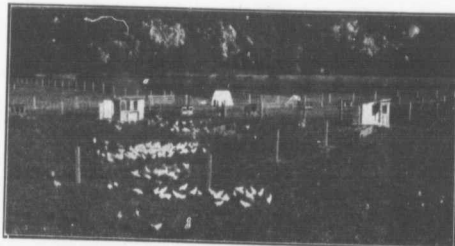
### Early Chickens Best

Jas. Armstrong, Wellington Co., Ont.

A pullet hatched in May will lay two months earlier than a chicken hatched in June, though there may be but one month's difference in their age. Similarly, an April chicken will lay earlier than one hatched in May, even when the difference of age is taken into consideration. Chickens in the latter part of March are in my opinion the prime pullets for winter egg production. They start to lay early and keep it up all winter.

There are many reasons why the early chickens should prove the best layers. The hot weather of summer is very hard on the growing chickens and the early hatched chicken having attained greater maturity is in a better position to withstand the hot weather. For the same reason the early chick is not so affected by the advent of cold weather in the fall. I believe too that the eggs produced early in the breeding season are more vigorous, even if such a large percentage of them are not fertile.

Early settings of eggs are the most profitable, both to seller and purchaser.



### Colonizing the Growing Stock on an Experimental Farm

Poultry experts are all aware of the unsatisfactory results that follow continuing their poultry departments, as may be seen by the illustration of colony houses on the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B.C.

that breeds of different age and size may be quartered in separate houses and far enough apart on the farm that the broods will not mix.

The feeding plan is simplicity itself. Instead of visiting the chickens every day as does the farmer who keeps them in the barnyard to save labor, the colonization poultryman does not need to go near his chickens more than once a week. The hopper system of feeding is followed. The style of hopper is not important so as it feeds continuously and will hold enough of the dry mash to last the colony for a week. The following mixture has been proved a satisfactory one: Cracked wheat three parts, granulated oatmeal three parts, cracked corn three parts, and grit, chicken size, one part.

The watering of the poultry is as simple as

## Incubator or Setting Hens, Which?

Mrs. Mary McMorine, Selby, Ont.

THE object of this little essay is to place before you, at the request of the editor of Farm and Dairy, a few practical and commonsense methods in artificial incubation, gleaned from many sources of personal experience, and to point out a few suggestions that any one can follow. No amount of capital, high-class incubators, or first-grade eggs, will ensure good hatches unless one has not only the right kind of tools to begin with, but these again must be intelligently handled.

Facts are facts, and in a field as vast as poultry culture, the best of us are sometimes apt to go astray, for it is not only the keeping and breeding of fowls through a series of years that make an efficient poultry man or poultry woman; but it is the carrying out of methods, sure in results, which will eventually bring success.



**Incubator Hatched Chickens as Healthy and Thrifty as the Best**

Hundreds of successful poultry men and poultry women can give the lie to the oft repeated assertion that incubator chickens are not healthy. Their experience is otherwise. The White Wyandotte, seen in the illustration, are incubator hatched. Their owner, Mrs. Mary McMorine, gives her incubator experience in the article adjoining.

Absolutely the first requisite for artificial incubation is a strictly first-class standard make machine. A second-grade one is dear as a gift, for the loss incurred through added eggs would in a very short while knock one's profits into unredeemable losses. Second, when one has secured the right kind of machine, follow to the letter the printed instructions that go with it. The manufacturer of this particular make alone knows the best way to secure the best results; and you, dear reader, however clever you may be, cannot improve upon them, strange as this may seem. Next we need good fresh eggs, that is, eggs not over a week old, which have never been chilled nor heated, and produced out of vigorous, mature breeding stock, which has been kept under sanitary conditions, well fed, but nevertheless is not forced, for unnatural, heavy winter laying.

The importance of this latter point cannot be too strongly emphasized, and it is here, in this all-important factor, where many beginners fail, for with them "eggs are eggs." I have seen eggs put into first-class incubators which no self-respecting Len would hatch. Nevertheless, it was the incubator, the maker, the thermometer, the lamp, and everything else that were blamed, whereas the eggs themselves were at fault; true, the incubator egg has a far harder gauntlet to run than the hen-hatched egg.

### PANCY EGGS SPOILED

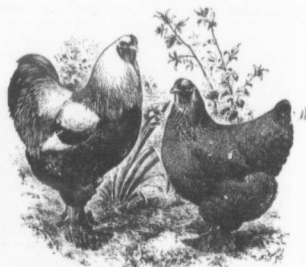
I myself last spring put eggs into my incubator, and I would to-day be in pocket had I thrown them out on to the manure heap. In the early spring I sent away to a well-known breeder for some high-priced eggs for hatching. These

eggs arrived at the express office on a bitterly cold day. Being notified by a postal from the breeder that he had sent them, I drove in and asked the express agent for them. He replied "There is nothing here of that description for you." Seeing beside the stove a miscellaneous heap of packages from Simpson's and Eaton's, and sundry other goods, I made a careful inspection, and it is from beneath this heap that eventually my high-priced eggs were pulled out.

The temperature in that room was between 90 and 100 degrees. The temperature outside was at freezing. The drive home of four miles completed the destruction of my eggs. I managed to hatch them, but the chicks were weaklings, and unfortunately for me, with care I have managed to raise every one, but only to my bitter disappointment. Probably a beginner

could not have hatched these eggs at all, and loud lamentations would be raised against everything and everybody; but the actual trouble lay in the handling due to a journey and the elements.

It has been demonstrated beyond doubt that artificial incubation is safer and more profitable than the old method of the sitting hen, because one essential to profitable poultry culture, whether on a large or small scale, lies in prolific egg production; therefore, the frequent sitter is a loss to her owner. Then, to obtain high-priced broilers, roasters, and winter layers, one must secure



**Splendid Eating But Few Eggs**

These Dark Brahmas are representative of the Asiatic breeds—Brahmas, Cochins and White Langshans. They are heavy of body, present a splendid appearance and are unsuited as table fare.

early hatched chicks and not be dependent on the biddies' temper. Also one must hatch in numbers, and this is impossible under sitting hens.

Provided a standard machine is used and all other essentials strictly adhered to, I will fearlessly add that the incubator will do for you what you do for the incubator. Place it in a cool, dry, well-ventilated cellar, avoid jarring it, slamming of doors, or constant motion around it. Moisture, pure air, and freedom from draughts are absolutely essential to success. Damp, foul air and draughty cellars will not hatch eggs, but will prove prolific hatches for moulds and bacterial growths whose species are legion.

### CONTROL OF TEMPERATURE

Use the very best of coal oil in your incubator lamp; keep your lamp clean and the wick trimmed; turn your eggs twice a day, air them once a day, and watch the air space in each egg. Keep your temperature even, not up one day and down the next; 102 to 103 degrees seems to secure the best results.

## Improvement of Market Conditions

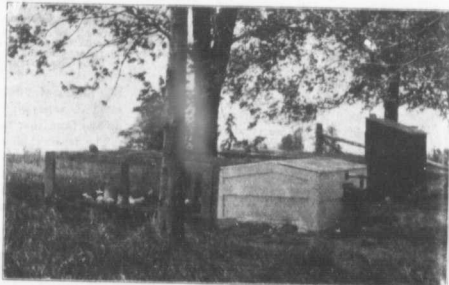
A. P. Hillhouse, Brome Co., Que.

THE quantity of poultry and eggs produced in Canada has been greatly increased the last few years. The quality of dressed poultry has much improved. There is now a considerable quantity of specially fattened poultry offered for sale, especially in localities where

educational work has been done along these lines. And yet probably not 10 per cent. of the poultry marketed from the farms is specially fattened. The fattening of this 10 per cent. is a great improvement, and has put thousands of dollars into the farmers' pockets, but there is still the remaining 90 per cent. of all the poultry sold from the farms realizing at least 40 per cent. less a head than if thoroughly fattened for three or four weeks before marketing. This

is a matter that should receive serious consideration, as the agricultural producing end can ill afford to longer suffer this loss, so easily remedied.

In estimating the country as a whole, by conditions in our locality, at least 75 per cent. more



**An Indispensable Adjunct to the Incubator—The Wooden Mother**

The brooder is now as universally popular as the incubator. The one here seen is of the type in which the Wyandottes seen in the illustration above were reared. This brooder, too, is owned by Mrs. Mary McMorine.

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eggs are now produced on the farms than there were 10 years back, a result obtained not only by the increased quantity of poultry kept on the farms, but also by the more improved methods of housing and feeding, brought about by intelligent application by the farmer himself, of methods proved by experimental work to be the best suited to his conditions.

#### WHERE WE ARE WEAK

Thus, from the producing, end, although there is urgent demand for better development and still improved methods, to a considerable extent satisfactory progress is going on. But from the marketing end direct and deplorable loss continuing in the marketing of poultry products (especially in eggs) long after the marketing of other farm produce have been brought to nearly a perfected condition. There are some who say that poultrymen are less progressive than are those engaged in other branches of farm industry. While this may be the case the reasons are not far to seek. One farmer may be producing and marketing dairy produce to the value of one thousand dollars per annum, another live stock to the same value, another grains, etc., etc., yet each and every one are poultry

producers to the extent in marketing value of from \$100 to \$300; consequently his interest is taken up in perfecting the system for marketing the produce to the value of \$1,000, while the

than the larger branch or branches of farm industry.

This, of course, is a wrong condition, as each branch should receive due recognition by the farmer himself, thus pertaining to his ultimate and advanced prosperity. Take again the recognition given by our various Governments in the way of educational work and funds for the perfecting of the marketing system of farm produce—a fair comparison would be dairy with eggs. We all know what has been done, and wisely done, by the Government to assist in the marketing of dairy produce from factory to consumer. In comparison with this what has been done for the best marketing of eggs? A product in value now in Canada falling not very far behind the dairy produce, a product in daily use on every consumer's table and sold at a price to the consumer entitling him to have this product delivered on his table as nearly as possible in a fresh and palatable condition, conducive to the best health of their families. The marketing of the Canadian eggs has been sadly neglected by Government and people. Poultry producers extend over our entire Dominion and will require an extensive system of (Continued on page 13)



The Breeding Flock on a Farm in Western Canada

It does not pay to feed ducks for market purposes until they are the size and age of the ones seen in the illustration. Ducks to be profitable must be marketed at eight to 10 weeks old. If held until fall and the Christmas market they do not bring any more money and all the feed given them in the meantime is lost. The duck here seen are the breeding ducks on a farm in one of the prairie provinces.

few hundreds are neglected, although probably nine times out of 10 the poultry branch is giving a greater profit on amount of capital and time invested (even under adverse circumstances)

## Are Turkeys a Nuisance on the Farm?

"SO many farmers have the idea firmly lodged in their minds that turkeys are an expense and a nuisance on the farm, that I fairly ache to prove the truth to them." These words from a famous United States poultry woman, Hattie Weld Andrews, of Kansas, express her thorough belief in turkeys for profit. She believes that the wife's turkeys have often clothed the children and purchased luxuries for the home. To come to our own side of the line, Mrs. Howard Smithson, of Peterboro Co., Ont. shares the belief with Mrs. Andrews that turkeys are generally money-makers; and Mrs. Smithson's experience justifies her belief.

"During the past year," said Mrs. Smithson recently to an editor of Farm and Dairy, "I reared and sold 62 young turkeys. These were sent to the dealer alive, thus avoiding all of the worry of plucking and dressing. For them I received \$140, a satisfactory price, I should say."

Mrs. Smithson's feeding methods are simply... She buys the cheapest grade of flour, makes a fine bread, and for the third and fourth day of the poult's life this constitutes its sole ration. Mrs. Smithson does not believe in feeding anything for the first two days. For the next two weeks red dock leaves are fed along with the breadcrumbs, the former being used as a condiment. "I would especially emphasize," said Mrs. Smithson, "the need of good, clean drinking water." From two

weeks old until they go to market the turkeys are fed broken wheat and given the run of the farm.

It is to the latter point that Mrs. Smithson attributes her success in bringing turkeys to a marketable age with comparatively little mortality. From the very first day of their lives the young turkeys are allowed their liberty. For the first few weeks the mother is confined in a coop. After that all have the complete range of the farm. It is on this same point that most far-



The Wife's Turkeys have often clothed the Children and Purchased Luxuries for the Home.

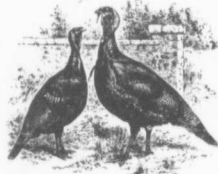
mers object to turkeys. They believe that they destroy the crops. Turkey enthusiasts will admit this, but they claim that there are compensating advantages that more than outweigh the damage done.

One poultry woman writes that one season they had two acres of corn attacked by cinch bugs. Her flock of turkeys made that field their home until the bugs were gone. Another year on the same farm when a field of clover was cut it was

alive with grasshoppers. In the fall the turkeys spent hours at a time in that field, and so rid that clover of both the hoppers and their eggs that the field was practically free from these pests the next season.

Do turkeys eat their heads off? Mrs. Andrews, commenting on this, recently wrote as follows: "That false hood stirs me way down deep. From the third day of his life until heavy frosts the turkey is almost self-supporting. He prefers no breakfast, choosing rather the early morn for hunting, as then the insects are more easily surprised than after the sun has limbered their legs. And all during their growing the only reason for feeding them is to make them tame, and to know that they are domestic birds, and have a home. But many evenings I just have to stand right in the gate and keep them from running over their wheat—they have only eaten a bit, so rushed are they to roost before dark."

Keep a good watch dog as well.



## Grasshoppers in Winter

**H**ENS need animal food as much as they need grain. In summer they forage. Grasshoppers, bugs, worms and insects are a big part of their food, and the result is eggs in plenty.

To get eggs in winter, the successful poultryman gives his laying hens the same food as they get on free range in summer.

True, he cannot get grasshoppers. But he can supply the same food value in the shape of meat and bone.

Government Bulletins, incubator catalogues—in fact all poultry authorities—prescribe emphatically that a good egg yield cannot be obtained without meat and bone.

The question now is for every farmer, every poultryman and every amateur poultry raiser, to get good meat and good bone at a fair price.

You could not feed cleaner meat than **BLACK VICTOR Meat Scrap**, which is made from good healthy meat. Water and waste weight are dried out, leaving solid meat food with a small portion of bone—the very best egg-producing ration. **BLACK VICTOR Meat Scrap** is thus worth far more than the same weight of fresh meat. At \$4.00 for a full hundred-weight, it is a most economical food.

**BLACK VICTOR Ground Bone** is fresh bone ground in three sizes and supplied at \$2.50 per hundred-weight.

Be sure to have our complete price list of **BLACK VICTOR Meat Poods**, which include: Meat Scrap, Meat Meal, Chicken Scrap, Poultry

Bone, Bone Meal, Blood Meal, Blood Flour, Red Blood and Bone Tonic

These economical Meat Foods are made by Matthews-Blackwell Limited, formerly the Park Blackwell Co., whose meat products have been known for years from one end of Canada to the other.

Feed Meat and Bone while Eggs are High.

If you cannot buy the **BLACK VICTOR Poultry** Foods at your local stores, send direct to us, mentioning the name of your Feed Man or Grocer and we will deliver your order at the regular retail price. **Charges prepaid.**

Order before the best egg season is past.



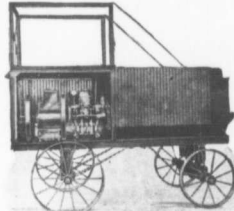
### Black Victor Meat Foods

MATTHEWS-BLACKWELL LIMITED, TORONTO

## AT LAST

### Just The Outfit You Are Looking For

The most practical, efficient and simple high pressure Power Spraying Outfit ever offered.



"GOES LIKE SIXTY"

Light Weight High Pressure Direct Geared No Racking Pump Jack

#### 100% SERVICE

Engine can be used for other work all the year round. Truck makes a capital farm wagon. Sills of channel steel, with steel platform.

### Price of Complete Outfit, Only \$230.00

This includes all Accessories, Engine, Pump, Tank, Truck, Bamboo Extensions, Agitator, Hose, Nozzles, Etc.

Do not buy a Sprayer until you have investigated the "Goes Like Sixty" Power Sprayer. Send for Sprayer Catalogue today.

## GILSON MFG. CO.

422 YORK STREET - GUELPH, ONT.



### Untimely Pride

She was a cultured Boston girl, As sweet as she could be; She went to spend vacation with Her aunt at Chicopee.

Her aunt was of the gentle kind, Whom everybody loves; Her poultry-yard just overflowed With chickens, ducks and doves.

Now when this Boston girl went home, She asked her aunt to let Her take one half-grown chicken home.

To feed and love and pet.

Her lover met her at the train, To take her basket home; She promised him an angel cake, When home-laid eggs should come.

She lifted up her basket lid, Her treasure proudly showed; The little wretch stuck up his head, And flapped his wings—and crowed! —Dewey Austin Cobb, in Mo. Valley Farmer.

### Hens vs. Cows

O. W. Mapes, Middleton, N. Y. In my contest of "Hens vs. Cows," it may be of interest at the end of the first six months, to have a report of progress made. It will be recalled that my live stock consisted at the beginning of the year of nine cows that had made a profit of \$70 each for the year 1912, the milk and veals being sold to regular dealers at wholesale, just as thousands of New York State dairymen sell theirs, and eight units of hens in eight Orange County Poultry Houses, averaging a little over 200 hens each.

The sales from the cows for 1912 were \$195 each for milk and \$5 for calves, a total of \$170 per cow. Expenses of grain, feed, pasture, roots, hay, interest and depreciation, were \$100 per cow, leaving \$70 each for labor and profit. It takes less time and labor to take care of eight units of hens as I care for them, than it does the nine cows, and I started out at the beginning of 1913 to keep a separate account of supplies used for the hens as well as of sales of eggs, etc., so as to compare the results from hens with a representative number of cows.

At the end of the first six months the account stands as follows:

40,761 lbs. mixed grain	.....\$578 66
23,456 lbs. dry mash	..... 371 36
200 lbs. grit	..... 1 60
2,300 lbs. oyster shells	..... 13 20
Total	.....\$964 82

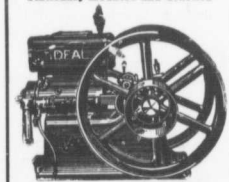
8,644 dozen eggs .....\$2,558 03

This leaves an apparent balance of \$1,593.21. The selling costs, however, amounts to two cents per dozen, or \$172.88. Deducting this we still have \$1,419.93 for labor and profit. This is not so bad for six months' work on the farm of three hours a day. If they even pay their way for the next six months (the cows will be beaten by more than two to one)—American Poultry World.

Here is a point to remember next spring. Never grease the hen that is setting as grease getting on the shells of the eggs closes the pores and smother the chickens.

## GASOLINE ENGINES

14 to 80 H. P. Stationary Mounted and Tractor



### WINDMILLS

Grain Grinders, Water Bores, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.

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## Well DRILLING MACHINES

Over 30 sizes and styles for drilling either deep or shallow wells in any kind of soil or rock mounted on wheels or on sails with engines or horse power. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog. WILLIAMS BROS. - ITHACA, N. Y.



Lump Rock Salt, \$10 for ton lots, f.o.b. Toronto  
Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E.  
G. J. OLNEY, Manager Toronto, Ont.

## The Call of the North

Do you know of the many advantages that New Ontario, with its Millions of Fertile Acres, offers to the prospective settler? Do you know that these rich agricultural lands, obtainable free and at a nominal cost, are already producing grain and vegetable second to none in the world?

For literature descriptive of this great territory, and for information as to terms, homestead regulations, settlers' rates, etc., write to

H. A. MACDONELL,  
Director of Colonization,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Toronto, Ontario

## Send your Raw FURS to John Hallam

Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not? We pay highest prices and need money every day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

### FREE HALLAM'S TRAPPERS GUIDE

A book of 96 pages, fully illustrated. Game Laws revised to date—tells you how, when and where to trap, best and traps to use, and many other valuable facts concerning the Raw Fur Industry, also how to dispose of your furs. Write to—**ABSOLUTELY FREE** for the asking. Write to-day—address **JOHN HALLAM, Limited**—111 Front St. East, Toronto

# FORTY YEARS REPUTATION

is something that is of incalculable value.

It is plain that we have to be just as careful of the quality of our goods now, to keep up that reputation, as we have been in building it.

And that is your surest guarantee of the uniform excellence of—

## GUNNS SHUR CROP FERTILIZER

We have an interesting book about fertilizers—it is yours for the asking.

Gunns Limited, West Toronto

### CORN THAT WILL GROW

Money back if not satisfied

Send for Price List

J. O. DUKE, RUTHVEN, ONT.

### DAIRYMEN! You can buy Cotton Seed Meal

At \$35.50 F.O.B. Forest

Terms: Cash with order

H. FRALEIGH - FOREST, ONT.

WE SELL DIRECT. GET PRICES ON

## DILLON'S LITTER CARRIER

R. DILLON & SON OSHAWA, ONTARIO.



### Fix up Your Barn Like This

When your cows are lined up like this, the manure falls into the gutter and makes barn-cleaning easier, keeps cows cleaner, improves quality of milk and increases your profits.

### DI GALVANIZED STABLE EQUIPMENT

BT Steel Stalls and Stanchions have a lasting device to line every long and short cow up even with the gutter. BT Stalls are galvanized so they always look as good as new. Last a lifetime without repairs.

Send for free book No. 21, telling all the facts. Also ask for free Brochure "How to Build a Dairy Farm." Address: Beauty Bros., Limited 1163 HILL ST. FERDUS ONT.

### A Holstein Pioneer

F. S. Ferguson, Frontenac Co., Ont.

I was one of the first farmers in the county of Frontenac to purchase pure bred Holstein cattle. My first purchase of a pure bred male was made 18 years ago, from Rideau Stock Farm, owned by Folger Bros., of Kingston. I graded up a fine herd of grade Holsteins, which proved to be good milk producers. Thirteen years ago I purchased four females from Rideau Stock Farm, and they were real good ones. Eight years ago I purchased from S. Macklin of Streetsville 10 females, knowing that Mr. Macklin's herd was founded on such noted cows as Sunnyside, Madame Stichel, and sire William Third, who was sire of Le Kol 2nd. These cows were imported from North Holland by Smith, Powell & Lamb, and were among the best ever imported, costing \$800 a two-year-olds when landed in Ontario. In my purchase from Mr. Macklin two cows were in the A. R. O. Five of these cows were bred by the famous Schuiling Sir Posch.

### A Poultry Treat This Week

Our folks who are interested in poultry, we hope, will find Farm and Dairy's Sixth Annual Poultry Magazine a rare treat. From one cover to another you will find yourself interested in the articles and discussions by writers well and favorably known to us. We'd like our People to go further and take a hand in these discussions. Tell your ideas. You never know just how much you do know until you start to tell someone about it. Send along your opinions. Other readers may not entirely agree with them, but we'll give you the chance to defend them. Watch for our garden Number of next month.

who was first prize bull at Toronto Exhibition and grand champion bull three years in succession.

