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FARM AND DAIRY

RURAL HOME

PETERBORO, ONT.

FEBRUARY 6

1913



THE GREATEST NEED OF THE POULTRY INDUSTRY—GREATER INTEREST AMONG PRODUCERS
We in Canada produce \$50,000,000 worth of poultry products annually. This we do in spite of our haphazard methods of breeding, feeding and marketing. What would be the total did we all take the interest in our poultry that we do in the other branches of our farm work; or that this little girl is taking in feeding her flock? Prof. W. R. Graham tells us that we have the finest poultry country in the world. We could make that \$50,000,000 look small. All that is necessary is that we give our poultry the same intelligent attention that we give our dairy cows or our horses. Let's get busy. Returns are sure.

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You will have no trouble at all to milk a big herd of cows and milk them satisfactorily without hired help when you use a B-L-K Mechanical Milker.

This milking machine is a demonstrated success. It milks two cows with each machine. The cows take kindly to it.

Leading dairymen are putting in the B-L-K to milk their cows. R. E. Gunn, of Beaverton, Ont., has been milking upwards of 120 cows for over two years with the B-L-K Mechanical Milker. The T. Eaton Company are using B-L-K machines. Mr. Pat. Clark and L. D. Slater, Ottawa dairymen, are using the B-L-K Mechanical Milkers. Write us for a list of others who are using our machines.

The cost of the B-L-K milking machines is most reasonable. The following is a list of the equipment for a herd of 24 cows, using two machines:

2 Burrell-L-K Milkers, Standard Type, each \$75.00\$150.00
1 No. 3 Burrell-L-K Vacuum Pump 25.00
1 50 Gallon Galvanized Vacuum Tank 13.00
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2 Special Dial Vacuum Gauges, each \$3.00 6.00
16 Stanchion Cocks, each 90c 14.40
Galvanized Pipe and Fittings (estimated) 15.00
Total\$307.90

Tell us how many cows you milk and how many you would like to milk, and we will give you estimates on what it will cost you to install the B-L-K Mechanical Milker in your stables. Send for Free Booklet describing B-L-K Milkers.

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WE WANT AGENTS IN A FEW UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

Put the "KICK" in the Eggs

If you want big hatches of lanky chicks, the kind that live and grow. Infertile eggs and small hatches of weak chicks are the rule when the breeding stock is in poor condition, weak and run-down.

Pratt's Poultry Regulator

will quickly correct this condition in your flock because it acts directly on the digestive and reproductive organs, strengthening them, toning them up, invigorating them. 25c, 50c, \$1, 25-lb. Pail, \$2.50; 100-lb. Bags, \$9. After the chicks are hatched you should raise them all.

Pratt's White Diarrhea Remedy

25c, 50c.
controls bowel troubles. Use it for all broods as a preventive.

Pratt's Baby Chick Food

makes chicks grow at an astonishing rate, with big bones, plenty of muscle and unbounded strength and vigor. You can rely upon this scientific food mixture to carry through the critical period all north-wide chicks, and give them that favorable start upon which future profits depend. In boxes and bags, 25c up. "Your money back if it fails."

Pratt's 160-Page Poultry Book, 10c by mail.
PRAATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
TORONTO, ONT.



ONE CAUSE OF RURAL DEPOPULATION—HIGH LAND VALUES

Successful Poultrymen of British Columbia

C. M. McDermid, New Westminster
Dist., B. C.

In writing about poultry in British Columbia it must be mentioned first that there is a great diversity of climate within the bounds of the province and that conditions vary with the climate. One thing is true of every part of the province—the high price of feed. I will speak particularly of eggs for the market and endeavor to hatch early pullets so that he can have eggs from November to March when prices range from 40 cents to 80 cents a dozen.

Permit me first to speak of my own experience. I keep a small flock of poultry as a pastime, but have always had the balance come out on the right side. I kept a record for two years and made a profit of \$2 a hen per year. I had an average of 125 eggs a hen. I hatch all my chickens under hens and this would tend to reduce the average egg yield. I feed principally wheat with occasional changes of oats and corn. This last year I kept a dry mash of oatmeal and bran always before the growing chicks with very good results.

PURE AIR AND CLEANLINES

In our milder climate we use open-front houses entirely. For nest boxes I use coal oil cans with one side cut out. These can be nailed to the wall and are very easily kept clean. I whitewash once or twice a year. Coal oil and a disinfectant with a free use of insect powder keeps everything clean and free from vermin.