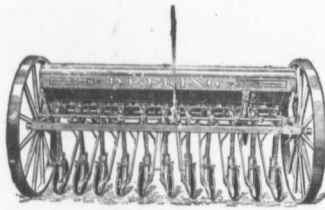
The same year I purchased a bull from Geo. Rice of Tillsonburg, bred from such noted families as the Canaries and Calamities. My present stock bull, Mercedes Jewel De Kol, who heads the herd of 43 registered females, is a brother of Pet Posch De Kol, 38.58 lbs. of butter in seven days, champion weekly record cow in Canada. He is the grandson of Mercedes Julip's Pietertje's Pau, sire of 63 A. R. O. daughters and 17 proved sons. He was purchased from H. Ripley, Elgin, for \$1,000.

I have paid as high as \$900 for calves six months old. Some of my neighbors have said that I paid too high prices and that it would be a good thing for the country but that I couldn't make anything out of them. In reply I said that they would only have to wait and see how my speculation made out. I have been successful in convincing my neighbors that there is money in pure bred Holstein cattle for the recently sold four two-year-old heifers for \$900, and have averaged for the last six years \$1,500 in sales of stock.

I have not gone into official testing, but intend to as soon as I remodel my barn. I would advise a young man with limited means not to pay too high a price for officially tested cattle, but strongly advise any young farmer who is in dairying to get into pure bred Holstein cattle from the richest bred families, and have them officially tested himself.

We have our cows to come in as early as possible during the winter months. We feed corn, straw, turnips and chops during the fall months, then later, hay. We feed chop all the year round twice a day. I think it pays to feed well, and the chop during the summer makes a better and richer flow of milk.—D. H. Evans, Ontario Co., Ont.

## Deering Drills



GIVE your seed a chance to produce a record crop by sowing it with a Deering drill. Deering disk and hoc construction puts the right amount of seed in the right position at the bottom of the furrow, to insure your getting a full even stand of grain.

No matter whether your ground is hard or soft, gravel or clay, smooth or rough, level or hilly, there is a Deering drill in the line that will plant your seed as it should be planted.

Examine Deering drill construction and the many features. Note the light draft, the large capacity grain boxes, the double-run force feed that handles all kinds of grain and seed, the ease of regulation to suit soil and seed—and a dozen other points to grow enthusiastic over.

See the drills themselves at the I H C local agent's place of business. Our catalogues tell you all the features of all the types. Get catalogues from the local agent, or write the nearest branch house.

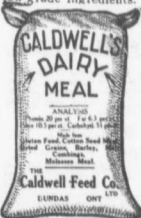
### International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

Hamilton, Ont. London, Ont. Montreal, Que. Ottawa, Ont. Quebec, P. Q. St. John, N. B. These machines are built at Hamilton, Ont.

# Caldwell's Dairy Meal

is not only another Caldwell product, but a feed, scientifically mixed by the best-known feed expert in the Dominion, for the purpose of supplying an existing and insistent demand.

It is manufactured from re-cleaned and carefully selected materials and is guaranteed to contain no mill sweepings, oat hulls or other low-grade ingredients. More than that, its palatability is assured because it contains the correct proportion of our Pure Cane Molasses Meal, together with a large variety of high-class feed stuffs.



Remember this: The ingredients of Caldwell's Dairy Meal are printed on the tag attached to every bag, and guaranteed to the Government.

- Here's the guaranteed analysis:—
- Protein - - 20%
  - Fibre - - 10%
  - Fat - - - 6.3%

## Caldwell's Molasses Meal

makes other feeds more palatable and digestible.

N.B.—You will oblige by promptly notifying us if your dealer hasn't Caldwell's Dairy Meal on hand. Write for booklet.

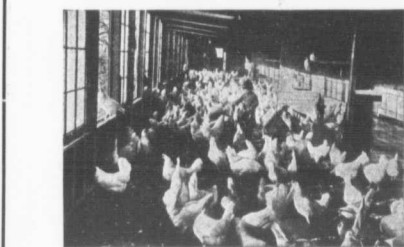
### The Caldwell Feed Co. Ltd., Dundas, Ont.

Molasses Meal, Dairy Meal, Cream Substitute, Calf Meal, Poultry Meals.



# ROSEHEATH POULTRY FARM

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS



Part of Main Laying House

Are you aiming for eggs in winter? If so, we have the goods. NOW is the time to order your Baby Chicks or Eggs from our Heavy Winter Layers. Ask for our Winter Egg Records.

F. R. OLIVER, Prop., RICHMOND, HILL, Ont.



## POULTRY DUCKS

Paterson's True Indian Runners are the best in America. Great winter layers of large white eggs. Eggs for hatching, \$2. \$3, \$5 per setting. Infertiles replaced once free.

R. M. Paterson, Agincourt, Ont.



### PRATTS Poultry Remedies

- Pratts Poultry Regulator, 25¢-50¢
- Pratts Baby Chick Food, 25¢ to \$1.25
- Pratts Liquid Lice Killer, 25¢ to \$1.00 gal.
- Pratts Powdered Lice Killer, 25¢ to 50¢
- Pratts Round Cure, 25¢-50¢
- Pratts White Diarrhoea Remedy, 25¢-50¢
- Pratts Poultry Disease Remedy, 25¢-50¢
- Pratts Foot Rot Remedy, 25¢-50¢
- Pratts Head Lice Destroyer, 25¢-50¢
- Pratts Cape Remedy, 25¢-50¢
- Pratts Bronchitis Remedy, 25¢-50¢
- Pratts Condition Tablets, 25¢-50¢
- Pratts Sore Head Remedy, 25¢-50¢
- Pratts Scaly Leg Remedy, 25¢-50¢



## Raise The Little Chicks

Don't lose sight of the fact that the youngsters of to-day are the producers of to-morrow. Raising them is a simple matter if correct methods are followed. The unnecessarily heavy death rate in baby chicks is largely due to improper feeding.

### Pratts' Baby Chick Food

Is a scientific ration for the successful raising of young chicks. Fed for the first three weeks, it lays the foundation for vigorous health, furnishing the same elements of nutrition, in the same proportions, as supplied by the mother hen. Pratts' Baby Chick Food is not a cure-all, but it does prevent disease by building bone and muscle and imparting the stamina necessary to resist intestinal disorders and other ailments common to the newly hatched. Order a package TODAY.

"Your Money Back if it Fails."

At your dealer's, 14-lb. bag, \$1.00; 6½-lb. pkg., 50¢; 8-lb. pkg., 25¢.

PRATT FOOD CO. of Canada, Limited

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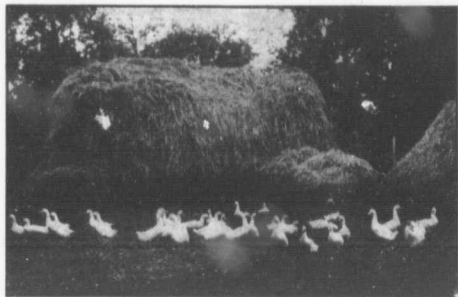
Fill in and mail this coupon together with 10c. in stamps to cover postage, wrapping, etc., and we will mail you a copy of "The Poultryman's Handbook," 160 pages, profusely illustrated.

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Aylesbury Ducks in the Corner of an English Farmyard

### Ducks as a Side Line

Don't put all of your eggs in one basket. This applies in poultry keeping as in every other business. Make room for them duck eggs.

The Pekin is one of the most desirable varieties of ducks and very widely kept.

Ducks are clutters, and if fed with chickens will always get more than their share. Pen them away from the other poultry.

Ducks need bulky food. They will subsist almost entirely on green stuff if they can get meat scrap to supplement. In the laying season it is well to feed grain also.

Green onions, peas and rape make cheap feed for ducks. The trouble of feeding it to them may be avoided by allowing them to roam over the growing plots.

In providing drinking vessels have them deep enough that the ducks may burp their bills, thus keeping the nostrils clean.

Ducks eat ravenously and need water handy to wash down every mouthful. In feeding grain put it in a trough of water so they will have to fish for it and eat more slowly.

These fowls can be housed very inexpensively in a dry goods box, with the open end protected with a curtain of burlap.

Clean straw should be provided for litter each night and dampness avoided in any case.

Do not waste time trying to set ducks. They are good layers, but poor mothers. Let hens or incubators do the work.

### Care of Goslings

If one has a good grass range, geese are profitable. If range is limited, do not undertake to raise geese on a large scale.

It costs more to produce a pound of goose than a pound of pork, but the price is always to the advantage of the goose, especially when such large varieties as the Embden and Toulouse are selected.

Goslings are very tender when first hatched. After three or four weeks, there is no more hardy bird.

Tender grass is the only feed given by some breeders for the first few days. Others feed a mixture of one-third corn meal and two-thirds shorts mixed quite dry with tender grass as a relish.

House the goslings in a dry, warm place for 24 hours after being hatched without feeding them anything.

Until a week or 10 days old keep them in a small enclosure, such as a pen, made of boards a foot deep set on edge, and move every day to fresh ground. After this give them a large run, feeding a little until they are a

month old. They are then ready for a wider range and for pasture.

If the grass is in good condition it is not necessary to feed them more than twice a day at first and later once a day, unless they are to be sold as green geese, in which case they should be kept plump from the start. They will progress on grass alone, the feed being necessary to keep them familiar with the owner and tame enough to come at call.

When grass becomes short corn and oats may be fed to maintain constant growth. As the selling season approaches, feed all they will eat of a mixture of corn and oats at first and corn later. It is hardly possible to make them too fat.

### The Handling of Geese

Wm. Smith, Lambton Co., Ont.

Geese raising is becoming a more extensive business every year. The farmer finds quick growers on grass and rough land, devouring much grass that would otherwise be wasted. They can not be sold at any time like ducks and have in most instances to be kept till fall. Like ducks they make rapid gains, and are not troubled with indigestion. They may be fed on the same feed in the same manner as ducks.

They should be killed in the same manner as ducks, and may be plucked dry or scalded. Nearly all geese are scalded in this section and the feathers dried in open sacks of muslin or on a rack above the stove.

Feathers may be dried in this manner in a short time and sell as well as when dry plucked. We have practiced rubbing the birds with flour to remove the greasy appearance resulting from scalding with good effect. They should always be thoroughly cooled before attempting to dry the clammy appearance. When cooled we pack each goose in a separate paper and clean their feet well with a rag or a brush. The long wing feathers are often left on and neatly tied with the head tucked in or tied with white cotton.

### De Dark ob de Moon

Pardon Jones (calling on member of his flock the day before Thanksgiving)—"Brudder Jackson, I hopes you has much to be thankful fo' dis blessed season!"

Jackson—"Nuffin as yet. But to night, if conditions is favorable—"

Pardon Jones—"Brudder Jackson!"

There is no better germ slayer than an excess of carbolic acid added to a pail of whitewash. Give the walls and ceiling of the hen house a good coating, working it in rather thick in all cracks and crevices.

## Spec

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FOR SALE  
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eggs, 62.0  
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For best  
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## Norfolk Specialty Farms, Ltd.

Can spare a few Choice Bred-to-lay Rhode Island Red and White Leghorn Cockerels and Pullets. Also Eggs and Baby Chicks in season from the above and Bred-to-lay Barred Rocks. Pekin Duck Eggs and Bronze Turkey Eggs.

Write your wants

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## LAYMANY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

are especially bred for heavy egg production. Raised on free range, they are hardy, vigorous birds, and layers of large white eggs. An investment in hatching eggs from Laymany breeders will repay you with strong lusty chicks and a steady egg supply net winter.

One price only, and within every one's reach \$2.00 per 15. No reduction on larger quantities.

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OSHAWA, ONT.

POULTRY LEG BANDS—12 15c. 25 25c. 50 40c. 100 70c.—Geo. H. Seaman, Box 488, Moncton, N.B.

FOR SALE—White Plymouth Rock Eggs, from prize-winning stock. Price per 15 eggs, \$2.00 and \$2.50.—Robert Watson, Kirkwall Ont.

POULTRY SPECIALISTS. One Man—One Breed. Send for Catalogue. Laid. Rocks. Wyandottes, Leghorns, Minorcas, Reds. —Westmorland Poultry Farms, Box 405, Moncton, N.B.

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**Wm. DAVIES Co.**  
Ltd.  
Established 1854 TORONTO, ONT.

### FOR SALE

Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Australian Leghorns Anconas Indian Runner Ducks, all heavy laying strains. Records to two hundred and thirty. One setting of my ducks' eggs produced two winners at Toronto. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Frank Sanderson - Oakville, Ont.

## BABY CHICKS

Order your baby chicks now from our splendid laying strain of SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

**UTILITY POULTRY FARM**  
T. G. DELAMERE, Prop.  
STRATFORD - ONT.

## Ducks That Lay Well

E. Fenner, Bruce Co., Ont.

The Indian Runner duck is now classed as one of the leading varieties of ducks because of their big production of eggs in the season. My flock of Indian Runner ducks average me 140 eggs; not such a big average, and still there are a good many farmer's hens that do not come up to that average. My flock would have done better but I neglected feeding them at noon, and after the harvest fields got picked clean they did not find enough to keep them laying. I am safe in saying our hens did not average 140 eggs.

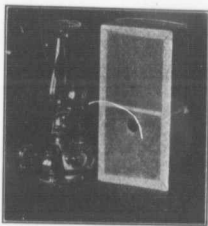
Those who intend raising young ducks this season will do well if they sow a little plot with lettuce at intervals of two or three weeks; there is nothing better to answer the purpose for green feed for ducklings than lettuce.

## A Successful Amateur

Thomas W. Clarke, Northumberland Co., Ont.

When I started my first incubator in the cellar I did not succeed in getting a good hatch. It was too damp there and not enough fresh air. Next I set the machine in a room and fared well. I set 120 eggs and had 72 chicks—the smartest and healthiest chicks I ever saw. I followed the manufacturer's instructions.

The brooding of these chicks was



## A Home-Made Egg Tester

The testing device illustrated herewith, simply a cardboard box with a lamp set inside, will give satisfaction in testing incubator eggs for fertility. Eggs intended for consumption may have their freshness determined with the same device.

in a modern brooder. I never saw such an easy brooder to clean in my life. The Hoover is a great help to the chicks; it holds the heat right in the brooder. The chicks do not huddle one on top of another to keep warm, but are all over the brooder.

I fed first, my first lot of incubator chicks, on wheat, and in 10 weeks they were ready for market. I set the brooder in the yard and let the chicks run all over.

## Things to Remember

Give the breeders ample exercise. Strong chicks imply strong germs, and strong germs come only from vigorous brooding stock. Do not force the breeders, but provide nourishing food with ample green stuff.

Always have spare breeding birds in case of accident, and where the breeding season is prolonged a change of male bird is desirable.

Do not cut out of the whole of the wing-feathers of hens intended for the breeding-pen. If you do, poor fertility will probably result.

During the early breeding season it is necessary to have a dry place in the breeding-pen if a high percentage of fertile eggs is to be secured.

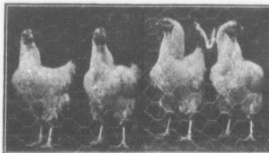
## Making Hens Pay

is simply a matter of making them lay—and making them lay is mostly a matter of keeping them in good health and keeping up their appetites. International Poultry Food Tonic is a mixture of herbs and roots and spices that, fed to them in very small quantities, supplies the very needs of their system, and wards off disease, and by its special action on the egg-producing organs, makes them lay. It is absolutely guaranteed to increase the production of eggs. Try feeding your hens International Poultry Food and you will be surprised at what they will do for you.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS

We have just got out a very complete "poultry guide" — it tells pretty nearly everything there is to know about chickens. We would like to send it to you — if you will write for it — absolutely free.

**International Stock Food Co., Limited**  
Toronto - Canada



## 220 EGGS PER HEN IN 365 DAYS

Bred and owned by L. R. Guild, Rockwood, Ont., who makes a specialty of Eggs for Hatching and Baby Chicks. Send today for his Catalogue which contains 50 Beautiful Illustrations. It is free.

## It Pays to Get Real Tested Seeds

For every cent you spend for seeds this spring you expect to reap dollars next fall.

If these fail you, you lose not only the cents you pay for them, but the dollars you should get in crops. You lose the labor, time and use of land in which you plant them.

That's why it is so important to get seeds that are tested and proven.

Carters' Tested Seeds are really tested by actual growing on the famous trial and testing grounds of James Carter & Co. at Raynes Park, London, England. They are tested for purity, germination, quality and production. At the same time other brands are tested alongside them to make certain that Carter's are superior.

Carters' Tested Seeds have

made a big success in Canada because they have given most profitable results. They are your best seed investment.

Write today for a copy of the new Carter Catalogue of flowers and vegetables with all prices in American currency.

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If you are interested in upkeep of Lawns, Tennis-courts or Golf-Courses, write for the "Practical Greenkeeper" Every 25c. Championship Golf-Course in America is today using Carters' Tested Grass Seed.

**Carters  
Tested  
Seeds**



**Early Experience with Incubator**

G. A. Atkins, Compton Co., Que.  
I started in poultry by buying an incubator and brooder. It was late in the season when I bought, but the present year I had two very successful hatches. In the spring I set 100 S. C. White Leghorn eggs, and considering the disadvantages under which the machine was run I was fairly successful, as I had 85 fine strong chicks. There would have been at least 15 to 20 more but having to shift the incubator from the cellar the only other available space for it was on a landing, close up to a window facing south, and at mid-day it was extremely difficult to keep the temperature from rising, and a few days before the hatch was due to come off, being away from home, the temperature ran up to about 106%, and was over 105 when I came home at supper time.

**A Woman's Incubator Experience**

Mrs. J. T. Clark, Victoria Co., Ont.  
I have operated an incubator for eight seasons and as far as hatching the chickens is concerned have always had good luck. On an average with four hatches a year, I would have 70 or 75 chickens in each. The trouble I have is that, when about a week old the chicks began to die, and very often I would lose nearly all of them. I believe the cause of this is the heat getting too strong in the incubator.



**Winter Egg Specialists**

Rhode Island Red fowl are always most popular among poultrymen who make winter eggs their specialty. There are many large flocks of this breed in Canada, maintained almost solely for winter egg production. The most successful poultry plant in Ontario Co., Ont., is one of these.

When I first began to use my incubator I put paper in the bottom of the machine, just before the chickens began to hatch. There would always be several sprawly legged ones, so tried putting a piece of old sack on top of the paper, and have had no trouble. I think it is a good plan to keep water in the moisture pan all the time during the hatch.

I fed dry bread crumbs for a couple of days and then began with wheat, feeding them five times a day, and giving them fresh clean water to drink each time.

Farm and Dairy would call special attention to the short courses to be held at Macdonald College: Horticulture, February 8 to 14, and Poultry, February 16 to March 7. Those interested in either of these lines would find it much to their advantage to take a holiday and attend either of those courses.

Kill off the male birds. They consume food and are a useless expense. Likewise, they have no influence whatever on egg production.



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on the

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The highest type of Single Wheel Hoe made. It is light, handy, and adapted to almost every garden use. Has leaf guard for close work, and a durable steel frame. Light enough for a woman to use.

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A capital implement for large-scale gardening especially. It has automatic feed-stopper, seed index, and complete cultivating attachments. The hoes are of a special patented form which run close to row without danger to leaves or roots. Steel frame. Two acres a day can be easily worked with this tool.

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The greatest cultivating tool in the world for the grower of garden crops from drilled seeds. The plow opens furrows for manure, seed, etc., and can be reversed for covering. Crops can be worked both sides at once until 20 inches high. Steel frame. Just the tool for the onion-grower.

**No. 8 Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator**



The best-known cultivating implement made. It is so strongly built that it withstands incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle. Has new waffle wheel which prevents clogging with stones and other trash. Cultivates to any depth and works to any width. Opens and closes furrow, and holds right up to plants without danger of injuring them.

**Fire-Field Plow**



Especially useful to owners of small gardens, and to chicken-raisers for plowing up scratching yards. Its light weight makes it easy for women or children to use also. Enables the owner of a family garden to do all the work in spare minutes.

WRITE FOR THE NAME OF OUR NEAREST AGENT

**INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS FOR PROFITABLE EGG PRODUCTION**

R. M. Paterson, York Co., Ont.

THE true Indian Runner Duck was imported from India by an English sea captain about 80 years ago. This was their first known introduction to the European public, although we have had sufficient proof that they were domesticated by the Hindus in the early centuries. For a number of years very little was heard of them until poultry fanciers in Cumberland county, England, began comparing the laying qualities of the various breeds of poultry, and it was found that this breed of ducks outclassed everything else for the production of eggs.



"Eggs My Specialty"

One brood of ducks there is, valued for egg production rather than flesh—the Indian Runner. Young Simpson Paterson, of York Co., Ont., may be here seen holding one of his father's laying flock.

A boom then started, and as people were anxious to get them many breeders crossed them with the more common varieties. By this practice they lost the true type of the Runner, and the eggs of the cross-breeds were usually of a dark color. A few breeders, however, were anxious to retain and improve the original Indian Runner. Among these were Mr. Donald of Wighton, Cumberland, Mr. Matthew Smith of Dumfries, and later Mr. Walton of Durham, England. From these veteran breeders and the literature they distributed comes nearly all that is known of the Indian Runner until recent years.

**IT DOESN'T WAIDLE—IT RUNS**

This breed gets its name from its native country, India, and the peculiar gait that it has. It has an upright appearance, with feet close together, which gives it a true running appearance rather than a waddle like other breeds. They are very active, which enables them to forage over a larger area than any other fowl, unless it be the turkey. They are practically land ducks, and care little for water, except to drink and an occasional bath to keep them healthy. Indian Runners are very hardy and will stand our severe winters or the intense heat of our summer months with little or no loss. They are not subject to lice, and are almost free from diseases which play such havoc among our fowl during the fall and winter months.

Last winter I got eggs from my flock on the coldest days in January and February. I have found, however, that it does not pay to force my breeding stock all winter, as the fertility is not so good, and the ducklings are weaker. It is better to give any breeding stock a couple of months' rest before eggs are required for hatching. This winter I stopped my ducks laying the latter part of December by placing them in a shed with open front, and feeding nothing but whole grain and a little coarse grit with it. About the first of March they will be fed a mash, consisting of ground grain, shorts, beef scraps, and alfalfa meal in the morning and whole grain in water at night.

**MY PREFERENCE IS THE RUNNER**

I have had 18 years' experience with fancy and utility poultry, and have never had any variety to equal the

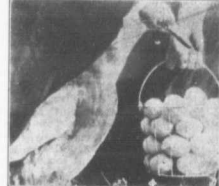
Indian Runner for eggs. They are good fall layers, this being due to their summer moulting; hens generally moult in the fall and that is why eggs are so scarce and the price so high. Last spring, from March 15 to June 15, I sold \$98 worth of eggs for aatching from 24 ducks, and replaced all the infertile eggs once free. This is not counting the eggs we used and set at home. The advantage in buying eggs from a large flock is you get the eggs fresh, because duck eggs are of little value after 12 days, and it is to the breeders' advantage, when replacing infertiles, to ship a good sample of eggs and have them arrive at their destination in the best possible shape. I am wintering 40 ducks. These will be mated, four ducks and a drake, and kept in separate yards.

**Improvement of Market Conditions**

(Continued from page 6)

cooperation and organization, with probable grading and inspection as have other food products.

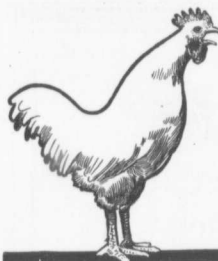
A thorough campaign of education is, of course, necessary, but above all what is most needed is practical education, education that will reach the individual farmer's pocket. Other education is useless if it cannot be practically followed up, owing to the scattered condition of egg and poultry producers. The small quantities produced by each make it absolutely



Duck Eggs

From this pall of duck eggs were picked the dozen that won first prize at the National Show in Toronto last fall. The duck standing beside them was 21 eggs in December, which Mr. Paterson sold for \$15.

necessary that central receiving points for eggs should be established, where farmers can deliver their eggs individually, if necessary having them candled before their own eyes, and paid for according to quality as delivered. This will right the wrong with the producer and educate every farmer as to his shortcomings by a direct and practical method. I feel positive that if this system was thoroughly carried out it would in a short time renovate the egg industry of this country. There is certainly a crying demand from consumers that something should be done to give them the new-laid egg for which they are willing to pay, and also by producers who realize what a loss to them by faulty marketing methods.



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HARAB Poultry Foods are of the highest class. Made from first-class clean ingredients. We do not make or sell "quack" foods, remedies or anything of that kind. Harab Poultry Foods are offered to the discriminating poultry trade—and are made to suit strictly on their merits. Write for booklet and prices.

**Harab Poultry Foods**



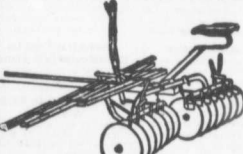
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Send us a list of just what you want, and get our lowest price on the entire outfit. What one customer says—  
Gentlemen—Your Evaporator is a first-class article. Makes the finest quality of syrup and uses very little fuel. It makes syrup-making a very profitable business. The investment is small, and there is always a ready market for the syrup. I cheerfully recommend it.  
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Pure beef scraps in the very best condition.
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The same especially ground for young chicks.
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Supplies the protein for egg producing and fattening.
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Hard green bones with the moisture and waste removed.
- Harab Bone Meal**  
A finer size of bone for young fowls.
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Pure beef blood colored, dried and ground.
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For dull and lazy birds.
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Two sizes.
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Two sizes.
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Aid of coachmen line  
Aid of crowd  
Aid of crowd of a gen.  
Aid of hand picking  
Aid of steam engine  
Aid of the touch of shafts or harness  
Running away  
Kicking  
Licking  
Striking  
Lying to shoe  
Lying to groom  
Breaking stride  
Refusing to back hill  
Holding up down hill  
Refusing at jump or dies  
Lying to lead  
Falling to lead  
Following the tongue  
Nervousness  
Refusing to back or lead to hitch to brags or

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The Beery Course gives you the priceless secrets of a lifetime—enables you to master any horse—to tell the disposition of any horse at sight—to add many dollars to the value of every horse you handle—and my students are all good traders.

**Break a Colt in Double-Quick Time!**  
You can do it by my simple, practical, humane system. There is a lot of money in colt training.  
**Make \$1,200 to \$3,000 a Year**  
Many of my graduates are making big money as professional horse trainers at home or traveling. I made a fortune traveling and giving exhibitions. You have the same opportunity.

**Send the Coupon and get the Introductory Course in Horsemanship FREE.** This special offer may never be repeated. Act now. Fill out about four horses.

**PROF. JESSE BEERY**  
Box 41, Pleasant Hill, Ohio




**EGG PRODUCTION ON A BIG SCALE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

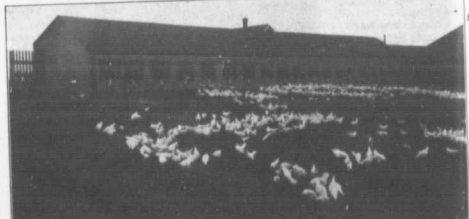
"KEEP the poultry, in small flocks on the general farm," is the sound advice we usually hear. In exceptional cases, however, extensive poultry culture is proving successful. One of the most striking incidents of such success is the poultry ranch of Skinner & Blenkhorn, Nanaimo, B. C. On five acres of land these two poultry enthusiasts talk of their operations in terms of thousands. They keep 4,000 laying hens. Their incubator, one of the largest, if not the largest, in Canada, holds 10,000 eggs. So extensive is their day-old-chick business that last year 80,000 chicks would not have met the demand had they had them.

The product on which Skinner & Blenkhorn place most importance are their "Yesterday" eggs as they have been called until recently. The eggs are delivered in wholesale lots to the produce men of the nearby cities, Victoria and Vancouver, guaranteed not more than 12 hours laid. For them, especially in this district, to lack of knowledge," was the answer. "A good deal of hens can you raise on an acre?" was asked.

"The number under our system is practically unlimited," was the answer. "What number of hens can you raise on an acre?" was asked. "The number under our system is practically unlimited," was the answer. "What number of hens can you raise on an acre?" was asked. "The number under our system is practically unlimited," was the answer. "What number of hens can you raise on an acre?" was asked.

"Feeding is, of course, of the most importance, and in this respect we are singularly fortunate, green feed being available every month of the year; however, this is not by any means the only thing to consider, there being many things to learn before starting a poultry farm, and if you fall down on one of the many the balance of the work is depreciated or in some cases entirely lost.

THE MARKET UNLIMITED  
"There is an almost unlimited demand for new-laid eggs, especially in Victoria, Vancouver, and other coast



**Hens by the Thousands that are Profitable Egg Producers**

the month of January this year, a dozen average price paid was 60c a dozen wholesale, and although their shipments are extensive, this firm cannot meet the demand for their quality product. Dressed poultry, breeding stock, and baby chicks also add to the income. The latter have been shipped successfully as far east as Calgary. The egg laying house shown in the illustration herewith is an 100 feet long. Only pure bred S. C. White Leghorns are kept.  
\$2.50 to \$3.00 a HEN PROFIT  
Now for the profits. "In the course of a year a hen should give a net profit of from \$2.50 to \$3 in this district," said Mr. E. B. Skinner in discussing his business recently. "Of course," he added hastily, "one must have experience to successfully raise poultry. The more experience you have the more successful you will be. This rule will apply to any business, there are many failures in this work and you can trace the majority of them to Long sharp spurs on the male bird where fertility is desired. These should be pared and made blunt or cut off altogether."



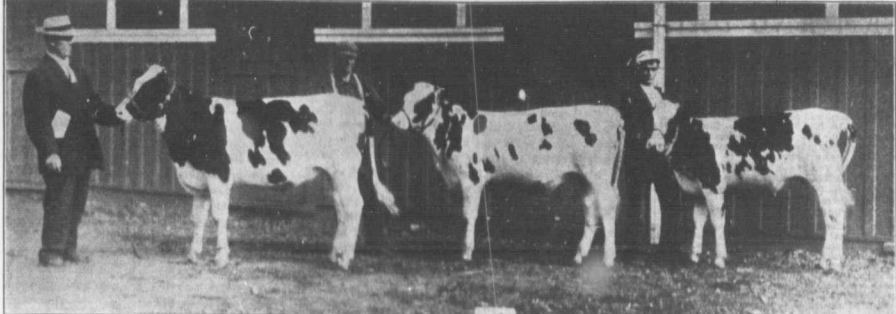
**A Rear View of the Laying-house in One of Canada's Greatest Poultry Farms**  
skinner and Blenkhorn, Nanaimo, B. C. do business on a large scale. The laying house, seen herewith, is 200 feet long and houses 1,000 to 2,000 birds. "Yesterday" eggs, dressed poultry and day old chicks are all produced in immense quantities. This great poultry enterprise is described more fully in the article adjoining.  
—Photo courtesy Nanaimo Development League



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The Kind of Females that Breeders are Calling for Now-a-days—Style, Quality and Substance

Three choice heifers from A. E. Hulet's Evergreen Stock Farm. The first and third, Madam Pauline Canada 2nd and Lady Pauline Colantha, were first and second prize senior yearlings at Toronto Industrial champion bull, Prince Abbecker Merona, the junior herd sire of Mr. Hulet. There will be some good bidding when they go up at auction on Feb. 10.

**Canada is to Have Parcels Post**

The Canadian Parcels Post System may be an accomplished fact by Feb. 10th of this year. Arrangements with the railroads have been satisfactorily completed and rates announced.

There is a special rate for each province and postmasters will be supplied with a card that will show them at a glance local rates and charges for parcels to be forwarded to other provinces. An idea of the rates may best be given by giving the charges in one province. Ontario rates are as follows:

To any post-office within 20 miles—One pound, five cents; two pounds, six cents; three pounds, seven cents; four pounds, eight cents, and two cents for each additional pound up to the maximum of 11 pounds.

To any post-office beyond 20 miles, but within the Province—One pound, 10 cents; two pounds, 14 cents; three pounds, 18 cents; four pounds, 22 cents; five pounds, 26 cents; six pounds, 30 cents; seven pounds, 34 cents; eight pounds, 38 cents; nine pounds, 42 cents; 10 pounds, 46 cents, and 11 pounds, 50 cents.

To any post-office in Quebec or Manitoba—One pound, 10 cents; two pounds, 14 cents; three pounds, 18 cents; four pounds, 22 cents; five pounds, 26 cents; six pounds, 30 cents; seven pounds, 34 cents; eight pounds, 38 cents; nine pounds, 42 cents; 10 pounds, 46 cents; and 11 pounds, 50 cents.

To any post-office in Saskatchewan or the Maritime Provinces—One pound, 12 cents; two pounds, 16 cents; three pounds, 20 cents; four pounds, 24 cents; five pounds, 28 cents; six pounds, 32 cents; seven pounds, 36 cents; eight pounds, 40 cents; nine pounds, 44 cents; 10 pounds, 48 cents; and 11 pounds, 52 cents.

To any post-office in British Columbia—One pound, 12 cents; two pounds, 24 cents, and 12 cents for each extra pound.

During the organization period of three months, an additional fee of five cents is to be charged on parcels mailed for local delivery by the carriers.

One of the important features of this new legislation is the zone system adopted which provides for a special rate lower than the provincial rate,

when a parcel is sent to a point within a radius of 30 miles from the post office it is sent from. The purpose of this is to afford some protection to the small merchant against his competitor in the cities. It also takes into account the "short haul" provision.

There will be seven major provincial zones, the Maritime Provinces comprising one. In sending a parcel across the continent there will be an additional zone for each additional zone or province through which it passes.

**Farmer Has Big Advantage**

Of all people who are in a position to make money on poultry, the farmer is the "driver's seat." He possesses advantages beyond all others. In the first place, the farmer has the land, and in many cases waste land of little value can be used for buildings and runs. In the second place, his cost for feed is not more than one-half. Much of it would be lost if the hens did not pick it up, scattered around the buildings and in the fields after harvesting, when for several weeks a large flock can pick almost their entire living. Even though the farmer had to raise all his feed, he can produce it cheaper than others can buy it.

Straw for litter for fowls to scratch in as well as necessary as feed, and this the farmer generally has without expense. Chaff, which is valuable as a fodder, is just the thing for litter. In the next place the cost of labor is but little to the farmer, which is an important item to the professional poultry man. It is a side line to the farmer, and the work, if not done by himself, can be performed by his boy or girl, who can often be induced to take an interest in this department.

It pays the farmer above all others because it is a side line, with less outlay for both labor and feed. The farmer reaps an indirect profit of considerable extent from increased fertility of soils from fowls, and as destroyers of insect life that threaten his crops. Turkeys in particular will practically exterminate grasshoppers, and have saved many crops. In Kansas flocks of turkeys have been loaned and rented for this purpose. Turkeys will pick almost their entire living from hatching time to fattening time. A farmer said that he sold \$95 worth of turkeys at an entire feed expenditure of but \$15. There is certainly money in turkeys for him at least.—Farm and Home.

**Indorsed by Beginners and Experts**

**Prairie State Incubators**

**FREE GUARANTEED**

to be absolutely so represented, or your money will be refunded upon the return of incubator in good order.

The best possible evidence of their efficiency is contained in the fact that Canadian Agricultural Colleges are successfully using Prairie State Incubators in their practical and demonstrative work. Write them for their results. Hundreds of others, both beginners and experts, have told us of the excellent results they obtained in hatching strong, healthy chicks that have lived.

Send for this **FREE BOOK "How to Hatch Chicks that Live."**

It gives reasons why the Prairie State is better, shows the best kind of Hovers, tells how to build Brooders, the kind of feed to use, and how you can obtain the experience of others. Write for it today.

We offer the best cash market in Canada for eggs and poultry. Ask for quotations.

**Gunn, Langlois & Co., Ltd.**  
58 St. Vincent Street, Montreal

**FARM HELP**

Parties of young men now being organized for placing on Ontario farms. First party will sail in January. For full particulars, apply:

**BOYS' FARMER LEAGUE**  
Drawer 126 Winooski, Ont.

**Peck, Kerr & McElderry**  
Barristers, Solicitors, etc.  
415 Water St., Peterborough  
E. A. Peck F. D. Kerr V. J. McElderry

Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada applications for registry, transfer and membership, as well as requests for blank forms and all information relative to the Farmer's Best Fertilizer Case, should be sent to the Secretary of the Association, W. A. Clarkson, St. George, Ont.

**FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING**

THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

**FOR SALE**—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Balls, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Pots, etc., all size, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want.—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F. D., Queen Street, Montreal.

**FOR SALE**—White Wyandottes, some grand bred cockerels, clean. Some pullets and hens. Eggs ready now. Same strain as my prize-winning stock.—H. C. Bunde, Brighton, Ont.

**DO YOU NEED FARM HELP?** I supply Foremen, Managers or Laborers for Fruit, Poultry or Farms of every kind. I am licensed by the Dominion Government of Canada. Write for particulars and save money. To H. H. O'Donnell, 196 1/2 King St. West, Toronto.

**MANGEL TURNIP SEED**

Did you ever miss your Mangel or Turnip crop through seed that did not germinate? If you have had that experience you will appreciate getting fresh seeds. We know our seeds are full of life. We have tested them all. So guess work. Then again there is a saving in the price. Do not put off till tomorrow what you can do today. Go to the nearest store to get doubtful seed. Surely it is worth you while to sit down and order good live, fresh seeds direct. Our Mangels and Turnips are put up in 1 lb. cotton bags. There is nothing better to be got. Our Catalogue describes accurately all our varieties. (If you have misplaced it or did not get one, drop us a line. It will be forthcoming by next mail. It is of interest to everyone who earns a living on a farm.) If you are ordering Good Seed, Timothy Seed, Grain or Seed Corn your Mangels and Turnip seeds can go along with them at 50¢ less than price here-with quoted.

**MANGELS**—Keith's Prizetaker, Danish Slender (A New Intermediate very fine), Prios for both Postpaid, lb., 50¢-5 lb. or over at 30¢.

**MANGELS**—Keith's Yellow Leviathan, Yellow Intermediate, Mammoth, Long Red, Giant Half Sugar, Prios. Post paid, lb., 30¢-5 lb. or over at 25¢.

**SWEDD TURNIPIPS**—New Century, Scotch Champion, Elephant, Prios. Postpaid, lb., 30¢-5 lb. or over at 25¢ per lb. Keith's Prizetaker Prios. Postpaid, lb., 30¢-5 lb. or over at 25¢.

**MAMMOT SMOOTH WHITE INTERMEDIATE CARROT**—Prios, per lb., 40¢ Postpaid.

**GEO. KEITH & SONS**  
Seed Merchants Since 1856  
121 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO

**Club Together**  
**On Your Seed Grain**

We can supply you with any quantities—all kinds of seed grain and all kinds of SEED CORN and GLOBE SEED or SPECIALTIES. You'll be sure to buy before the spring rush. We order too small for our prompt and careful attention.

**SPECIAL RATES FOR FARMERS' CLUBS**

Write us for prices

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MERLIN, ONT.

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# FARM AND DAIRY

AND RURAL HOME  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year.** Great Britain, \$1.50 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.  
**ADVERTISING RATES,** 10 cents a line flat, \$1.40 an inch an insertion. One page 48 inches, one column 12 inches. Copy received up to the Saturday preceding the following week's issue.

**UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES**  
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Chicago Office—P. O. Box 64 Building  
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### CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy exceed 16,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 12,500 to 18,000 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rate.

Sworn detailed statements of circulation of the paper, showing its distribution by counties and provinces, will be mailed free on request.

### OUR GUARANTEES

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of Farm and Dairy are as carefully sifted as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers, we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser break a deal dishonestly with you as one of our paid-in-advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of its issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that no writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in Farm and Dairy."

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

**The Rural Publishing Company, Limited**  
PETERBORO, ONT.

## The Canadian Poultry Trade

It would seem that poultry raising at the present time presents a golden opportunity for the Canadian farmer. Those most closely in touch with market conditions predict steady prices for a long time to come. Speaking at the Guelph Winter Fair last December, W. A. Brown, Dominion Poultry Expert, handed out this sound advice:

"Every farmer should keep at least one hundred hens. The amount of labour entailed is 'not great, and with reasonable success, the revenue obtainable therefrom, in proportion to capital invested, is greater and more readily available than from any other branch of 'farm work.'"

The statistical position of the egg trade in Canada fully justifies this optimistic view. The production of eggs in Canada increased from 84,154,802 dozen in the census year of 1901, to 123,002,132 dozen in the census year of 1911. This is an enormous increase, but production has not increased as fast as has consumption, which jumped in the same period from 73,729,492 dozen to 125,988,008 dozen. This great increase in consumption has been due not only to expanding city population but to a per capita increase of almost four dozen eggs a head per year. So great has been this increase in consumption that our egg exports have ceased almost entirely, and dealers have been obliged to scour the world for supplies for the Canadian market. Canada is now in a peculiar position of an agricultural country that is obliged to import eggs for home consumption. In the last thirteen years our imports have increased from 709,829 dozen to 13,240,111 dozen.

The situation should be such as to inspire farmers to increase their output of eggs. The market is assured. Feed is as cheap in Canada as it is anywhere and the price of the finished product is the highest. Farmers here and there are making as high as three dollars a year profit per hen. The same conditions that are now monopolized by the consumer constitute the opportunity of the farmer.

## An Old Question Still Timely

While there never was a time when poultry farming presented more attractive opportunities than at present, likewise there is nothing more certain than that if poultry farmers would take advantage of their opportunities, our system of marketing must be improved. Consumers are growing more critical and eggs that passed muster a few years ago are now discarded, or sold to bakeries at greatly reduced rates. The Live Stock Branch at Ottawa estimates that during the summer months not over three per cent. of the eggs received in the large markets grade select; forty per cent. grade stake; seventeen per cent. very stale; five per cent. dirty and broken, and five per cent. bad. Some receipts upon examination prove to have fully ten to twelve per cent. of the eggs wholly unfit for food.

Bad eggs cannot longer be regarded as a necessary evil. We do not like to bring this question of bad eggs up too often or Our Folks will come to regard the subject as stale. As long, however, as eggs continue to reach city markets in bad condition, the subject must be considered a timely one.

Already the problem of getting eggs to market in first-class condition has been solved in some sections. Elsewhere in this Poultry Annual of Farm and Dairy are given the experiences of egg circle members in Prince Edward Island and in Ontario, who have solved the marketing problem by working cooperatively. The principle of the egg circle is so simple and has been described so often that it is not in need of repetition here. Of one thing we may be certain,—the loss from these bad eggs falls eventually on the producers, and we will be the first to gain from an improved system of marketing.

## The Public and Water Power Sites

Mr. Borden and his Cabinet cannot be congratulated too highly on the stand they have taken to preserve the use of natural water powers for the benefit of all the people. Consistent with this new policy of the Dominion Government, the Department of the Interior is placing in reservation all vacant Dominion land that the Superintendent of Water Powers may recommend to be valuable for power development. Recently six whole sections of land have been reserved until the engineers of the Water Power Branch have had an opportunity to make a complete survey of the famous power at the Vermilion Falls on the Peace River, in Northern Alberta. Similar reservations have been made on the various rivers of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and in the railway belt of British Columbia. The government announces that other reservations will be made from time to time upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of Water Powers.

This is a distinct step in advance. Governments in the past gave away water powers as freely as land. A case in point is the Burleigh Falls in Peterboro County, Ontario, to which a lease was originally given for fifty years at one dollar a year. This power was estimated to be worth at least three-quarters of a million dollars, and the lessee would not sell it for less than several hundred thousand. This is only one of many similar cases that might be cited to illustrate the manner in which natural resources heretofore have been exploited for the benefit of private individuals.

We take it as an axiom of government that the natural resources of a country should be developed in behalf of all the people. When water powers, valued by hundreds of thousands of dollars, have been leased for an insignificant sum for long periods of years, as has been the practice in the past, this axiom is being transgressed

and a few people get rich at the expense of the many. We are glad that the Borden Government is awake to its responsibilities in this connection and henceforth will endeavor to preserve natural resources for public use.

## When to Market Fowl

Thanksgiving and Christmas are the two great poultry markets of the year in Canada. Immediately preceding these two national holidays produce men receive large supplies of dressed fowl, chickens, turkeys and geese, sometimes enough to glut the market.

It is hard to understand why fowl in particular should be marketed at that time of year. In looking back over Farm and Dairy's market reports for the past year we find that on the Thanksgiving market last fall dressed fowl were quoted twelve cents to fifteen and alive nine cents to eleven cents. From then to Christmas the price continued firm when large additional receipts dropped the price to ten cents and eleven cents dressed and nine to ten cents alive, and at these prices the market remained until after Christmas. Fowl, however, sell better in the spring than any other season of the year. Last March, for instance, dressed fowl were quoted sixteen to seventeen cents and alive fourteen to sixteen cents. Through May and June the quotations were sixteen to eighteen cents for dressed, and fourteen to fifteen cents for live fowl.

In other words, the majority of the farmers of Ontario who have surplus fowl to dispose of carried them from April to December with all the expense that that involves for feed and labor, and then sold them for less money than they could have got seven or eight months before. The only advantage that they derived was the eggs that the fowl laid in the meantime, and it is doubtful if hens more than two years old will lay enough eggs to pay for their feed during the summer and fall months. Let us study the markets and sell when quotations are highest.

## A Duty to our Families

To speak frankly, every one of us is going to die. Death is the surest thing in life. We do not know when it will come. It is our duty, therefore, that is those of us who are married men, to see to it that our families will be suitably provided for when we leave. Those of Our Folks who have farms bought and paid for and a fair amount of capital in the bank to keep them running, will leave their families well provided for in any case. A few of Our Folks, however, are renters. Many of the rest who are just starting, have farms that are heavily mortgaged. In what condition would the families of these two latter classes be left were the breadwinner to be taken?

Farm and Dairy holds no brief for the life insurance companies. We believe, however, that these companies are public benefactors, and that every man not possessed of much property should carry at least \$4,000 insurance, with \$3,000 on top of that if he can possibly afford it. Go into any country district you like and you will see the results of neglect in this particular. Everywhere we find widows left in straitened circumstances and often with several small children to care for. Frankly now, how would it be with your wife and little ones if you were to be called away?

When asked his opinion as to the prospective use of electricity on the farm, an expert stated that he believes it to be "the" power when conditions and circumstances enable the companies to furnish it at a reasonable rate. Let's have it.

### NOTES FROM THE MARITIME PROVINCES

#### The Prince Edward Island Egg Circles

Early in July, 1912, Mr. W. A. Brown, B.S.A., Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, visited Prince Edward Island to investigate the poultry industry of that province. Mr. Brown stayed in the province for some weeks visiting the farmers, and those who were handling the egg trade in the rural districts, Charlottetown and some of the larger towns. In addition to making a very thorough investigation, Mr. Brown delivered addresses at many points, and this assisted him greatly in that he was able to meet large numbers of farmers and others, and familiarize himself, not only with

existing conditions, but also with the views of all concerned and the future outlook. Mr. Brown decided that conditions justified special assistance being given to Prince Edward Island, that reforms in all departments were needed, and that in no part of the Dominion was there a greater future in store for the poultry industry than in this wonderful little province.

The result was the appointment of Mr. T. A. Benson, as Dominion Poultry Representative on the Island. Mr. Benson, who had for some time held the position of assistant District Representative for Ontario County, under Mr. J. H. Hare, B.S.A., whom he assisted to organize the successful Ontario County egg circles, landed on the Island at the end of September, 1912, and with the cooperation of the Provincial Department of Agriculture immediately set about investigating conditions. In the spring of 1913 organizations of egg circles commenced, the grounds having been broken by lectures during the winter. In all some 18 egg circles have been organized, some of them quite recently. These associations have been well spread over the province with a view to demonstration, and are located as follows:

Prince County—Kensington, Darnley, Mt. Carmel, Lower Bedouque, Central Bedouque, Grand River and Miscouche. Queen's County—New London North, Springfield, Lot 67, and Bedford. Kings County—Brooklyn, Southern Kings (Murray River), Red House, New Perth and Georgetown.

So far 581 farmers have been registered as members of one or other of these circles; 381 additional stamps and ink pads for stamping the eggs have been sent out to managers upon their urgent request; 56,473 dozens of eggs have been shipped to the Montreal markets at an average premium over local prices of at least 3½¢ a dozen, expenses being deducted, and not taking into account undue inflation of prices by those in strong opposition to the movement.

Quality and new-laidness have been the watchwords of these associations, and deteriorated eggs have been sharply discriminated against. The Brooklyn egg circle sent one shipment of 270 dozen to Montreal; the eggs were described by the buyers as a shipment that any egg circle in the Dominion might well be proud of. It was a record.

The extra profit to the producers is simply due to the elimination of waste and unnecessary handling as a result of the interest awakened, which may be described as almost phenomenal. Mr. Benson now has on file in his office applications from 56 different sections of the Island for organization, many of which take the form of demands and these in addition to applications for lectures.

Mr. Benson is a very busy man, continually travelling up and down the province, and cheering on his friends, the farmers, and it looks as if the work is growing too rapidly for one man to cope with. According to Mr. Benson the credit lies with the farmers of Prince Edward Island.

#### AD. TALK

CXXVII

#### Holsteins—Are They in Demand?

It is somewhat provoking to have six buyers come along at the one time and then not be able to handle them all. But such was the experience of L. H. Lipsit, the big Holstein breeder of Straffordville the other day.

Big breeders over Western Ontario have not felt such a keen demand in buyers for several years. A great many are almost out of surplus stock of a breeding age. This is just the season when buyers and particularly those from the West, are moving westward in quest of foundation stock and new herds in the prairie province and British Columbia. Not only is there a demand from outside sources but also locally. When the writer called at Forest Ridge, the Lipsit Holstein ranch, the owner had a day previously disposed of four animals at good prices, and that morning turned over a richly-bred young bull at \$350.00. In fact the good young males have been so quickly picked up that there will be a dearth of them at some of the big sales that are billed for the next few months.

And yet there are acres of choice young bulls over the Province that will not be sold, simply because buyers are not put in touch with them. Buyers breeders, in particular are backward in giving publicity to their herds and surplus stock, and consequently are forced to hold them over, or take much lower prices by selling them locally or in lots, to the big breeders and dealers.

A small ad. fixed up and forwarded to Farm and Dairy will not only help in selling your surplus bull calves at worthy prices, but also popularize your herd and farm, and bring it to the attention of the big buyers who can make it a point to include your herd in their route.

It will, moreover, give many of our younger and smaller breeders a keener appreciation of their own animals, and which after all has been the turning point for success with so many of us. It's only this breeder that keenly realizes the merits of his own herd that is able to make the visiting buyer appreciate them sufficiently to put up the good prices.

Why not let your other breeders know you are active and in the business by fixing up to-night a small ad. and send it along to your dairy medium—FARM AND DAIRY.

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

# DE LAVAL

## Butter Triumphs As Usual at the NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

**B**UTTER made from cream separated by De Laval Separators made the usual clean sweep of all highest awards at the great 1913 Chicago National Dairy Show and Annual Convention of the National Butter-makers' Association, just as it has always done every year since the organization of the National Association in 1892.

### Whole Milk Creamery Butter

The highest score in this class was awarded to O. N. Peterson, of Rapidan, Minn., a De Laval user, as were 187 out of 200 whole milk creamery entries.

### Gathered Cream Creamery Butter

The highest score in the gathered cream factory-made butter class was given R. O. Brye, of the Readstown Creamery Co., Readstown, Wis., this prize-winning butter being made from the cream of farm patrons all using De Laval Cream Separators.

### Farm Dairy Butter

The highest score in this class was awarded to Mrs. D. H. Turnbull, of Monmouth, Ill., whose family has been using De Laval Cream Separators for over twenty years.

### De Laval Superiority Indisputable

The evidence of the superiority of De Laval cream and butter, demonstrated by the winning of all highest awards the world over for thirty years, is so overwhelming as to be indisputable and unanswerable. A De Laval catalog, to be had for the asking, will make plain the reasons for it.

Fill out the coupon or give information asked for in a letter or postal and get this 72 page book free



THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR Co., 165 Broadway, New York  
Please mail me, postage free, your Dairy Handbook.  
I keep.....cows. I sell cream, make butter, sell milk (which?).....The make of my Separator is.....used.....years.  
Name.....  
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## De Laval Dairy Supply Co. LIMITED

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER



A WOUND inflicted by arrows heals, a wood cut down by an axe grows, but harsh words are hateful—a wound inflicted by them does not heal.

—Mahabharata.

## "Alias Jones" Hired Man

(Farm and Home)

CORA LETLAND BROWN

MR. BARNARD was a successful farmer and the proud father of three daughters. It had been his pleasure to give to each, in turn, a year at college, that they might assimilate some of the knowledge left out of his own training.

When Matilda, the eldest, returned after the scheduled year's absence, she threw herself into the breach left open by the sudden death of her mother and assumed the role of housekeeper and dictator. Her father, absorbed in his own affairs, was too relieved by her shouldering the domestic problem to consider the sacrifice of youth she was making. Matilda had ideas of her own and proceeded to carry them out. She provided a separate table in the kitchen for the hired men and felt the privacy it gave was commensurate for the extra work it brought. She introduced finger bowls, white linen for the breakfast table, and even induced her father to put on his coat while dining, though she could not prevent him from eating custard pie with his knife or cooling his hot coffee in the convenient saucer.

All social affairs of the surrounding county culminated at the nearby village of Oregon. As the farm was three miles distant, and Matilda was too busy to make more than a week-of-life but little. An incipient love affair begun with the village druggist clerk had been nipped in the bud by her irate father, who did not propose to support a son-in-law. It remained her one romance.

At the time Maude, the youngest daughter, was expected home from her year's absence, Matilda was a confirmed spinster of thirty, with features and tongue as sharp as her needle. Lillian, two years younger, had none of her nervous energy. She had returned with a decided distaste for the farm and all that pertained to it, but lacking initiative, had fallen into the quiet, unsocial scheme of their home life. She grew pale and spiritless, did some of the lighter housework and painted anatomical water-colors. She held in common with Matilda their love for the youngest sister, Maude.

The advent of her coming had quickened the life blood of each. She was twenty-one and the embodiment of health and hope. She had taken away their sunshine with her, and now she would bring it back. Matilda had cleaned the house from attic to cellar in honor of the coming. She had fried, boiled, and baked until the larder groaned with its burden.

Maude's room had been made fresh as her own daintiness—newly papered, painted, and carpeted. Lillian had selected the sentimentally matching its blue roses to the color of Maude's eyes. Matilda laundered the white muslin curtains at her win-

about feeding, and we do so need a man to feed stock—but he is all right in the fields and has endurance." "Oh!" Maude repeated, and then realizing all that had been done for her, "You are the best sisters ever," she enthusiastically cried in the world, the loveliest place in the world, and I am going to ride Trix! Come on to the barns, Dad!"

Matilda sighed happily as Maude, just as girlish and unspoiled as ever, ran out of the side door regardless of rain, pulling her father after her. Matilda realized, now that her fears were dissipated, that she had dreaded the change in her sister. "She is just the same," she declared proudly, and went to the rescue of her dinner, which was beginning to throw out aromatic warnings.

Maude overtook the established order of things. Bubbling over with the high spirits of youth, she filled the house with music and laughter. She had gone away a virg and come back a woman. She qualified at once as a village belle and counted her sweethearts on the fingers of both hands, and to the amazement of her sisters, their father seemed pleased.

Maude helped in the work as energetically as Matilda, and still found time for picnics, luncheons, and moonlight rides. Matilda lost much of her acerbity, though she seldom joined in the merry-making. But Lillian's cheeks grew pink and firm, and all listlessness gradually disappeared, as she was forced into the merriment.

In time it became obvious that



### Not Pretentious, but Homelike and Attractive Nevertheless

This is the Oxford county home of some of our folks. Jacob Mogk, a brother of H. J. Kelly, one of Mr. Holsstein, and his family. We emphasize the "family." R. E. Kelly, one of our Mogk's neighbors, said in Farm and Dairy last week: "I do not know of a man who has made a success of the dairy business but his wife has done more towards that success than he has done himself."

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

coats shone like satin. Mr. Barnard had put on his Sunday clothes, the girls had donned their newest things, and then—it rained! So Jones, the new man, went alone in the single-top to meet her train, long with umbrellas, galoshes, and waterproofs, with the mud bespangling everything, and the reception was changed from the depot to the house.

Three eager pairs of arms were outstretched to receive Maude when she stepped from the carriage to bear her into the house. Her wraps were hardly off when she asked, a bit eagerly:

"Who was the young man that came after me?"

Matilda looked at her blankly, then fearfully toward her father, but he was busy with Maude's baggage.

"He was a tramp; he is now father's hired man," she answered in a low voice.

"Oh!" Maude's face dropped. "He was so polite and nice, I thought—"

"Whatever you thought was a mistake," Matilda assured briskly. "He has just average intelligence, is quite stupid in essentials, knows nothing

If Matilda had known that when Maude slipped—she went to the setback under the plum tree to chat with Jones in his favorite retreat, she would have been more perturbed and perplexed.

One had approached the Barnard house in the time of spring plowing, his worldly possessions swung from a stick over his shoulder, and begged for work. He was a handsome fellow when shaved and shorn and tubbed, broad-shouldered, clean-cut features, a good chin, and clear, blue eyes—a blue that covers with equal assurance a guileful, guileless nature. No! an extra man, Mr. Barnard had engaged him and advanced his wages twice.

Maude always heard her coming with a flimsy excuse. She was interested in soils, in rotation of crops, or she brought him a new magazine, or she wanted his opinion on a new set of tools. He was frank self, her manner being hurried, uneasy, and condescending, while Jones was grave and appreciative, as became the master of the situation. The excuse grew more flimsy, until they ceased altogether.

It was then Maude began to lose color and grow listless, while Lillian grew younger and more active. She was she that sang about the house now and Maude that remained quiet. Matilda's hands and mind had been so full of work she she had not noticed one morning it broke upon her with sudden conviction.

When Saturday night came she did an unusual thing—she went down to the parlor to see for herself the state of things. She opened the door softly and surprised an unprepared tableau of Lillian held close in Mr. Haslett's embrace. Maude was not in the room, and Matilda, her worst suspicions verified, turned to fly in consternation, when she felt Mr. Haslett's detaining hand upon her waist. An eager plea for her congratulations on this, the happiest moment of his life, he having just gained her sister Lillian's consent to marry, him.

Matilda flushed at an angry glance at the couple, then realizing that for Maude's sake she must not make a scene, she mechanically wished them happiness, and fled to succor her broken-hearted sister. Maude was not in her room nor on the porch, but suddenly she saw her vanishing in the direction of the plum tree and followed. When she had nearly overtaken her, she heard a voice greeting her sister and slackened her steps. A moment later she saw Maude sitting on the bench under the plum tree, and Jones was holding her hand.

She closed her eyes to shut out the awful sight, but the two surprises coming so closely together overpowered her. Her heart was forced there by her own hands. Matilda, however, was a woman of action rather than emotion, and quickly drying her eyes she began to talk to the afraid eyes of an innocent love, even though the man was once a tramp, was more than she was equal to.

Maude found a friend in Jones. Moreover, Maude was no novice, and she must have found in Jones the quality she required in the man of her choice.

(Continued next week)

Maude Adams was one day discussing with her negro "mammy" the approaching marriage of a friend. "When is you gwine to git married, Miss Mandie?" asked the mammy, who took a deep interest in her talented young mistress. "I don't know, mammy," answered the star. "I don't think I'll ever get married."

"Well," sighed mammy, in an attempt to be philosophical, "they do say ole maids is the happiest kind after they quits strugglin'." —The Popular.



## The Upward Look

### Why Worry?

Once a friend in a distinguished oculist's office noticed a printed card with the words, "Why worry?" She said afterwards they did her much more good than if they had been "Don't worry."

Really, why should we worry. This useless habit causes serious break-downs, many failures, unhappy homes and personal unhappiness. It does not do the least good, only harm. As a rule, one can readily tell after a look, often a mere glance, at a face, whether the owner is a worrier or not. In the days of sorrow, trial, discouragements, when there would seem to be good reason for worrying, we can either do something or nothing. If the former is the case, think out carefully and prayerfully what is the best thing to do, and do it to the best of our ability. If it is the latter, that there is nothing to be done, which is far more trying than the other, then we must put the whole matter out of our minds as much as we possibly can, and leave it with our Heavenly Father.

The best cure possible for worrying is the grand comforting verse: "Be anxious for nothing, but by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving make our requests known unto God."

Notice the word "nothing." That

means whether the cause of our anxiety seems very large or very small, there is absolutely nothing about which we should worry. Frances Ridley Havergal says:

"Whether it be so heavy  
That dear ones could not bear  
To know the bitter sorrow  
They could not come and share,  
Whether it be so tiny  
That others could not see  
Why it should be a burden  
And seem so real to me.  
Either or both I lay them  
Down at the Master's feet,

THE cheerfulness which should be one of the chief characteristics of the home life is often sadly in the minority, simply because the example of a cheerful disposition is not set by the wife and mother. Our glimpse of her face as she begins the duties of the day is sufficient for the rest of the family. If it bears the illumination of a pleasant smile as she passes from room to room, if her greeting to the others is bright and cheery, if she has a pleasant word for those with whom she mingles they will catch the inspiration and the day will be bright and sunny thereby.

And find them alone with Jesus  
Mysteriously sweet."

—I. H. N.

When a loaf cake sticks in the tin, set it for a few minutes on a wet cloth and see how easy it comes out.

### The Girl's Share

Mrs. R. P. Jacobs, Pictou Co., N. S.

Is it fair that when the father dies all of the property should be left to the son or sons? This has been a burning question with me for many years, but an example of this kind of cruelty that has come to my attention recently has served to add fuel to the fire.

Three years ago when visiting with relatives about 50 miles from here, I went with my sister to visit one of her neighbors. The home was one of the finest that I have ever been in. The work staff of the farm consisted of the father, one son and five daughters. The mother had died years ago—worked to death so her neighbors said. That farm with its fine appointments was due in no small measure to the hard work of the little mother who had gone and of the daughters. When we arrived at the home, three of the girls were working in the fields and I noticed later that they did the greater part of the chores. Hired help was not necessary only because of their faithful work.

I have just heard that the father is dead. In his will he leaves practically everything to his favorite son. The girls have a choice between getting married or trying to live on what they can get from their brother. He is enjoying the fruits of their labors. Their chances of marriage are slim. They have worked away

### To-day

TO-DAY is your day and mine: The only day we have; the day in which we play our part. What our part may signify in the great whole we may not understand; but we are here to play it, and now is our time. This we know: It is a part of action, not of whining. It is a part of love, not of cynicism. It is for us to express love in terms of human helpfulness. This we know, for we have learned from sad experience that any other course of life leads toward decay and waste.—D. Starr Jordan.

all the beauty that attracts in building up that fine farm of which their brother is now the proud possessor.

Is it right? I do not see how anyone with any sense of justice could say that it is. The father at least should have paid his daughters for all the years of hard work that they put in for nothing except board and clothes, the latter a somewhat limited quantity. The fact that such cruelty is common does not condone it in the least.

Very frequently when separating the whites from the yolks of eggs the yolk becomes broken and falls into the white. Dip a cloth in warm water, wring it dry, and touch the yolk with a corner of it. The yolk will adhere to the cloth, and may be easily removed.



Peep again in your oven.  
See those loaves, those *pleasing*  
loaves you've made.

How fat—rounded—substantial.  
No, they *wont* fall when colder.

Because the *Manitoba* strength that  
is in FIVE ROSES will hold them up  
till eaten.

This sturdy *elastic* gluten has kept them  
from dropping *flat* in the oven.

No unsightly holes 'twixt crust and crumb—  
*never*.

All risen *evenly*—to stay risen.

Never heavy—sodden—soggy—indigestible.

Yours are the FIVE ROSES loaves—

Crisky and *appetizing* of crust.

Golden brown and tender.

Swoony of crumb—*light* as thistledown.

FIVE ROSES helps a lot.

Try it soon.

# Fine Roses Flour

Not Bleached

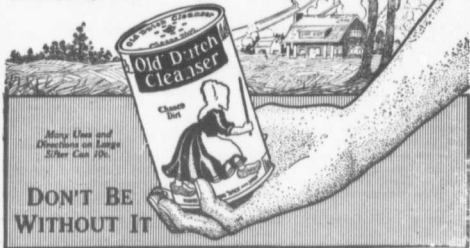


Not Blended



# Handy Help for Farm Homes

Old Dutch Cleanser loosens work in scores of ways. **TAKES THE DRUDGERY FROM SCRUBBING AND CLEANING** in the dairy, milk cans, pans and pails clean much easier and quicker. **SAVES WORK AND TIME** in cleaning barns, feed boxes, carriage tops, etc.



Many Uses and Directions on Large Silver Can (16)

**DON'T BE WITHOUT IT**

**FOR A BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL KITCHEN**

**BLACKING STOVE POLISH**

A PASTE NO WASTE

NO DUST NO RUST

**Little Pigs Got the Barley**

The Ontario farmer is "getting wise." A grain-buyer the other day asked a farmer on the market why he did not market his barley. The farmer was ready with his reasons. He drew a little notebook from his pocket, in which were neatly kept figures. He proceeded to explain them. Last year this farmer bought a sow for \$41. The sow bore nine little pigs. He reared them, and kept track of their cost. The principal items of their feed were 100 bushels of barley and 20 bushels of oats. Reckoning the barley at 40 cents a bushel, and the oats at 40 cents, the grain fed to the pigs would cost \$72. Biscuits and other feed were not taken into account. In due time the pigs were sold, and the farmer received for them \$126. On an investment, accordingly, of \$114, he made a profit in one year of \$54, and still had the sow. Reckoning the sow now as worth \$50, the price received for the pigs would equal nearly \$1 per bushel for 1/2 bushel. Of course the farmer's time and work tending the little pigs should be taken into account, but even then, it is worth while, with barley at present prices of around 60 cents.—Toronto Globe.

Use this coupon, and make money from now on, breeding pure-bred pigs. Mail it immediately so that you will get your supplies by return mail and can start to work right away.

Farm and Dairy, Peterboro

I will try and secure nine new subscribers to Farm and Dairy to earn a pure bred pig. Please send me the sample copies, subscription blanks, etc.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## A Successful Poultry Woman's Experience\*

My first experience with chickens was in our own backyard in Guelph seven years ago, when owing to the high price of eggs, I thought it would be nice to keep some chickens so as to have plenty fresh eggs; so forthwith I bought half a dozen pullets. Being very ignorant on the subject of feeding and management at that time, I was under the impression that each hen would lay an egg every day; so you may imagine my disappointment when we did not get a single egg from those pullets all winter, Easter Sunday bringing the first. This I afterwards discovered was partly due to the birds themselves, but more particularly to my poor handling.

Having the advantage of the Poultry Department of the College so close at hand, I sought advice from Prof. Graham, and by degrees got better results. The next winter I had half a dozen pullets which I hatched and reared myself. They began laying early in December and continued to do so all winter. During that winter I took a Short Course in Poultry at the Ontario Agricultural College, so keen was I becoming on the subject. I never spent a more profitable four weeks in my life, as the amount of practical experience and information I picked up was amazing, and I cannot give better advice to farmers' wives and daughters than to take this course, which is given every January. From this I got my inspiration to keep right on, and as I had solved many of the difficulties by this time, I did keep right on.

A 25-HEN OUTFIT

During the next three years I tried several different breeds, and as a general rule kept about 25 hens over each winter. The next year we always got far more eggs than we could use, and consequently had quite a number to sell at a good price. By this time I was convinced there was money in poultry when properly handled, and was most anxious to expand and enlarge my experience. But this was impossible on a small town plot, so how was I going to do it?

I never have been strongly in favor of the three or five acre poultry farms where intensive methods have to be resorted to, but believe that the farm is the proper place for poultry, where it can be carried on in conjunction with other branches of farming. Not having the advantage of being a farmer's daughter, nor being in a position to own a place my own, I had to content myself in town a little longer. In the spring of 1912, the opportunity came at last, when I went on a farm about 30 miles north of Toronto in North York. I commenced my new duties with a flock of 40 hens and pullets of one of the utility breeds; also a few ducks. From these I set over 800 eggs, and hatched 335 chicks, and managed to rear over 200 to a marketable size. The equipment I had for these consisted of a 100 egg incubator, two brooders, two colony houses six by eight feet, and a few chicken coops.

RESULTS OBTAINED

The following figures may prove of interest as they give the result of my work for the summer of 1912, from April 1st to October 31st.

CASH RECEIPTS

100 dressed chickens	.....	\$ 70 15
13 cockerels (live)	.....	15 50
45 pullets (live)	.....	59 00
265 dozen eggs	.....	71 90
33 hens (live)	.....	14 00
3 old male birds	.....	2 25
		<b>\$230 00</b>

ON HAND TO CARRY OVER

45 pullets at \$1.50 each	.....	\$ 67 50
25 pullets at \$1 each	.....	25 00
4 cockerels at \$1.75 each	.....	7 00
17 hens at 75c	.....	12 75

\*Extract from an address given by Miss Marion Hill, Guelph, Ont., at the last Annual Women's Institute Convention.

# Purity Salt

The Dairyman's Favorite

Makes Tastier Butter and Better Cheese

Don't take our say so. Write to our factory and we will send you samples to prove our statement. You can be your own judge.

Prices will be mailed also.

Write to-day, to-morrow is too far away

THE WESTERN SALT CO., LIMITED

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CHALLENGE COLLARS

Knows no one to be the equal of the Water-proof Collars made by the Arlington Co. of Guelph, Ont. Ask for them or direct for 25c.

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All "ARLINGTON COLLARS" are good, but our CHALLENGE BRAND is the best

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SHADE ROLLERS

Original and improved. Wood on the rollers. "Impressed" features on each roller. Signature or initials. Shaded in the bottom.

Use Your Spare Time

To better your position. Ten years of successful work prove that our course can help you.

AMMUNITION COURSE (Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Bookkeeping and Operating, Budgeting, Insurance, Journalism, English Language, Accounting, Art, Bookbinding, Printing, Bookbinding, Sewing, Dressmaking, Typewriting, Social Lecturing, International Commerce, Specialized Lectures), Practical, Unusually Brief, Complete, Authoritative, Mathematical, Artistic Service, Lectures, Demonstrations of any subject. Ask for what you need.—LANSING Correspondence College, Limited, Dept. J, Toronto, Canada.

FREE

Now is your chance to make your home attractive. Until March 1st we will tell you, free at charge, how this may be done.

Write us about any room you want to fix up and we will send you free samples of material with information how to use them, where they may be had, and how to get them.

Write at once. Ask us anything you want to know about having your home made more attractive. We will gladly give you the benefit of our experience free until March 1st.

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1 Liberty Street, New York, N.Y.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

The Old Reliable Horse Remedy

T H O U S A N D S of farmers and horsemen have saved money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins, Curb, Ringbone, Splint, Bony Growths and Lamenesses from many other causes. It keeps horses working. A \$1 bottle may save a horse for you. Get a bottle the next time you are in town. Sold by druggists everywhere. In a bottle, 5 for \$5, also ask for a copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse"—or write to

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1 cockerel	1 00
Stock on hand April 1st, 1912	\$143 25 46 00
EXPENDITURE	
Feed, kerosene, express charges, death losses and tax, \$100 00. This left a balance of \$19 25	868 25

The 70 pullets I selected for our winter layers for last winter began laying the third week in October, and they were 86 dozen, and they kept laying well all winter. The earliest of these pullets were hatched on the 29th April, 1912. Last spring I began hatching operations a week earlier. This season I set 1,200 eggs, from which I hatched 565 chicks and over 400 reached a marketable size in order to handle this and the extra number of chicks, the equipment had to be enlarged, so another incubator, two more brooders, and two more colony houses were added, and I think a fair valuation to put on the total poultry equipment would be as follows:

1 henhouse, 14 ft. by 30 ft.	\$ 65 00
4 colony house, 10 ft. by 30 ft.	100 00
and one 8 ft. by 30 ft.	50 00
1 incubator	30 00
4 brooder	20 00
7 chicken coop, 3 feed hoppers and water dishes	15 00
	\$320 00

The actual cost of the four colony houses, the seven chicken coops, and the three feed hoppers would not amount to \$10, as they were all made out of old boards found on the farm, and all the chickens I bought were naive, prepared roofer and wire netting.

Among other observations which I made was the difference in the way the chicks on high and low land grew. Those reared in the orchard where they had not access to the creek and land surrounding it did not make such rapid growth as those which I know was due to the fact that the latter chicks were able to get more rough and succulent green food all through the dry season, and then also to the fact of the advantage of having the running water to supply them at all times, which was a great labor saver. After they were seven weeks old they were practically fed on nothing but wheat and water, in addition to what they picked up. All the chickens were hopper fed and given free range from the time they were about six to seven weeks old, and at the age of eight weeks I began selling the surplus cockerels as broilers when the price was good. The later ones were kept and sold as crate fed roasters in September and October.

RESULTS FOR 1913  
The following figures give the result of my work for the summer of 1913, from April 1st to November 1st. The profit given is not the net profit, as labor, depreciation, and interest are not given, but such items as all the feed, kerosene, cost of marketing and one or two others.

CASH RECEIPTS	
145 dressed chickens	\$104 75
4 cockerels	6 00
33 pullets (live)	87 25
70 hens (live)	36 25
4 cocks (dressed)	3 00
442 dozen eggs	133 00
7% settings	3 50

ON HAND TO BE SOLD	
23 pullets	\$ 22 00
20 cockerels	18 00
	\$40 00

ON HAND TO CARRY OVER	
45 pullets at \$2 each	\$ 90 00
25 pullets at \$1.50 each	37 50
20 pullets at \$1.00 each	20 00
6 cockerels	17 00
18 hens at \$1	18 00
1 cock	1 00

Stock on hand, April 1st, 1913	\$126 50 110 00
EXPENDITURE	
Feed, kerosene, express charges, death losses, chick, \$140, leaving a balance of \$24 50	876 50



**Look at that Loaf!**  
That's Cream of the West Flour for you!  
If you'll only try Cream of the West Flour I'll stand every risk. I know what Cream of the West will do. It will bake bigger loaves and more delicious bread, too.

**Cream of the West Flour**

the hard wheat flour guaranteed for bread  
You just try it. Ask your grocer. Tell him you're to get your money back if it fails you on a fair, square trial. Tell him the Campbell Milling Company, Limited, say so. He can charge it to you.

**Prices Direct to the Farmer**

We want to make "Cream of the West" flour better known in every locality in Ontario. And with this end in view we offer the following special prices to-day on flour and feed direct to the farmers:

FLOURS	
Cream of the West Flour (for bread)	Per 50 lb. Bag \$2 80
Ontario City Flour (bleached for all purposes)	2 40
Manitoba Flour (Makes delicious pastry)	2 35
FEEDS	
Per 100-lb. Bag	
"Bullrush" Bran	\$1 20
"Bullrush" Middlings	1 10
Extra White Middlings	1 40
"Towel" Feed Flour	1 50
"Gem" Feed Flour	1 70
"Whole Manitoba Oats	1 45
"Bullrush" Cracked Oats	1 50
Whole Corn	1 45
Feed Cornmeal	1 55
Cracked Corn	1 50
"Geneva" Coarse Feed	1 55
Manitoba Feed Barley	1 40
Barley Meal	1 45
Oil Cake Meal (old process)	1 65

**Special Prices on Car-lots. Correspondence with Farmers' Clubs solicited.**

TERMS: Cash with order. Orders may be assorted as desired. On shipments up to 5 bags buyer pays freight charges. On shipments over 5 bags we will prepay freight to any station in Ontario, East of Sudbury and south of North Bay. West of Sudbury add to cost of Sudbury and south of North Bay. This is one of the most above price 10¢ to cover extra freight charges. Make remittances by express or post office money order, payable at par at Toronto. Prices subject to market changes.

**Read This Splendid Offer**

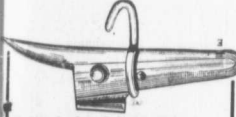
To enlarge the acquaintance of the public with its various products the Campbell Flour Mills Company makes you a very special offer—a complete and helpful household volumes ever prepared. It is called the "Dominion Cook Book." The 1,000 recipes are alone worth the regular price of the work (\$1).

These recipes cover every kind of cookery from soup to dessert—from the simplest to the most elaborate dishes. Every recipe is dependable and not too expensive or troublesome to prepare. They always come out right. Full instructions how to carve meats and game, with many graphic illustrations.  
And in addition there is a big medical department in this wonderful book that should be in every home. It tells in simple language how to deal with almost every common ailment. You must get this book—read how simple it is to get it free.

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With every purchase from us of not less than three (3) bags of Campbell's Flour (any brand) you will get a Household Book Free. But bear in mind that if you order up to five (5) bags we will pay the freight to any station in Ontario, East of Sudbury and South of North Bay (see terms above). To get the book at least 3 bags must be four—the other two bags may be flour or any other product made in the mill printed above. Read the list and make your order to-day. Add 10 cents to your remittance to cover postage and wrapping of book. Address all letters to

**The Sales Manager  
THE CAMPBELL FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD.  
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LIMITED  
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**Grimms Sap Spouts and Covers**  
The Grimms Sap Spouts are guaranteed to flow one fourth more than any Spout made, or money refunded. Price \$2.75 per 100.  
**Save Money by Using Grimms Covers.**  
The past Maple Syrup making season was a rainy period, and more sap wasted than would pay for the cost of covers twice over.  
Price per 100  
12-inch Galvanized Iron Covers \$7.00  
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**Now is the Time to Send Your Order**  
We are headquarters for all Improved Maple Syrup Making Utensils.  
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Offers for sale, 2 Reg. Jersey Bulls, from high-producing dams.  
Also young stock and eggs in season from H. I. Reds, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, S. L. Wyandottes, White and Brown Leghorns, Boudans and S. S. Hamburgs, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse and Embden Geese. All prize-winning stock.  
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Phone in house.

**EGGS EXPRESS PREPARED—all the essential brands of Oatmeal, Docks, Ghee and Turkey. HIGH-CLASS STRAINS. Write today for complete describing books—also order samples. ITS FREE.**  
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**London Automatic Concrete Mixer**  
Does any kind of mixing, automatically measuring sand and mixes. If you use concrete you better write us for price of this machine. We have the largest line of concrete machinery of any firm in the world. Tell us your requirements. **London Concrete Machinery Co., Dept. C, London, Ont.**

**SEED BARLEY, O.A.C. No. 21**  
A very choice stock of this great barley, second generation from the hand-selected stock plant. Took 2nd prize at Guelph Winter Fair, 1913. In registered seed catalog. Pure and clean, \$1 per bus.  
Fiberless Oats, a highly heavy sample, sold in Field Crop competition. The best oat for this Province. 60c per bus, keep 6 months.  
We take the greatest care to keep our stocks pure and clean, and have never offered such a high-class lot as we have for sale this year.  
Empire State Potatoes, our specialty, are a limited quantity of selected Dutch and Rural New York.  
**Alfred Hutchison - Mount Forest, Ont.**

**Bone Spavin**  
No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed.  
**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
This is the only guarantee—our money refunded if it fails. It is marked by a single S. 20 pullets at \$1.00 each. Write for complete information. Write for detailed information. Write for copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.  
Bleed your horse, doubly bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred horse treatments. This book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.  
**71 KING BLDG., CHEMISTS, 23 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.**

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**10 Days FREE—Send No Money**

We don't ask you to pay as a cent until you have used this wonderful modern light in your own home for ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. A We want you to prove for yourself that it gives five to fifteen times as much light as the ordinary oil lamp, beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out just like the old oil lamp.

**BURNS 70 HOURS ON 1 GALLON OIL**

Gives a powerful white light, burns common coal oil (kerosene), or other, makes no noise, simple, clean, won't explode, guaranteed.

**AGENTS WANTED**

to demonstrate in territory where oil lamps are unnecessary. Many a party's savings here means a day and makes \$10.00 per month. One farming district you visit in a week will give you a number of orders. Agents' commission and sample, *p.*

**\$1000.00 Reward**

Will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to this *Aladdin* in every way (details or offer given in our "review"). Would we dare make such a statement in the world if there was the slightest doubt as to the merits of the *Aladdin*? We want one person in each locality to whom we will refer customers. Write quick for one to-day absolutely free. Trial Free-Orders, Agents' Commission, and learn how to get ONE FREE.

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LOOK  
AHEAD

# Big Ben



## Hitch Your Sleeping Schedule to Big Ben

Big Ben will wake you early enough for profitable before-breakfast action. His gentle get-up call starts the day with a flying start on thousands of farms.

For your accommodation he rings TWO WAYS. He'll get you up by degrees or in a hurry. Set him either way you wish—to give one long five-minute ring, or ten short rings at one-half-minute intervals, until you're wide awake.

He stands 7 inches tall, is triple-nickel plated over a metal indestructible steel case, the handwork and crown throughout in the clock work. He has big bold numerals and hands that show the time plainly as a glance, large keys that anyone can wind easily, and such a pleasant tone that you are glad to get up when he calls.

Big Ben makes early rising easy. He's the leader of the early morning birds. His cheerful "good morning" he calls millions of the wiles in action. Thousands of successful farms are run on a Big Ben basis. He starts you off right in the morning and keeps you right all day. From "Sun up" to "Lights out" he regulates your day. He'll work for 16 hours at a stretch and overtime, if necessary. The only pay he asks is one drop of oil a year.

He is sturdy and strong—built to last a lifetime. Yet under his dust proof steel case is the most delicate "works." That's why his one-to-the-second accuracy has won him fame.

That's why you'll like him for a friend.

When I mention his name you'll know he's a good clock to sell. It's evidence that he is worth \$4.00 of your money. Support your trade \$1.00 for him today.

A community of clockmakers stands behind his. Their imprint, *Made in LaSalle, Illinois, by Wadco*, is the best alarm-clock manufacturer you can buy.

## AMUSEMENTS

Conducted by MARION DALLAS

### When Hearts are Trump

For those who are planning to entertain on St. Valentine's Day, and are racking their brains to think of new, old or new, to amuse their guests, why not try a heart party or sentimental evening?

The invitations are written on red paper or card board cut in heart shape, or white card board and decorated with hearts or cupid. Besides the request for the pleasure of their company, have some couplet that refers to the day.

\* \* \* \* \*

### A HEART BAG

Make a bag of two large hearts, lined with red past-board or red satin, laced together. Put in the bag a valentine, either comic or sentimental, for every guest, hang the bag in the doorway which leads into the parlor. As every guest enters they pull out a valentine. They must put every one at ease and start conversation at once.

\* \* \* \* \*

### WRITING VALENTINES

A great deal of amusement is derived from writing valentines, or ideal proposals. At a valentine party which the writer attended, the guests were all supplied with a pad and pencil. Every man had to write a proposal and each lady had to receive one and then write her answer, a refusal or acceptance. These were read out aloud, the name only being withheld. A prize was awarded to the best proposal and the best answer.

\* \* \* \* \*

### HEART SHOOTING

A "heart shooting" contest was also indulged in. A large wastepaper basket was placed in the middle of the room. The company was divided into two sides and hearts of two colors were prepared, gold and red being the colors used that night. Each side had an equal number of hearts, and the idea was for each side to try and throw their hearts into the basket. When all were thrown, the side which had the most hearts in the basket won the game.

\* \* \* \* \*

### THE HEART ON THE WALL

That old "donkey game" was revived with a different form. A large red heart was pasted on a sheet which hung on the wall. It was cut blind, folded, and one by one given a white arrow (on a pin), which we were to place as near the centre of the heart as we could. This game caused a great deal of merriment, especially amongst the couples that were special friends.

\* \* \* \* \*

### AN AUCTION OF HEARTS

An auction of hearts will create a good deal of fun. Make or buy small hearts with a valentine couplet on each, these being read aloud. Each heart is to be sold to the person who first completes the couplet. For instance, "It's better to be loved and lost," he person finishing it says, "than never to have loved at all." Unknown to the guests, place the names of some of the company on the back of the hearts. This will add immensely to the sport.

\* \* \* \* \*

### A HEART-GUESSING CONTEST

The following sentences are written on heart-shaped cards and with pencils passed to the guests, who are told to supply the missing word, with a word whose first five letters spell "heart."

1. Cupid's symbol—Hearts.
2. Cupid greets you—Heartily.
3. Sitting on the—Heart.

### Making Sausage

Pork sausage should be made only from clean, fresh pork. To each three pounds of lean pork add one pound of fat. As the pork usually used for sausage is the shoulder, neck, and lean trimmings, the sausage is quite likely to be too fat unless the fat of the fat is removed and used for lard. Mix the fat and lean meat together in chopping. Where a rotary cutter is used it is best to cut the meat by hand. A price is awarded to the one who spread it out thinly and season. One ounce of pure, fine salt, one-half ounce of ground black pepper, and one-half ounce of pure lard sage, rubbed into the four pounds of meat, will suit the taste of most persons.

The seasoning should be sprinkled thinly over the cut meat and the meat again run through the cutter to mix the seasoning thoroughly. This method will give a more even mixing of the spices than can be obtained by working it with the hands. For immediate use the sausage may be packed away in stone jars or crocks, to be sliced for frying. Many people stuff it into casings made from the small intestines of the hog. When this is done the intestines must be turned inside out and carefully cleaned.

Casings for sausage can be bought for about three cents a pound. At this price it will hardly pay to bother cleaning them for home use.

\* \* \* \* \*

### And So They Waited

The story is told of two city men who hired a horse and buggy for a little outing recently. Upon reaching the destination the horse was unharmed and permitted to graze peacefully, while the men fished for an hour or two.

When they were ready to go home, a difficulty at once presented itself, inasmuch as neither of them knew just how to harness the horse. Every effort in this direction failed to disperse, and the worst problem was to adjust the bit properly. The horse himself seemed to resent the idea of going into harness again.

Finally, one of the friends, in great disgust, got down in the road. "There's only one thing we can do, Bill," said he.

"What's that?" asked Bill.

"Wait for the blamed animal to yawn."

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**Value and Power of the Ideal**  
Alice A. Ferguson, York Co., Ont.

**O**UR thought of an ideal is a high purpose. There are low ideals as well as high ideals—but with the former we have nothing to do. An ideal is an idea which we have in the mind! It is a pattern of what we wish to become; or a perfected image which we wish to copy, in whatever line of work we engage.

Without an ideal, or purpose, our work will be aimless, and thus we will accomplish little, even though the energy put forth may be great. "He shoots higher who aims at the sun than if he aimed at a tree," is a true saying. We become like that to which we aspire.

**HELPFUL TO THE CHILD**  
Children have their ideals. They have their period of hero-worship. They consider some one person as perfection, and imitate that person. "When I grow up, I'm going to be just like So-and-So," and so a faulty one.

**Treatment of House Plants**  
P. D. Povey, Brant Co., Ont.

During the winter months no house should be without at least a few potted plants. The attendance and labor required is trivial in comparison to the cheer they bring to any home. If you have not a well prepared soil at hand, it will pay you to buy from a local florist all you will require. But to those who would prepare their own, I recommend the following: One-third friable loam, one-third leaf-mould, and one-third sharp sand. This will be found good for most plants.

Re-potting should be done at least once a year, and with most plants from two to three times is best. Watering is a point on which many growers fail. They generally try to follow greenhouse rules and most always come a cropper. Never thoroughly irrigate plants in the saug-lit jar. Always water thoroughly so

that the whole pot is soaked, but do not water too often. The plants need water if the pots give a clear ring when tapped with the knuckles. Usually house plants need water about once a week.

The proper heat for the room containing plants is from 60 to 70 degrees, though some plants demand a higher temperature. Almost any kind of heating will do so long as an even temperature is maintained. Where gases are present a vessel of water placed under the shelves will do much to remedy the evil.

Great care must be exercised in the ventilation of the room. If a cold, frosty draft strikes your plants you are done. The best plan is to air from the top by letting down the upper sash of the window, at the same time covering over your plants with a sheet of newspaper.

Each week the leaves of plants should be sponged as follows: Get a pan of warm soapy water (not hot) and a soft sponge. Take a leaf in your hand and gently sponge both sides. This sponging removes many pests such as the aphid, red spider, and mealy bug. It also keeps the plant healthy in the same manner as a bath does the human body.

At the season insect brood rapidly because the conditions that generally exist in the house are extremely favorable to their development. Make sure that your plants are perfectly free from them and it would be well to treat them to a bath in an infusion of fir-tree oil. If one aphid is found fumigate the whole collection. Precautions are never useless. For eternal vigilance is the price of freedom from insects even among house plants.

Always wet an onion before peeling and it will not hurt your eyes so bad. Also wet it often while peeling.

**HIGHEST PRICE FOR CREAM**

"T. EATON CO." is now paying 34c. per lb. for Butter Fat. We buy cream, sweet or sour, of good flavor. We furnish the cans and pay the express charges within a radius of 250 miles of Toronto.

We test and weigh each can on arrival, and send you a statement for same.

We pay all patrons once a week, and the price is increased as the price of butter advances.

Drop us a card, and we shall be pleased to furnish you with any further information you may require.

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
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**Rennie's New Seed Annual for 1914.**

This complete book, bound in lithographed covers, is YOURS for the asking. It is an elegant book—the best seed catalogue we have yet issued—and offers some most desirable Novelties in Vegetables and Flowers which can be obtained only direct from us. Many a winter's evening can be spent profitably in planning your garden, by a careful study of this book. Shall we send you a copy?

WM-RENNIE CO. Limited  
Branches at Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver

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**A Farm and Dairy Contributor Among Her Feathered Friends**

This is Miss Alice A. Ferguson, York Co., Ont., whose occasional articles in Farm and Dairy are so much appreciated, particularly by our women readers. Miss Ferguson is a farmer's daughter and thoroughly in love with farm life and farm work. Read her article adjoining on "Value and Power of the Ideal."

ideal is set up; but the very fact that the mind has an ideal is helpful to the child, and often helpful to the hero he worshipped.

"When I grow up I'm going to be a doctor," or "I'm going to be a farmer," says the boy, and he aims in whatever direction his desires take, and because of what he wishes to be when he grows up, he bends his energies to prepare for it. A boy or girl without a purpose to work for, dawdles. But once vice a child a purpose, and he awakens up and goes ahead. So an ideal is a stimulant to action.

**WAKENS NEW POSSIBILITIES**

When an ideal is to the child, so it is to the child grow older. It is the young man or woman without a purpose is like a ship without a rudder. It goes, but goes nowhere, nor reaches any haven. A young man or woman, but never well, but once he gets a vision of a home for himself and for a wife, a new energy seizes him. He now has an aim in view, and he bends all his energies in accomplishing his purpose. This new awakening opens up to his mind possibilities he had never dreamed he possessed—a new manhood awakens in him with higher desires and nobler aims.

The young woman, too, has a motive for increased action. New lines of thought open, and new responsibilities come to her. We speak of the irresponsible years of childhood, those happy-go-lucky years, when the child goes happily on its way, without a thought of responsibility. Then responsibility comes to her. It may seem irksome at first, but gradually a desire to make good grows in the heart, and an ideal takes shape, and henceforth that ideal is a goal to work and plan for. The life becomes fuller, happier, more helpful and useful. Hence an ideal is a stimulant to higher living.



**ABSORBINE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Erythema, Boils, Swellings, Stings, Lacerations, and Allays Pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is an ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE (DOES NOT BURN).

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book \$ K free. ABSORBINE, J.K., antiseptic liniment for man and horse. Price 50¢ per bottle at dealers or direct. W. F. YOUNG, F. A. B. 1151 Lynn Bldg., Montreal, Can.

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THREE CENTS A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER  
100 POST CARDS FREE if you send 50¢ for 25 beautiful Valentines, all post-paid. Farm Emporium, Beebe, Que.

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ABOUT THE KIND OF SEEDS YOU SOW!  
In Seeds—as in everything you buy—there are many grades. And since it is impossible to judge their quality by examining, you must trust entirely to your Seedsmen.  
You can depend on us absolutely!  
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THIS is a special feature of the Maxwell "Favorite" Churn. No other churn has it. You can adjust the handle to centre, right or left, whichever is easiest for driving.

**Maxwell**

**"FAVORITE" CHURN (with Bow Lever)**

—making churning a pleasure. It's so simple to drive—requires no limb effort to produce the butter. Agricultural Colleges and Government Inspectors recommend it. Used in Denmark, Australia, New Zealand, S. Africa, and all over Canada.

Call at your dealer's and let him show you the splendid unique features of the Maxwell "FAVORITE". Sold in eight sizes.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS, - St. MARY'S, ONTARIO

## CREAM WANTED

Cheese Factories are Closing for the Season  
How about your Cream?

We will buy your Cream all the year through

Returns are made every week

Ship your **New Laid Eggs** to us

We pay highest prices for both Cream and Eggs

### THE BOWES COMPANY LIMITED

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## CREAM WANTED

Both separator spoons will yield big profits if you feed your skim milk and ship your cream to us. We supply cans and pay express charges from any express office within 150 miles of Ottawa. Write for particulars.

Valley Creamery of Ottawa

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## CREAM WANTED

30 per lb. fat for sweet or sour cream is more than present market conditions warrant, still this is our price, commencing Feb. 1st. Cans furnished and express paid within 100 miles of our city.

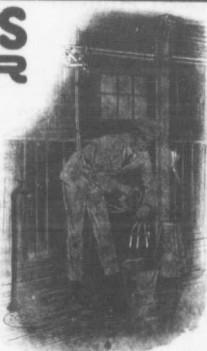
We meet all competitors. Write us.

Toronto Creamery Co., Ltd.

15 Church St., TORONTO

# SHARPLES MILKER

Easy to Clean  
Easy to Keep Clean



"They are easy to take care of," writes one SHARPLES MILKER user, whose name we will be glad to furnish on request. "When we get through milking we milk a pail of water through them, the machine is cleansed in water about scalding, then placed in a solution of lime water.

"The machines do not hurt the cows. We have used them eighteen months. To anyone in the dairy business I would recommend them. We are milking around seventy cows daily in an hour and ten minutes. We use five units.

"One man attends to the milkers and another man strips the cows. The cows like it better than hand milking and it does away with the labor problem. I had to keep eight and nine men on my farm, but after pay day we might have one or two to do the milking. It just made things hum for the foreman and one or two men that would be regularly on the job. Now we are

under no obligations to them. Everything works smoothly and there is no friction among the men picking out the easy milkers and all those stunts."

The SHARPLES MILKER now is being used in dairies of from 15 to 700 cows. Built sturdily, its operation is absolutely reliable.

Ask the editor of any national authoritative dairying paper what he thinks of the SHARPLES MILKER.

Catalog on request.

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Agencies Everywhere

## The Makers' Corner

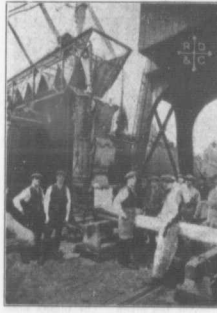
Butter and Cheese Makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to cheese making and to suggest subjects for discussion.

### Legislation Unnecessary

Jas. Andrews, Hastings Co., Ont.

Laws appeal to me as being superficial things. We see a wrong; we start to right it. Instead of digging down to fundamentals and discovering the underlying causes of injustice or wrong doing, we deal only with the superficial things. In no case is this superficial construction of our laws more apparent than the manner in which we deal with the adulteration of milk.

At many cheese factories it is possible for one man to rob his neighbors and the maker by adding water to the milk. Our legislators decide



### Discharging Cheese at Liverpool

Canadian cheese makers may here see some of their product being unloaded at Liverpool with a patented elevator-conveyor system. Obtain an easier way of handling than the cheese factory way!

that this practice must be stopped. Accordingly they impose fines on the guilty individuals.

But why not remove the temptation to adulterate milk? It is the simplest thing in the world. If milk were paid for at all cheese factories on the basis of its fat content, or its fat-calcium content, as I believe it soon will be, a man would have no object in adulterating his milk. Consequently when machinery notes were coming due or for other reason the patron was hard up, this temptation would be removed from him in the day of his weakness.

I will admit that there is a danger, when a man is being paid on the fat basis, of keeping too much skim milk at home. But where the test is exceptionally low, the lactometer would soon detect this form of fraud.

How much more desirable and effective would be a law making pay by test compulsory than our present laws which require expensive prosecution and the imposing of a fine that is merely a guess as to the extent to which the adulterator has robbed his neighbors.

It would be a good thing if all cheese factories and creameries had a number registered at Ottawa and stenciled in plainly on all boxes of butter and cheese. This would enable cargo inspectors to report specifically to Ottawa those who were committing frauds of any kind.—A. W. Grindley, Chief Cargo Inspector, Liverpool, Eng.

# WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

will salt more  
Butter, pound  
for pound, than  
any other salt you  
can use. Because  
Windsor Dairy Salt  
is pure salt and all salt.  
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not only lends a  
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WE Make Butter WE Furnish Cans  
Want CREAM WE Pay Express  
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Silver Manufacturing Co., Salem, Ohio

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A SOLID PROPOSITION, and fully guaranteed, a new, self-cleaning, patented skimming separator for \$19.50. No warm or cold milk, making heavy or light cream. Absolutely no approval. The best in a sanitary marvel. Fully cleaned, inferior from picture, which illustrates a large capacity machine. Improved made promptly from **WILKES W. W. & CO. TORONTO, ONT.** Send your dairy to large or small, write for full particulars. No. 1000. Address: AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1000, HAIBRIDGE, N.T.



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**GREAT WORK AT AVONDALE**  
 Since the herd of Condon's Farm, Brookville, Ont., was established a little over three years ago, a fair amount of testing has been done for official work, but with no regular program marked out. The present season has been the first where it has been done systematically, and the results so far have made an excellent showing, and present appearances are promising for the rest of the winter.

27-lb. daughter of the great May Echo, who has 27 lbs. to her credit, and the largest yearly record in Canada. May Echo Sylvia calved as a senior four-year-old and in her test 7 days gave 3.94 lbs. of butter and the enormous quantity of 799.04 lbs. of milk in the same time, having the best 7 day record but one for butter in Canada, and the largest in all classes for milk. Her 30-day record is 41.21 lbs. of butter and 2,680.09 of milk, beating by a very large margin the best record in any class in Canada, and the



**A Heifer That Will Be Heard From When She Matures**

Woodland Aggie Abbecker (23897) has every indication of a big producer. In her test just completed she produced 19 lbs. butter and 42 lbs. milk in the 7 days at 3 years 1 month and 50 days of age. She is by Dutchland Colantha, 218 Abbecker (7140) and out of Netherland Aggie De Kol (5439). She is a half-sister to Aggie De Kol Schilling, consigned to the Tilghensbury sale on Feb. 10th by J. M. Van Patter and Sons, of Aylmer.

In June, when the herd was being prepared for show, Alice Tomson, a three-year-old, made 23.69 lbs. of butter and 636 lbs. of milk, the Canadian record for her class. At the same time, Belle Model, Johanna Zed, as a junior four-year-old, made 20.04 lbs. of butter and 570.70 lbs. of milk. Neither of these records are indications of what these cows can do, as the weather during the test ran much of the time from 50 to 90 degrees, and as the cows were being shipped to the Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, no effort was made to push them. As it was, they went on board the train a few days after the test at 95 in the shade, and travelled to Winnipeg and Brandon and came back as bright as when they started.

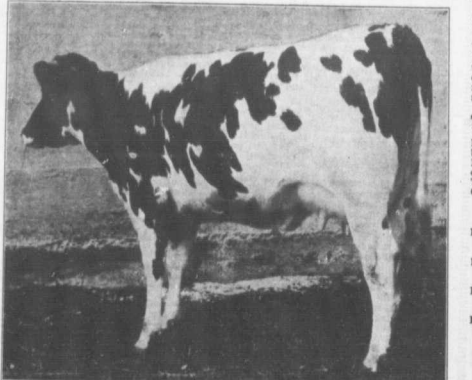
Both these cows gave beautiful marked calf calves, one of them a daughter of King Pontiac Aris Canada.

**334 Lbs. in 7 Days**  
 The best record made so far this season, and in fact Avondale's best record, to date, was made by May Echo Sylvia, Nov. 11, 1913. This cow, whose breeding was known, is a daughter of May Echo Verbiele, a special farm by themselves.

a matter of fact having very few superiors in the United States Blue Book, these being only one in the four-year-old class as shown in the last Blue Book equal to it.

The 29 day record to be registered in the United States was begun two days later, and this record shows that May Echo Sylvia's highest daily milk in Canada was 116.66, her best 7 days' milk was 791.50, and her best 30 days' milk was 4121.21. She came through the test as bright as when she entered it, and in the very best condition all through. May Echo Sylvia's sire is a son of Inka Sylvia De Kol, 36.95, so her breeding is as good as her record. Her last calf, born on Dec. 1, 1913, may be offered for sale a little later.

There are two or three other animals in the herd which are expected to make some good records. Avondale Farm has adopted the tuberculin test, and every animal is now tested regularly, and any signs of tuberculosis are being eliminated and kept on a special farm by themselves.



**Another Promising Heifer in the Van Patter Herd**  
 Cora Netherland Mercedes (11865), at 2 yrs. and 9 mths., had just completed a 7 day test of 55.23 lbs. butter and 325.5 lbs. milk. She is a strong, attractive individual, by Sarcosis Mercedes Lad (8411), and out of the same dam, Cora Netherland De Kol, as Aggie De Kol Schilling, being consigned by Van Patter & Sons on February 10th. Backed up by both breeding and production, such animals always make competition keen.

**PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE**

Does all you could wish of a poultry fence and more. Built close enough to keep chickens in and strong enough to keep cattle out. Firm small chicks cannot get between the close mesh of lateral and vertical wires. The heavy bars at top and bottom wires, together with intermediate lateral wires, will take care of a care-free backed wagon, in heavy wind and spring back into shape immediately. The wires are securely fast together at every intersection by the PEERLESS LOCK.

**The Fence That Saves Expense**

It never needs repairs. It is the cheapest fence to erect because, owing to its exceptionally heavy top and bottom wires, it lasts the longest amount of lumber and wire are required.

**Send For Literature**  
 and address of nearest agent. We also make complete lists of farm owners and fencers. Agents wanted everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.

**Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.**  
 Winnipeg, Manitoba Hamilton, Ontario

**Percheron, Clydesdale and Shire**  
 Stallions, Mares and Fillies

**Belgian, Hackney and French**  
 Coach Stallions

We have a better bunch of stallions and mares in our barns at present than ever before and are in a position to sell cheaper than any other agent. We raise our own feed, do our own buying and selling. No commission agents to share profits with you. We have the right kind of stock, of the right kind of bone and feet, and good. 4 lbs. of milk and 80 lbs. of butter in 7 days. We have a large number of prize won—Shirebros and Ottawa on 16 head, 15 firsts, 6 seconds, 4 thirds, 3 fourths and 6 championships. This speaks strongly in our favor as to the quality of my stock. These horses will be in Ottawa at Fair Show Show.

**J. E. ARNOLD, Grenville, Que.**  
*Grenville is midway between Montreal and Ottawa's*  
*Quebec, N. C. Three trains daily from each city.*

**Make Your Stock and Poultry Pay Better with**

**Royal Purple**

**STOCK AND POULTRY SPECIFICS**

At a cost of less than a cent a day per head of stock, it will increase their value 100 per cent. Permanently cures Colic, Debility, Worms, Bots and Skin Diseases. Tunes up run-down animals so that they quickly gain weight and vigor, increases the yield of milk cows three to five pounds a day, besides enriching the quality of the milk.

**ROYAL PURPLE is not a food** it is a conditioner—the best ever sold. If there was any better we would be making it. It enables your stock to eat the natural food they should eat and get the most benefit from it. Here is the advice of all thorough veterinary doctors—"Feed your stock on food of your own growing"—not pamper them with soft pre-digested muck so that after a time they cannot digest food, wholesome feed. Feed the good food grown on your own farm—hay, oats, bran, chow, etc. You know what these things cost you and what they will do.

**ROYAL PURPLE is an aid** to these natural foods and if you use it as directed, we can guarantee better results than if you feed any of the concoctions offered on the market "prepared foods."

**Try It On a Poor-Conditioned Animal**

If there is a run-down, poorly nourished beast on your farm, see what **ROYAL PURPLE SPECIFIC** will do for it. 50-cent package lasts a cow or horse 70 days. The cow is so thriving that no farmer in Canada has any excuse for having outside.

**WE ALSO SELL**

**Royal Purple Cough Specific** for cough and croup. 25c and 50c, by mail 60c.

**Royal Purple Sweet Lintment** for lameness, rheumatism, sprained tendons, etc. 50c, by mail 60c.

**Royal Purple Worm Specific** for animals—removes the worms, also their larvae. 25c, by mail 30c.

**Royal Purple Disinfectant**, in 25c, 50c and \$1.50, by mail 30c.

**Royal Purple Lice Killer** for poultry and animals. 25c and 50c, by mail 30c and 50c.

**Royal Purple Gall Cures** for scratches, harness scuffs, open sores, etc. 25c and 50c, by mail 30c.

**Royal Purple Resp. Specific** for roup, pip, diphtheria, typhoid fever, canker, white diarrhoea, scalded head, etc., in poultry. 25c, by mail 30c.

**Try ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC on Your Hens**

Do you know that **ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC** makes hens lay in winter as well as in summer, and keeps them free from disease? It does, and helps them over the winter and keeps them in vigorous health. A 50c package lasts 25 hens over 70 days. A shouldn't you try it? We have hundreds of recommendations from all parts of the country. If **ROYAL PURPLE** does you any good, or give you satisfaction, we will refund your money. No matter what your opinion of our present stock, we want you to give **ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC** a chance to show what it can do for your poultry—and a 50c package will show you some fine results. Sold in 25c and 50c packages and \$1.50 all-right tins.

**ROYAL PURPLE TO STOCK AND POULTRY RAISERS**

We will mail for the asking our new revised 30-page book on common ailments of stock and poultry. Tells how to feed light and heavy horses, colts, mares, cows, calves, steers, hogs; also how to feed and keep poultry so that they lay winter and summer. Cover that should be in every farmer's possession. IT'S FREE. Write for your copy today.

**W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. London, Canada**

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

### CLEARING AUCTION SALE

OF 38 REGISTERED

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

AT  
Port Hope, Ont., Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1914

Higs will meet all morning trains. Sale at 1 p.m. sharp.  
Lunch provided.

This comprises the oldest established herd of Holsteins in Canada, the first importation being in 1880. The thirty pure breeds offered have in them a combination of the most fashionable blood and are offspring of many prominent winners at our exhibitions. Through great care in the selection of sires and in mating, they have been developed into big producers at the pail. The young stock is a choice lot—vigorous, thrifty and will make strong, mature animals.

A number of select grades will also be offered.  
Excellent railway facilities—All G. T. R. trains stop at Port Hope in forenoon. Catalogues will give you full particulars regarding animals and their breeding. Drop a card for one.

**JOHN H. MACKLIN - PORT HOPE, ONT.**

J. H. WILSON, Port Hope } Auctioneers  
NORMAN MONTGOMERY, Brighton }

### MANOR FARM

Senior Herd Sire, Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs, a son of King of the Pontiacs and from a daughter of Piestertje Hengerveld Count De Kol. Junior Herd Sire, King Sagis Pontiac Posch, a son of King Sagis Pontiac Alcanta (the \$10,000 bull), and from a 29.62 lb. 3 year old.

We will be glad to make anyone extended pedigrees of these Sires.

We are offering a limited number of cows in calf to them for sale.

No Heifer Calves for sale at any price.

**GORDON S. GOODERHAM - BEDFORD PARK, ONT.**

### FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD

is the only place on earth that you can secure a young bull that is a brother to the sire of the cow holding the championship of Canada as well as the United States. Both of these records are held by cows that were sired by sons of **PONTIAC KORNDYKE**. We can offer you a few of his sons at reasonable prices, also some of the present best bulls in the country today, **ELK APPLE KORNDYKE**, **KEB**, **SMIA**, out of daughters of Pontiac Korndyke with large offspring records. Write, or come and see this herd.

**E. H. DOLLAR, NEVELTON, NEW YORK, NEAR PRESCOTT, ONT.**

## EVERGREEN STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

Will be Sold at Public Auction on

### FEBRUARY 11th, 1914

AT 1 O'CLOCK P.M.

Never before in the history of Holsteins in Canada have so many strictly high-class animals been offered to the public at their own price. We won 80% of all first prizes at the recent Canadian National Exhibition, and our total cash winnings for 1913 amount to nearly \$1,500, besides two gold medals and several diplomas. The lot includes a brooder, 1 sister, 4 daughters, 6 grand-daughters and 3 grand sons of

### MADAM POSCH PAULINE

(our own breeding), whose official record just made is 1122 lb. milk in 1 day, 785 lb. milk in 7 days, 312 lb. butter in 7 days.

Also grand-daughter and 2 grand-sons of

### MAY ECHO SYLVIA

1186 lb. milk in 1 day, 777 lb. milk in 7 days, 354 lb. butter in 7 days. Also two four-year-old cows, sired by Lord Cornelius Tensen, the sire of

### ALICE TENSEN

(our own breeding), Champion 3-year-old cow of Canada, 285 lb. butter 7 days, 98 lb. milk 1 day. Also 5 daughters and 4 sons of **PRINCE ABBEYER MERCENA**, Grand Champion Bull at Toronto and Ottawa, 1902.

Secure a Catalogue and attend this Sale

## A. E. HULET - NORWICH, ONT.

**JOHN McKEE**, Norwich, Ont., Sec. of Sale

**COL. WELBY ALMAS**

**BRANTFORD, ONT.**

**MAJOR E. R. ALMAS**

**NORWICH, ONT.**

} Auctioneers

Good railway connections. All trains met forenoon of sale and everybody returned to the afternoon and evening trains.

### LOWER FEES FOR IMPORT CERTIFICATES

Mr. H. Bellert gives notice that at the next annual meeting of the Canadian Holstein Breeders' Association he will move that the fees for import certificates be reduced from \$35 for males and \$10 for females to \$10 and \$5 respectively; also that no imported bulls be accepted for registration if the dam and sire's dams have not official records as follows: Of males—two-year-olds 14 lbs., three-year-olds 16 1/2 lbs., four years 18 lbs., five years 20 lbs., six years 22 lbs., 14 1/2 lbs., 16 1/2 lbs. and 18 lbs. Mr. Bellert writes Farm and Dairy re his proposals as follows:

"Our constitution reads: 'This association is established to promote the best interests of the Holstein-Friesian cattle and their owners in the Dominion of Canada.' The best interest of the breed can only be promoted by first greater improvement of the breed, and this can only be accomplished by using superior sires, and secondly, also further the interest of the breeders. What furthers the interest of the breeders, also furthers the interest of the breeders. In my humble opinion, however, the change in our constitution, as adoption, is not at all commensurate. It only extorts money from the ambitious breeder, who tries to further improve his herd and the breed by importing superior sires to swell the surplus in our country, which by the way, is not needed.

"On the other hand it does in no way prevent the unscrupulous dealer from bringing in cheap and inferior stock, and dispose of it to the inexperienced public on the strength of the word 'imported,' which in the eyes of many is magnified to a gold brick. With my proposed motion this is effectively stopped once for all, as by it only animals of superior blood which naturally improve our stock can be imported and accepted for registration."

### PIONEER HOLSTEIN HERD TO BE SOLD

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—I send you a few facts pertaining to the Holstein herd, which I propose to sell. About a year 1890 my father, the late Edward Macklin, of Pontiac, Ont., introduced the Holsteins through the finding of the agricultural commission, whose report gave him the name and address of Bro. W. C. Powell, of Syracuse, N.Y., at that time noted breeder and importer of Holsteins. Correspondence followed, with the result that he visited the above farm and inspected the herd. He saw fine specimens and bought them. Please note that these were the first of the breed that passed through the quarantine into the Dominion of Canada.

My late father, being so well pleased with the stock purchased, he soon added more to his herd from the same source. This primitive herd soon appeared on exhibition at the Toronto Industrial and Dominion Provincial, and always carried away their share of first honors, including medals and sweepstakes awards, assisting greatly in overcoming the prejudice of the time, and did much to place the Holstein cow in the front ranks of popular favor, as a dairy cow that she holds to-day.

The 30 head of registered Holsteins that I propose to sell by auction without reserve are descendants of the same herd that has the honor of being the oldest in the Dominion of Canada. They not only have in their blood the blood of the most fashionable blood, but by great care in the selection of sires and mating I have developed in my herd performers to the pail, whose standard of excellence is highly satisfactory to a dairyman. I will also offer a few select cow grades. Catalogues will be ready for distribution as soon as published, giving further particulars. Correspondence will meet all morning trains.

The sale is to commence at one o'clock sharp, February 11th. Terms, cash, or preferred, purchasers will be given nine months' credit by furnishing approved bank notes in full payment to Mr. Macklin, Port Hope, Ont.

Editor's Note: It is seldom that dairy breeders in Canada have an opportunity of bidding on individuals from an old established herd as that of Mr. Macklin. The animals are large and thrifty, and go to indicate that Mr. Macklin is an index and a feeder and a breeder. Through security of farm help he has been unfortunately however, in not having his animals tested. No records have been kept, although as an indication of the heavy milking qualities of his strain, one of his best cows, 72 lbs. of milk several months after calving, and then just on the ordinary feed, and without any special attention. Had Mr. Macklin kept a record of his animals high both in short and long distance classes. Animals that he has for sale will make excellent cow stock for most of our young breeders who are starting in the business.

## HOLSTEINS

**WOOLLAND FARM HOLSTEINS** headed by Manfrestor De Kol, champion bull brother to 29.19 lb. Dan. Produced with champion yearly milk record of the world.

**NETHERLAND AAGIE DE KOL'S** SON, sire—Sarastie Mercedes Lad—son of 25.10 lb. Dan. 35.50 lb. Dan. Netherland Aagie De Kol—champion R.O.P. 1909 with 2,666 lbs. of milk and 867 lb. butter. Also other breeders in the Oxford District. **J. M. VANPATTER & SONS, AYLMER, ONT.**

### OXFORD DISTRICT

The Halford of North American is the place to buy Holsteins of quality. The Third Annual Sale will be held in front of Woodstock on March 28th, 1914. Also other breeders in the Oxford District with post office and station addresses sent on application to **H. J. KELLY, SECY., TILLSONBURG, ONT.**

### Registered Holsteins

Our special offering is 2-year-old Heifers and young cows in calf; also Bull Calves. Prices reasonable.

**W. W. GEORGE - CRAMPTON, ONT.**

### LYNDEE HERD

**HIGH TESTING HOLSTEINS**  
Bulls for sale. 31 lb. for service, with good backing. 35 lb. for service. 4-year-old females averaging 26.56 lbs. butter 7 days, testing 45 per cent fat, and 102.61 lbs. in 30 days, also other breeds in the Oxford District with post office and station addresses sent on application to **C. LYMAN - LYNDEE, ONT.**

### DISPERSION SALE

#### OF HOLSTEINS

No. 548, Echo De Kol Korndyke Queen, whose dam is 1/4 sister to May Echo, and whose sire is Korndyke Queen's Butter Boy, No. 1668.

Also six daughters and grand-daughters of high class cow.

Three young males very finely bred.

Thirteen head of very high and selected grades. All young and good producers.

Catalogue on application.  
**W. C. DEMPSEY**  
219 Albert St., Belleville

Sale Feb. 20th, at Rossmore, Ont.

### SPRINGBROOK STOCK FARM

Herd headed by one of the best sons of Pontiac Korndyke, "Sir Korndyke Moon," whose dam is also by the same sire with a Jr. 4-year-old record of 27.17 lb. butter in a week, tested 48.67% fat. A few calves a month old to offer and one nine months old. Excellent individuals. Several good cows, calf to 186 lb. for sale. Tanworths of all ages, of good type and quality. You may as well get a Korndyke and put it right in your dam line. No bullifers for sale.

**A. C. HALLMAN - BRILLAU, ONT.**

### FOR SALE, WILLY VIEW HOLSTEINS

Bull calf, born March 18th 1913. Dam's official records, 3 yr. 7 m., 18.64 butter, 8 lbs. 12.50 after calving, 11.75 of butter in 7 days.  
Bull calf, born Dec. 1913.

Sire's 5 nearest dams average over 25 lb. butter in 7 days, 3 nearest dams average 4 per cent butter fat.  
For correspondence please write **AGROBIST SERBINS, BRIDGEVILLE, ONT.**

### LYNDALE STOCK FARM

Grandsons of King of the Pontiacs  
Three Calves, 6 mo. old, sired by Prince Pontiac Artis Canada. One is from a 20-lb. 2-year-old with a 24-lb. dam, and 20 lb. grand dam. Another from a 25 lb. dam, and 20 lb. dam, and 18 lb. 4-year-old, with 20 lb. dam and 18 lb. grand dam.  
**BROWN BROS., - LYN, ONT.**

### Anything in Holstein Females

From 1 week to 6 yrs. old, 75 head to choose from.  
**SPECIAL OFFER**—Breeds rising 3 yrs. bred, and Bulls from 7 to 10 mos.  
Any herd bull in Coast Rangeville by Day, No. 6022 dam Sara Lewden, stood very high in Canada to make over 20 lbs. butter in 7 days, tested 45 per cent fat.  
Write me or come and see what we have that you think will pay you to buy.  
**W. H. KENNEDY, INVERMUN, ONT.**

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Feb. 2.—At last we are to have parcels post. The Postmaster-General, as noted elsewhere in this issue, has made provision for a parcels post for the use of the Canadian farmer... (text continues)

The New Brunswick potato growers have asked that an embargo be placed on United States potatoes coming into Canada. This looks to us like biting off our nose to spite our face... (text continues)

The fall wheat situation is proving a puzzle. Millers report that the wheat is not being delivered, but it is fed on the farms. At the same time it is known that the live stock is being fed... (text continues)

There is a shortage of wheat in grain and unchanged prices, with oats in most active demand. Quotations follow: Oats, No. 1, 40¢; No. 2, 38¢; No. 3, 36¢... (text continues)

POTATOES AND BEANS. Supplies of potatoes are quite sufficient to meet demand and the market is steady at quotations listed here: Ontario No. 1, 50¢ to 55¢ a bag of 50 lbs... (text continues)

EGGS AND POULTRY. A continuation of such weather as we had last Thursday would greatly increase receipts of country eggs. There is much winter weather yet to come... (text continues)

DAIRY PRODUCE. British Columbia is now drawing a large proportion of its butter from New Zealand and the foreign article is penetrating into Alberta... (text continues)

DESIREDABLE FARM FOR SALE. 5 miles south of Hamilton—92 acres choice land, high quality soil... (text continues)

ROBT. J. LOGAN, Reetz & HANNON, Ont.

LIVE STOCK

Cattle buyers seemed to be taking a holiday from the first of the week. It was evident right from the first of the week that the marketing market characterized the week... (text continues)

What a difference in the price of live stock in the United States and there is always a wide range as follows: Butcher's stock for the surplus in case of a slump. Quotations range as follows: Butcher's stock, \$25 to \$30; good, \$35 to \$40; choice, \$40 to \$45... (text continues)

MONTEAL BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETS. Montreal, Ontario, Jan. 31.—This market for cheese has been pretty quiet up to this week of everything in the shape of summer-made white cheese being shipped to the United States to supply the home and high quality stock there... (text continues)

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Burnside Ayrshires

Winners in the show ring and dairy tests. Animals of both sexes, imported or Canadian bred, for sale. Long Island Phone in House. R. R. NISBET, HOWICK, QUE.

Jersey Bull for Sale

Bull, 14 months old. Solid color. Sire, Polly's Chief of Don; dam, Golden Queen, running in B. of P. Milked 40 lbs. milk in one day in December. Price reasonable. R. A. FOLEY

R. R. No. 1 - MALLORYTOWN, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

HOME FARM OFFERS FOR SALE

2 Bulls, from heavy milking dams, born in April, 1913, sired by a son of Busy De Witt, with record in B. of P. 176 1/2 lbs. milk, 807 lbs. butter. In seven days, 641.9 lbs. milk, 25.12 lbs. butter. Also some females. Write for prices and pedigrees or come and see. Meet you at Tavistock. W. G. S. BENDER, "VALEFORD", ONT. Inverkip Phone 3 on 1

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES

Two Bulls, 9 and 10 mos. One 1st prize animal. Best milking strain from both sire and dam. Moderate price for prompt sale. Address: PETER BROWN Mgr. for A. S. ROGERS Newmarket, Ont.

DISPERSAL SALE OF 25 R.O.P. HOLSTEINS

Price-winners, on MARCH 15TH, 1914, at Lot 7, Concession 6, near Pine Grove, Herd sire, HOMESTEAD COLANTHA PRINCE CANARY, First Champion and Grand Champion at National Dairy Show, Toronto, 1913. Send for catalogue. W.M. WATSON - PINE GROVE, ONT.

WOODLAWN FARM

Offers for sale at a moderate price 2 Holstein Bull Calves. One 9 mos of Sire, Imperial Merceon Stock Grand sire, The Abyssinian Merceon. Sire of both dam and grand dam average 30 lbs. milk in 7 days. Dam, Madia Netherland and De Kol. Sire of dam, Sir Netherland De Kol. Abbe. One 10 mos of Sire, Grace Faye 2nd Sir Colantha, sire of stock bull, Haley Bros., Springfield, Dam, Johanna Netherland, Sire of dam, Sir Johanna Bosch. Inspection invited. R. R. No. 1, STRATFORD, ONT.

HOLSTEIN HERD OF Hamilton Farms, St. Catharines, Ont.

IS HERDED BY PRINCE HENGERVELD OF THE PONTIACS SON OF KING OF THE PONTIACS

See issue Farm and Dairy, January 22nd, 1914. Female Stock for Sale; also two choice young Bulls from 30 lbs. sires and good record dams. F. HAMILTON, Proprietor Phone St. Catharines

Forest Ridge Consignment

To the Southern Ontario Consignment Sale, to be held at TILLSONBURG, FEBRUARY 10TH

Will include the Best Bunch we have ever consigned. Be sure and look them up before the Sale. MARY JANE DE KOL. Butcher, 7 days at 2 yrs. old, 1911, 8 and one consigned in Sale. I am offering for Private Sale our Senior Sire, Idealines Bull Veeman. If interested, see him at time of Sale. L. H. LIPSIT, STRAFFORDVILLE, ONT.

Horse's Gait

The old-time remedy for keeping horses free from sores. Don't lose the services of your horse. Approved remedy for Sores, Wounds, Strains, etc. Never fails if it fails. Buy Sample and 8-page book for Blakeman's Gait Cure. Dry Horse trade mark on every box. WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., Canadian Dist'rs., 6440 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Can.

# The Alfalfadale Consignment

## Southern Ontario Consignment Sale

- 1—A splendid daughter of Brookbank Butter Baron, due to freshen about 1st of March, 1914.
  - 2—Another daughter of the same sire. Due to freshen in August to King Lyons Colantha, a son of King Lyons, by a daughter of King Walker.
  - 3—A good daughter of Pontiac Hermes, due to freshen about the 1st of March, 1914.
  - 4—A daughter of Prince Posh Calamity, half-sister to the above cow.
  - 5—A grand-daughter of Johanna Bue 4th's Lad. She has just completed a 7-day test of 21.50 lbs. butter as a 4-year-old.
- No. 4 and 5 will be bred to our herd sire, Finnerne Valdesa Ormsby Fayne, who is by a 34lb 3-yr-old daughter of Valdesa Boott 2nd, who was the first cow in the world to produce 41.50 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The average for his 3-yr-old dam and G-dam is 33.08. His sire is by a former world's record 2-yr-old daughter of Hengerfeld of Kol and King Fayne Seigle, a son of King Seigle and Grace Fayne 2nd's Homestead, 35.55 lbs. butter in 7 days.

**Wilber C. Prouse - Tillsonburg, Ont.**

### THE SOUTHERN ONTARIO CONSIGNMENT SALE CO.

HELD AT  
**TILLSONBURG, FEB. 10th**

and buy something good. Included in our offering are two daughters and one son of that noted sire **DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR ABBEKERK** who is sire of 21 R. of M. daughters, including Homestead Susie Colantha, 25 1/2 at 3 years. We are also offering a daughter of **Beasie Texal Pletierje** (55.40) with a 4-yr-old record of 22.83. Also a 20-lb. sister of **Aggie Mercedes**, who has 29.19.

Send for catalogues to R. J. Kelly, Sale Manager, Tillsonburg, Ont. Come and see the cattle before the sale.

**LAIDLAW BROS. - ALYMER, ONT.**

## HURRAH

For M. H. HALEY'S HOLSTEIN HEIFERS at the Great Sale to be held at

### Tillsonburg, Feb. 10

Five 2-year-olds; one 3-year-old; one 4-year-old, all due to freshen in the spring. Send to R. J. Kelly for Catalogue and look up their breeding. It is equal to the best.

**M. H. HALEY**  
Springford - Oxford Co., Ont.

### KING PONTIAC ARTIS CANADA

We have some extra good Bull Calves from the great bull, all from tested dams with good records. This bulls offspring show the Pontiac characteristics very prominently, and are showing splendid individuality. We might sell May Echo 359's Bull Calf, born December 1st, but he will have to bring a big price; a beautiful individual, well marked. Sylvia has just made 14.71 in 30 days.

We have two good Clydesdale Stallions, five years old, for sale at bargain price.

**Avondale Farm**  
A. C. HARDY, BROCKVILLE, ONT.

We have only a limited supply of those **All Quality Heavy Boker Razors**. They are being offered for One New Subscription to **FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro**

## WATCH THE KELLY CONSIGNMENT

Five Head—4 Females, 1 Male

# THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

Third Annual Sale of the Southern Ontario Consignment Sale Co. will be held in Cook's Feed Stable, Tillsonburg, on Tuesday, Feb. 10th, 1914. 75 head of **CHOICE HOLSTEINS** will be sold subject to tuberculin test and also subject to inspection. Every buyer will have till Ten o'clock on the day after the sale to examine his cattle and if they are not as represented your money will be refunded. No old worn-out cows. No scrub bulls. No three teaters. No slack quarters. They will be the best lot bred to the best bulls ever offered the buying public. Sale at One o'clock in a well-seated building. Meet us the evening before the sale at the Royal Hotel.

Catalogues on application to

**R. J. KELLY, TILLSONBURG, ONT.**

MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers

### "Ruth of the Willow" in Mr. Kay's Ayrshire Herd, Philipsburg, Que.

#### THE OSLER HOLSTEIN SALE

Col. D. L. Perry, of Columbus, Ohio, wielded the hammer before a crowd of enthusiastic Holstein breeders at Lakeview Stock Farm, Bronte, Ont., at 15:45; 11,483 lbs. milk 337 lbs. fat 42 lbs. butter at an average price of \$165. Considering the quality of the stock sold the prices realized cannot be considered excessive, although they were good. The highest price \$335, was paid for Posh Joka Sylvia and 330 for Cherrylee Posh, two cows that have proved their worth. The following is a list of buyers of animals' realising \$100 or more: Lakeview Countess John Richardson, Chelodonia, 320; Melly Pletierje Hartog De Kol, Dr. English, Hamilton Ayrline Farm, 255; Lakeview Artis, F. Hamilton, St. Catharines, 325; Lakeview Valentine, K. R. Marshall, Lunenburg, 320; Lakeview Hengerveld Aggie 3rd, Mr. Pollet, Saskatchewan, 310; Le Vite De Kol W. G. Baller, Hamilton, 320; Posh Joka Sylvia, Gordon Gooderham Bedford Park, 335; Cherrylee Posh, W. C. Frouse, Tillsonburg, 330; Ganar Netherland De Engling, Lakeview Countess 2nd (win), Dr. Holbrook, Hamilton Ayrline, 310; La-view Countess 2nd (win), A. H. Temple, Woodport, 320; Lakeview Dutch Ham-lind Heverdell 2nd, W. G. Baller, Hamilton, 315.

Countess Cherrylee of Lakeview, F. Hamilton, St. Catharines 310; Ocell Wayne 2nd 320; Lakeview Countess Ches-w, W. G. Baller, 310; Lakeview Peds Fayne, F. Hamilton, 355; Lakeview King Inba De Kol 2nd, H. W. Newton, Woodstock, 310; Lakeview Winnie, O. V. Robins, River Bend 310; Arminia Ganar, Piggar Bros., Oakville, 335; Lakeview Dione K. E. Marshall, 315; Lakeview Beauty Harle; Fred Roshell, Milton, 310; Lakeview Winner (win), A. H. Temple, 325; Aggie Grace Manor Josephine, W. H. Smith, Toronto, 315.

#### OFFICIAL TEST OF HOLSTEIN COWS FROM 1871 TO JAN. 15, 1914

**Mature Class**  
1. Echo's Nellie 539 5y.; 16,355 lbs. milk, 515 lbs. fat, 645 lbs. net cow butter. Owner: W. A. McElroy, Chertsville, Ont.  
2. Rhoda De Kol Clothilde 6158 7y.; 13,173 lbs. milk, 415 lbs. fat, 514 lbs. butter. Wm. S. Shaver, L'Anson, Ont.  
3. Joka Clothilde Margery 7173 6y.; 10,500 lbs. milk, 277 lbs. fat, 471 lbs. butter. W. T. Whelan, Lakeview, Ont.  
**Four-Year-Old Class**  
1. Rebekah Maid 10475 4y.; 2594; 12,026 lbs. milk, 412 lbs. fat, 540 lbs. butter. W. A. McElroy, Chertsville, Ont.  
**Three-Year-Old Class**  
1. Hengerveld Posh 11023 3y.; 11,587 3y. 1853; 11,023 lbs. milk, 340 lbs. fat, 405 lbs. butter. D. C. McDougall, St. Remo, Ont.  
2. Rhoda Josephine 14498 3y.; 794; 11,209 lbs. milk, 325 lbs. fat, 420 lbs. butter. F. B. Allison, Dunbar, Ont.  
**Two-Year-Old Class**  
1. Melly Pletierje Tansen 14745 2y.

724; 10,831 lbs. milk, 346 lbs. fat, 425 lbs. butter. Rev. Dr. J. O. Miller, St. Catharines, Ont.  
2. Bulli Abbecker 87. Kol 16383 2y. 15:45; 11,483 lbs. milk 337 lbs. fat 42 lbs. butter. Jacob Luseler, Cassel, Ont.  
3. Daley Belle Kerve, 16,200 2y. 15:54; 9,285 lbs. milk, 356 lbs. fat, 420 lbs. butter. W. E. Shield, Mt. Pleasant, Ont.  
4. Patoris Tansen 85. Kol 10391 1y. 7:45; 10,012 lbs. milk, 323 lbs. fat, 412 lbs. butter. Wm. Watson, Pine Grove, Ont.  
5. Lady Mante, 12,074 1y. 2:41; 9,146 lbs. milk, 294 lbs. fat, 355 lbs. butter. D. E. Summers, Wainwright, Ont.  
6. O'mey's Knockabout May 2nd, 16,625 2y. 14:45; 6,140 lbs. milk, 274 lbs. fat, 345 lbs. butter. Wm. Watson, Pine Grove, Ont.  
7. Snowflake Three Spot 19,906 1y. 3:45; 7,739 lbs. milk, 270 lbs. fat, 330 lbs. butter. H. F. Patterson, Afford Junction, Ont.  
8. Breta's Nellie, 18,151 1y. 3:074; 7,633 lbs. milk, 256 lbs. fat, 315 lbs. butter. H. F. Patterson, Afford Junction, Ont.

#### THE ALLISON CLYDESDALE SALE

The Allison Clark dispersion sale of Clydesdales and Hackneys was marked by high prices, and all but two of those catalogued were sold. On Guard, one of the best known stallions in Can-

#### The Feeding of a Champion

Lady Edith, a Jersey heifer owned by H. B. Gee, Halldam Farm, Ont., has recently set a record that stands as best in the world. Her record is 25.50 lbs. milk and D-1ry to the feeding of this great heifer only a two-year-old. Mr. Gee says: "Lady Edith got five pounds of oat chop and four pounds of bran in summer to supplement pasture. In the winter I feed her the same amount of grain and two pounds of oil cake additional—this along with alfalfa and blue grass hay."

ada, was purchased by Sir Henry Pellott for \$2,000. Black Princess, the best manure offerer, went to the same party for \$1,000. Other prices realized were: Lady Weighton, M. Bred, Regina, Sask., \$700; Lorie, Sir Henry Pellott, \$600; Lady Hero, E. Hough, \$485; White Kirk Hero, Alexander Thom, Morrisburg, \$1,175; Alice, P. M. Bredt, \$750; Scotia's Lady, Sutherland, Grantley, \$850; Mayfair, Arch. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, \$450; Bright Guard, Empire Stock Farm, Chertsville, \$850. In all the Clydesdales realized \$1,265.

The best price realized for a Hackney was \$200, paid by P. M. Bredt, for Scotia's second line was Francis, sold to Nelson McGee, Moose Creek, for \$400. Other prices realized were \$250, \$136 and \$23.



Mary Q. the blood sire, Wm. Grand

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**A Worthy Representative of the Pioneer Holstein Breed**  
Mary Queen (11187) traces back to an importation of Holsteins in 1880, and carries the blood of such noted cows as Runnside, Madam Stabel and the noted sire, William 3rd, who sired De Kol 2nd and also Sir Schulling Pusch, who was grand champion at Toronto for three years in succession. Mr. Mack, the owner of this line of breeding will be sold at PORT HURON Feb. 11.

**OUR FARMERS' CLUB**  
Correspondence Invited

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.**

**PRINCE CO., P. E. I.**  
**RICHMOND, Jan. 22.**—There is a large attendance at the short course in Charlottetown. Our egg circle proves to be a grand success. Prices went as high as 55c a dozen, and those to show what the farmers can do by cooperation. Cheese and butter factories are closed for the year's work, which was satisfactory; from \$1 to \$1.05 a cwt. of milk. Stock are wintering well. Beef cattle are scarce and sell at 60 live weight; hay, 81; pork, 11c; butter, 25c; oats, 40c to 5c.—D. M. L.

**NOVA SCOTIA**

**HANTS CO., N. S.**

**WINDSOR, Jan. 26.**—Cooperation was the central theme at the annual meeting of the West Hants Farmers' Association. Mr. H. Percy Blanchard led off in a discussion of cooperation, and Rev. J. M. O. Wade and D. S. Davidson also spoke on the subject. Mr. Geo. De Wolf led a discussion on taxation, speaking strongly against the taxation of personal property, a practice still followed in Nova Scotia, and one of the points in which we are behind practically every other district on the American continent. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, D. P. Schurman; Vice-President, John A. Scott; Secretary-Treasurer, H. Percy Blanchard; Directors, B. F. Lynch, Hantsport; B. S. Davison, Fairmount; Singer Haley, Martock; Leonard Parker, Scotch Village; David Woolaver, Brooklyn; Henry A. Sailing, Seab; Edward Smith, Burlington; Rupert Ross, Summersville; Wm. Palmer, Windsor Forks.

**NEW BRUNSWICK**

**VICTORIA CO., NEW BRUNSWICK**

**TORQUE RIVER, Jan. 17.**—We are having blizzard weather since the New Year, more snow than we have had at this time for several years. Things have got set-back here in the potato business through the Americans putting on 12c a bushel. It has knocked the price away from us. There is a good deal of lumber on the Lunenburg River. Men and horses and wages high, good demand for seed and to go and haul to the yards. Your Farmers' Association is very active. "The Formation of Seed Centres." This is a move in the right direction. Why not form a seed growers' association in every county? We have had one in this county for two years. We have a seed fair every spring, when seed can be purchased or exchanged.—D. I.

**QUEBEC.**

**MISSISSIQUI CO., QUE.**

**PEDREGNISHBURG, Jan. 27.**—We are enjoying real winter, with plenty of snow and it still keeps falling. There have been no thaws since the first snow came on in December, and water scarce in many places. The ice harvest is now on and is very good, but not very thick. Although the mercury has been 25 degrees below zero. All kinds of farm products are in good demand. Beef in scarce at 40 to 50c; live hogs, 87c; eggs, 36c; 50c; butter, 30c; milk, \$1.80 a cwt.—A. A. W.

**ONTARIO**

**BRUCE CO., ONT.**

**PAISLEY, Jan. 24.**—The weather is fine, and good sleighing. Farmers are threshing clover; it is yielding a good average. Logs are being marketed in large amounts owing to the wind storm of Good Friday. Hay is in good demand at from 10c to 81c. Grains and straw are plentiful. Two cows were seen by the writer to-day. The demand for all kinds of live stock is less, except hogs.—J. Mack.

**WATERLOO CO., ONT.**

**WATERLOO, Jan. 21.**—We are having fine winter weather and extra good sleighing. Farmers have not very much haying to do. Cutting firewood and sleighing chores is the order of the day. A large number of auction sales are being held in this county, and are usually well patronized. Ordinary dairy cows run up \$30 or more, while pure bred cows often go double that amount. Broilers are offering 95 to \$3.50 for fat cattle for 30c delivery. The market for the ordinary horse is rather flat, while good ones are in demand. The market for laid eggs are 35c and butter 30c; potatoes, 32c a bag.—C. H. S.

**ELMIRA, Jan. 28.**

**WINTER, Jan. 28.**—Winter has now set in full force and is not doing any in making up for the mild weather heretofore. On Jan. 21st and 22nd the mercury went down to 26 below zero. Sleighing is grand at present and considerable teaming is being done. Farmers are shipping a lot of turnips, receiving 16c to 18c a bushel. An cattle were too high to buy and feed the farmers are selling their hogs. The price of fat cattle is 7c to 8c live weight; hogs, 8c; horses are cheap and plentiful. Auction sales are becoming more numerous, and prices of farms are well maintained. The Women's Institute of West Ontario held a food supper in the Farmers' Club Hall on the last Friday of the old year. It was a decided success. Our Farmers' Institute meetings this season were poorly attended on account of the extreme weather, but the meetings showed more interest than the farmers' fairs. B. S. MIDDLETON CO., ONT.

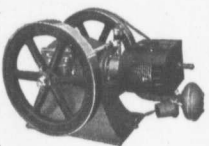
**MIDDLETON CO., ONT.**

**LAMBETH, Jan. 29.**—We have had three weeks of good sleighing, but the soft weather lately has about knocked it out. The winter has been ideal throughout, and no complaints about the shortage of feed. A. E. Clinton is busy buying a cow; they are down 500 tons and more, and are still drilling away, but are getting a sufficient supply of water for his stable full of milch cows. Mr. Clinton finds a wonderful difference in the flow of milk from his cows, when they are forced to drink out of doors. The clover growers are getting a good price, but little need is found for their labor. The snow spring changes on the farms are already being planned, some are giving up farming; going to try something more concrete.—D. I.

**NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B.C.**

**MATNSQUIL, Jan. 26.**—So far we have had a very open winter, with grain and growing. Dairy products are in strong demand, 70c a lb. butter fat being offered for milk. Good cows sell at long prices: \$4.00 was recently offered for 30 grade cows in one herd and refused. Meat, except pork, is in strong demand. It is offered for dressed veal, live, in, up to \$2.00 a lb. potatoes going up, recent sales \$2.00 a bushel. Potatoes in this district are sold \$12 to \$14. McLaughlin's have recently completed a factory in this district to make the Laurentine Process Milk, but are not likely to operate until spring.—H. P. P.

**Experience is an Expensive Teacher**  
Follow in the footsteps of those who have learned by experience about **The New-Way** AIR-COOLED ENGINE.  
**Economy Counts**  
Brighton, Ont.  
This is to certify that I have used a "NEW WAY" AIR COOLED Engine for five years and have found it to be genuine in every way.  
I cannot be beaten for reliability, durability, power, efficiency and fuel economy. It never overheats in the hottest of weather or freezes in the coldest of weather.  
S. W. Chatten.  
Write for Catalog B  
**The New-Way** MOTOR COMPANY of Canada, Ltd.  
410 POPE STREET, WELLAND, ONT.

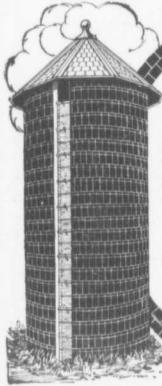


**Dealers WANTED**  
The very active interest taken by farmers throughout the Dominion in better methods of fertilizing, has created an astonishing demand for Davies Special Mixed Fertilizers. As we want to supply this demand through dealers, we are offering an attractive proposition to reliable parties in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, who can handle quantities of 20 tons (minimum carloads) or more. This proposition is open to any one who is a regular fertilizer dealer or not. It offers a very profitable side line for seed-men, Implement Dealers, Flour and Feed Men, Millers and Progressive Farmers, in districts where we are not at present represented.

**DAVIES SPECIAL MIXED FERTILIZERS**  
have an extremely good performance record, having produced remarkable results for many farmers. They are prepared by using only the highest quality materials and are mixed under the supervision of experts. They are put up in 225 lb. bags (tariffs if desired). Goods are guaranteed to be in perfect condition. We especially recommend our factory mixed high grade fertilizers analyzing from 4 to 10% POTASH. This is a splendid opportunity. Write us immediately about it before all the remaining territory is taken up.  
The William **DAVIES** Company Limited  
West Toronto, Ont.

**Farm Lubricants**  
**Prairie Harvester Oil**  
Stops friction and wear. Non-corroding. Not affected by weather.  
**Capitol Cylinder Oil**  
The most effective and economical lubricant for steam engine cylinders.  
Recommended by engine builders everywhere.  
**Atlantic Red Engine Oil** Premier Gasoline  
Renown Dynamo Oil  
**THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited**  
Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax  
Montreal, Quebec, St. John  
Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina  
Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon





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is attractively illustrated and describes in detail the principles and construction essential in a silo to preserve its contents in fresh, sweet and succulent condition. It shows why the

**Natco Everlasting Silo**

prevents ensilage from souring, molding or rotting. How it saves repair bills and requires no painting. The permanent silo—lasts for generations.

**Weatherproof—Decayproof—Vermouth—Fireproof**

The Natco Everlasting Silo is the most economical for you to build in the long run—in first cost is the only cost.

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TORONTO, ONT.



**SHIP US YOUR CREAM**

**WE** Supply Cans and Pay All Express Charges within a radius of 100 miles of Berlin. Send a Statement of Each Shipment. Pay Every Two Weeks.

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**THE BERLIN CREAMERY CO.**  
BERLIN, CANADA

**Don't Feed the Soil —  
Feed the Plant**

In the top eight inches of average soil there is enough plant food in the form of nitrogen to last for 30 years, in phosphoric acid for 500 years and in potash for 1000 years.

And yet that very spot may prove barren. Plants have to take up their food in solution, in the "sap of the soil." All this food may be locked up so tightly by nature that the plants can't get at it fast enough for the commercial farmer, and he has to put in the same food in the soluble form of fertilizer.

Just so, a fertilizer may, by analysis, have all the necessary elements and yet not give the plant full value because these elements are not readily soluble.

Put into your ground a fertilizer that will feed not your already overstocked soil but your hungry crops with food which is available and easily absorbed.

**Bowker's Fertilizers**

have chemically correct elements—there is a brand to fit every need. More than that, these chemicals are blended and mixed so that they are rendered water-soluble and go into your ground in the most available form. Most crops do most of their feeding in 60 days.

Write for our illustrated catalogue, based on forty years of experience. In writing, state what your crops are.

**BOWKER FERTILIZER COMPANY**  
43 Chatham Street, Boston, Mass.

**SALE DATES CLAIMED**

Auction sale of 30 Holstein-Friesian registered cattle, Feb. 11th. John R. Macklin, Port Hope, Ont.  
Southern Ontario Consignment Sale Co., 75 head of Holsteins. Tillsonburg, Feb. 10th.

Dispensation sale of Holsteins, 40 females and seven males. Evergreen Stock Farm, A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont., Feb. 11th.  
Bedford Holsteiners' Association, Bedford Club, Simcoe, Ont., Mar. 11th.  
R. O. P. Holsteins, Geo. H. McKenzie, Thornhill, Ont., Mar. 11th.

H. F. Patterson, Alford Jct., Ont., Holsteiners, Mar. 12th.  
Price-winning R. O. P. Holsteins, Wm. Wason, Pine Grove, Ont., Mar. 13th.  
March 24th, dispensation sale of Holsteins, J. C. Bales, Lansing, Ont.  
Oxford District Holstein Breeders, Woodstock, Mar. 25th.  
Gordon B. Gooderham, Bedford Park, May 26th. Holsteins.

**A. E. HULET'S HOLSTEINS**

It is a pleasure to get into a stable of such good Holsteins as kept by A. E. Hulet, of Norwich, and which will be scattered broadcast over Ontario by his scattered broadcast over Ontario by his coming sale on February 11th. The long line of 20 big trim udders of the mature cows that stood in front row was animals that had long impressed an editor of Farm and Dairy who called there the other day to look over the stock that he had for sale. In the bunch to be disposed of there are cows up to 25 lbs. three-year-olds up to 22 and two-year-olds up to 17 lbs.

About 40 per cent of the herd are descendants of Tidy Abbecker Cornelius Poesch. There are four sons and six daughters of Prince Abbecker of Mercola, the grand champion at Toronto last fall. The offspring from all of those animals will carry with them the best of the reputation of their dams. There are two daughters, two grand-daughters and three grandsons of Madam Dairy Pauline, the 101.3-lb cow owned by the Colony made 21 lbs. butter in 7 days. A three-year-old sister and two bulls are by a son of Abbecker, the sire of Harry's herd, and which has just made a new record of over 34 lbs. There are also two four-year-old cows sired by the same sire as Alice Tensen, who has 22.5 lbs. but, but Colantha Tensen shows wonderful development of both udder and milk veins. She is a producer and show animal from tip to tip. The dam of this heifer has 25 lbs. butter to her credit. Another good cow, straight and showy and the best of underline, straight and long, is Estella Abbecker. She was running at 40 lbs. a day.

In the calf stable there was an excellent bunch of young stuff—straight, fine of size and yet not fancy. The first and second prize senior bull calves at Toronto last fall came from Mr. Hulet's herd. They have done well since then, and will make excellent sire, showy, showy and progenitor from milk producing strains. The senior herd sire, Prince Abbecker Mercola, is well known to practically all Farm and Dairy men, and will make a choice herd leader for any breeder requiring such. There are three particularly choice heifers from him in the sale. Many of the other ones are by the senior yearling champion at Toronto this year, Reuben Abbecker Mercola.

Madam Pauline Canary is one of the choice cows in the sale. She is out of Madam Poesch Pauline, and has a two-year-old record of 27 lbs. made two months after calving. She has one of the finest and best of the udders that could be desired. Last year she gave 20,000 lbs. of milk. In fact all of the milking animals are smooth, clean finished cows, showing good care and in condition to do good work at the pail, and with the big end of their udders ahead of them. All of the animals purchased at Evergreen Stock Farm on February 11th will be held over for favorable weather for shipping. Coming as it does the day follows the big Tillsonburg sale, it gives buyers from a distance the privilege of taking in these two big events on the same trip.

**OFFICIAL RECORDS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS, FROM JAN. 1ST TO JAN. 15TH, 1914**

**Mature Class**

1. Pauline De Kol Boets, 10550, 6y. 8m. 151; 580.3 lbs. milk, 20.6 lbs. fat, 23.76 lbs. per cent butter. Owner J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.
2. Tullilla Sarosinski, 7111, 7y. 9m. 54; 629.6 lbs. milk, 24.6 lbs. fat, 25.56 lbs. butter. J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.
3. National Queen, 5624, 6y. 5m. 27d.; 588.8 lbs. milk, 19.74 lbs. fat, 24.68 lbs. butter. Fourteen-day record: 6y. 5m. 27d. lbs. milk, 35.93 lbs. fat, 46.16 lbs. fat, 17.5 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Bros., Aymer, Ont.
4. Bessie of York, 4090, 8y. 9m. 26d.; 420.6 lbs. milk, 18.60 lbs. fat, 23.35 lbs. butter. Fourteen-day record: 8y. 9m. 26d., 785

- lbs. milk, 15.63 lbs. fat, 42.04 lbs. butter. O. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont.  
5. Varinda Abbecker, 8865, 6y. 9m. 26d.; 425 lbs. milk, 15.63 lbs. fat, 16.64 lbs. butter. R. B. Brock, Simcoe, Ont.  
6. Wayne Olney Glotthide, 2229, 8y. 9m. 26d.; 429.2 lbs. milk, 18.35 lbs. fat, 19.72 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Farm, Bronte, Ont.  
7. Princess Boss, 8664, 6y. 11m. 25d.; 605.1 lbs. milk, 16.10 lbs. fat, 16.10 lbs. butter. C. C. Kettie, Wilsonton, Ont.  
8. Willemine Van Voren, 5462, 6y. 11m. 27d.; 442.5 lbs. milk, 16.10 lbs. fat, 17.5 lbs. butter. Lea & Clark, Victoria, P.E.I.  
9. Belle Maud, 8100, 8m. 13d. 25 lbs. milk, 14.05 lbs. fat, 17.53 lbs. butter. C. C. Chambers, Hatchley Sin, Ont.

**Senior Four-Year-Old Class**

1. Margaret Mercola, 12109, 4y. 6m. 25d.; 492.6 lbs. milk, 15.70 lbs. fat, 19.62 lbs. butter.
2. Daisy Victoria, 1242, 4y. 6m. 5d.; 441 lbs. milk, 15.26 lbs. fat, 19.07 lbs. butter. C. C. Kettie, Wilsonton, Ont.
3. May Schulling Pieterse, 1250, 4y. 6m. 17d.; 466.6 lbs. milk, 13.02 lbs. fat, 16.77 lbs. butter. C. C. Kettie, Wilsonton, Ont.
4. Elmore Mercola, 1230, 4y. 6m. 24d.; 413.5 lbs. milk, 14.67 lbs. fat, 15.94 lbs. fat. R. B. Brock, Simcoe, Ont.

**Junior Four-Year-Old Class**

1. Petite Priscilla Mechtliche, 14121, 4y. 1m. 15d.; 544.6 lbs. milk, 16.42 lbs. fat, 21.4 lbs. butter.
2. Fourteen-day record: 4y. 1m. 16d., 3,191.9 lbs. milk, 92.20 lbs. fat, 115.25 lbs. butter. Director, Exp Farms, Agassiz, B. C.
3. Queen Poosh Wayne De Kol, 1508, 4y. 1m. 27d.; 456.6 lbs. milk, 14.90 lbs. fat, 15.4 lbs. butter. Alfred Grove, Salford, Ont.

**Senior Three-Year-Old Class**

1. Homestead Susie Colantha, 14271, 3y. 6m. 5d.; 587 lbs. milk, 21.30 lbs. fat, 24.16 lbs. butter.
2. Thirteen-day record: 3y. 6m. 5d.; 584 lbs. milk, 21.30 lbs. fat, 19.98 lbs. fat. Laidlaw Bros., Aymer, Ont.
3. Abbecker Terrie de Kol, 1561, 3y. 6m. 27d.; 448 lbs. milk, 15.7 lbs. fat, 19.67 lbs. butter. Argobart Bros., Salford, Ont.
4. Daisy Clarendon, 1561, 3y. 8m. 2d.; 544 lbs. milk, 15.35 lbs. fat, 14.44 lbs. butter. Leusler & Bolert, Tavistock, Ont.
5. Countess Madam Poesch, 15694, 3y. 8m. 15d.; 391 lbs. milk, 16.28 lbs. fat, 15.58 lbs. butter. C. C. Kettie, Wilsonton, Ont.

**Junior Three-Year-Old Class**

1. Homestead Susie Colantha, 14271, 3y. 5m. 27d.; 434.5 lbs. milk, 14.76 lbs. fat, 24.16 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Bros., Aymer, Ont.
2. Estelle de Kol, 15219, 3y. 5m. 14d.; 425.8 lbs. milk, 14.64 lbs. fat, 24.16 lbs. butter. R. B. Brock, Simcoe, Ont.
3. Lida Rooker, 1469, 3y. 5m. 15d.; 402.7 lbs. milk, 15.27 lbs. fat, 16.15 lbs. butter. Clara Victoria, Salford, Ont.
4. Queen Poosh Wayne De Kol, 252, 1591, 3y. 5m. 15d.; 364.7 lbs. milk, 14.6 lbs. fat, 15.96 lbs. butter. Alfred Grove, Salford, Ont.

**Senior Two-Year-Old Class**

1. Homestead Susie Colantha, 14271, 2y. 8m. 15d.; 377.2 lbs. milk, 15.96 lbs. fat, 16.23 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Bros., Aymer, Ont.
2. Korriva Colantha Riverside, 156, 2y. 8m. 15d.; 312.2 lbs. milk, 12.99 lbs. fat, 15.61 lbs. butter. J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.
3. Orville Pauline Texas, 1679, 2y. 8m. 15d.; 307 lbs. milk, 15.31 lbs. fat, 15 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Bros., Aymer, Ont.
4. Beauty Rooker, 1645, 2y. 10m. 2d.; 322 lbs. milk, 11.11 lbs. fat, 11.11 lbs. butter. Walter M. Lea, Victoria, P.E.I.
5. Laidlaw Mill, 1674, 2y. 7m. 1. 283.2 lbs. milk, 11.27 lbs. fat, 12 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Farm, Bronte, Ont.
6. Beauty of York, 1674, 2y. 7m. 1. 299 lbs. milk, 10.57 lbs. fat, 13.22 lbs. butter. Walter M. Lea, Victoria, P.E.I.

**Junior Two-Year-Old Class**

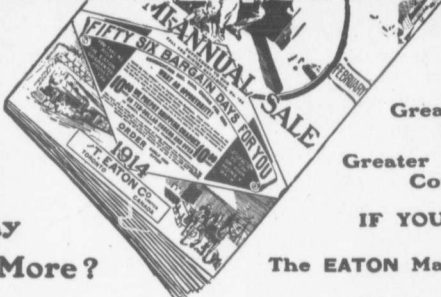
1. Spocke Pauline, 1512, 2y. 8m. 14d.; 364.4 lbs. milk, 15.27 lbs. fat, 19.09 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Bros., Aymer, Ont.
2. Orville Colantha Riverside, 156, 2y. 8m. 15d.; 371.6 lbs. milk, 12.43 lbs. fat, 13 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Bros., Aymer, Ont.
3. Orville Susie Abbecker, 1679, 2y. 8m. 17d.; 369.3 lbs. milk, 11.60 lbs. fat, 14.51 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Bros., Aymer, Ont.
4. Helton De Kol 5th, 16790, 2y. 11m. 23d.; 333.3 lbs. milk, 10.40 lbs. fat, 13.25 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Bros., Aymer, Ont.
5. Orville Aggie Colantha, 1576, 2y. 11m. 23d.; 307.7 lbs. milk, 10.31 lbs. fat, 13 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Bros., Aymer, Ont.
6. Aggie Mechtliche Union, 1977, 2y. 11m. 27d.; 276 lbs. milk, 9.19 lbs. fat, 12.23 lbs. butter. Alfred Grove, Salford, Ont.

**Special Tests Made at Last Eight Months After Calving**

1. Olive Bohling, 634, 1465, 7y. 8m. 8d.; 291.7 lbs. milk, 9.38 lbs. fat, 11.75 lbs. butter. Argobart Bros., Salford, Ont.
2. Home Secretary, 638, 7y. 8m. 8d.; 294.6 lbs. milk, 7.19 lbs. fat, 8.99 lbs. butter. Laidlaw Farm, Aymer, Ont.

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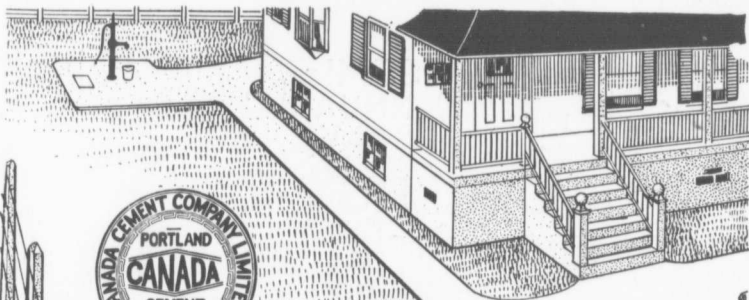
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2289, 87. 9m.  
fat. 18.72 lbs.  
ronte, Ont.  
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19.10 lbs. but-  
tle, Ont.  
468, 87. 11m.  
fat. 17.12  
Victoria, P.E.I.  
1. 14d. 485 lbs.  
the butter. 2.  
Ont.  
Class  
w. Ont. 12189. 47.  
19 lbs. fat. 19.61  
n. 25d.; 1.825  
56 lbs. butter  
Stn., Ont.  
1849. 47. 9m.  
fat. 19.07 lbs.  
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12186. 47.  
C lbs. fat. 17.77  
e. Wilsonville.  
47. 9m. 25d.  
1. 17.94 lbs. fat.  
Id Class  
hilde 14123. 47.  
56 lbs. fat. 19.49  
47. 1m. 18d.  
fat. 115.25 lbs.  
farms, Agnew  
De Kol. 1808.  
14.80 lbs. fat.  
Greene, Salford.  
Id Class  
antha. 14272. 47.  
39 lbs. fat. 18.56  
4m. 5d.; 2.064  
9.98 lbs. butter  
nt. Ont.  
De Kol. Belle  
lbs. milk. 18.71  
Arbogast Bros.  
1. 37. 8m. 5d.  
7. 15.44 lbs. but-  
t. Avistock, Ont.  
18064. 87. 9m.  
w. fat. 15.58 lbs.  
sonville, Ont.  
Id Class  
antha. 14272. 47.  
76 lbs. fat. 18.48  
Aymer, Ont.  
25930. 37. 9m.  
4 lbs. fat. 18.8  
Simcoe, Ont.  
14095. 87. 9m.  
lbs. fat. 16.15 lbs.  
10.20 lbs. 19.21  
e De Kol. 1808.  
lbs. milk. 18.4  
Alfred Greene  
Id Class  
h. 18064. 87.  
k. 12.80 lbs. fat  
3m. 15d. 68d.  
18.73 lbs. butter  
nt. Ont.  
Riverside 1806.  
lk. 12.59 lbs. fat.  
W. Hichamau  
al. 18789. 37. 8m.  
lbs. fat. 15.27 lbs.  
Aymer, Ont.  
1. 27. 10m. 7.  
at. 16.14 lbs.  
Victoria, P.E.I.  
1. 27. 7m.  
at. 14.46 lbs.  
mie, Ont.  
1. 27. 11m. 6d.  
at. 15.82 lbs. but-  
tor, P.E.I.  
Id Class  
1. 27. 3m. 14d.  
at. 19.09 lbs. but-  
tle, Ont.  
rumbly. 12793. 37.  
2.42 lbs. fat. 18.2  
Aymer, Ont.  
1. 11.60 lbs. fat.  
Bros.  
18790. 37. 9m.  
lbs. fat. 13.25 lbs.  
antha. 18796. 37.  
0.31 lbs. fat. 13.9  
Queen. 18775. 37.  
19 lbs. fat. 13.9  
w. Salford, Ont.  
Least Eight  
Calving  
Col. 14028. 37. 8m.  
lbs. fat. 11.72 lbs.  
Sebringville, Ont.  
Pietertje. 138  
ilk. 7.19 lbs. fat.  
Bros. Aymer



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