One year quite a number of my poultry caught colds and one or two cases of roup developed, but for the last three years they have been wonderfully free from all disease. I attribute this immunity from disease to the fact that I never allow a weak chick to live, and when I find signs of weakness or disease I remove the bird to a place by itself and unless it shows signs of improvement in a few days it is killed. I never breed from any bird that has ever had a serious illness. This accounts for my healthy flock.

MONEY IN BABY CHICKS

There are a few of my neighbors who get all or nearly all their income from their poultry. An increasingly profitable source of revenue is the baby chick industry. Take an example: One man with whom I am acquainted has three 600-egg incubators. These are set one week apart so that

there are chicks hatched each week. From 400 to 450 chicks are hatched from each 600 eggs, and the chicks are sold in small lots at 20 cents each, or in large lots at the rate of \$15 a hundred. The hatching season lasts from the beginning of March to the end of June. Another of my neighbors told me that one difficulty that he found was that every one else wanted chicks hatched just at the time when he wanted his own. If they would only take them early in the hatching season or late, it would suit him better. This man of whom I have just spoken makes a specialty of eggs for the market and endeavors to hatch early pullets so that he can have eggs from November to March when prices range from 40 cents to 80 cents a dozen.

Warning

Farm and Dairy has received word that parties throughout the country have been accepting subscriptions for Farm and Dairy and another agricultural publication, at the rate of \$1 a year for the two papers combined.

We desire to warn our readers that agents have no authority to accept subscriptions for Farm and Dairy at less than our full rates of \$1 a year. We will appreciate receiving any information that can be given us by any of our readers concerning the parties here mentioned.
The Rural Publishing Co., Ltd.

For green feed one thousand headed Kale is good, but will not starve frost. Rape is best because it stands the severest frost we get here. Alfalfa meal is also used and beef scrap. Plenty of grit and oyster-shell is used, and unless we have a heavy fall of snow confining the poultry to their houses they lay all the winter through.

On account of a difficulty in marketing very little is done in this part of British Columbia in providing poultry for table use, and so the lighter breeds are kept and attention is largely confined to egg production. The poultry industry is steadily growing but large quantities of dressed poultry and eggs are still being imported into the province, and I suppose this will remain true for some years to come.

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RURAL HOME

Only \$1.00
a Year

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FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 6, 1913.

No. 6

THE PROFITABLE MARKETING OF FRESH EGGS

M. A. Jull, Poultry Department, Macdonald College, Que.

Some of the principles that must be observed if we would get the best price for our eggs, discussed by an expert. Of the advantages of the egg specialist and of how the farmer, too, can secure the advantage of quality prices.

It has been argued that egg production is the most profitable branch of poultry keeping, but just how much profit is made per dozen of eggs produced depends upon the cost of production, as influenced by the price of grain and the method of feeding and otherwise caring for the flock, and the price received. Much has been said of the relation of supply to demand as the governing factor in controlling the price of all commodities. This feature is of importance when considering the question of marketing eggs. Throughout the whole country the supply of eggs has not kept pace with the constant and increasing demand with the result that prices have advanced steadily during the last few years. There are other causes, however, for the advance in prices and not the least of these is the improvement in the quality of eggs marketed. Following up this question we find that the largest profits in egg production are made in supplying a really fresh egg to a good market. The demand for new-laid eggs in the fall and winter seasons is very great, but the supply is very limited. The person who takes advantage of such a situation and supplies the market with the class of goods it is looking for is the one who makes good.

THE NEW LAID EGG

Most people know when an egg is fresh or otherwise. The cook of the house and the chef in the hotel and restaurant is often almost distracted in a vain search for something reliable to serve on the breakfast table. Eggs in some form are considered as an essential breakfast dish by almost everyone, and in the better class of homes and in the high-class hotels and restaurants the highest price will be paid if the eggs can be guaranteed to be strictly new-laid. Commercially speaking a new-laid egg is one not over five days old in the summer time and 10 days old in the winter time. Dietetically speaking a fresh egg is one which possesses that rich, sweet, aromatic flavor and is not in the least tainted with a mouldy or musty flavor. It is one which at once suggests freshness as contrary to staleness. "Yesterday and morrow eaten, of a quality that can't be beaten" paraphrases the products of the Yesterday Egg Farm, a poultry farm which is making a distinct success in marketing eggs of quality.

This implies that the sooner the egg is placed on the table after it is laid the better. The egg is a perishable product and does not improve with age. It is ready for consumption when laid, being done up in a nicely sealed case, but the case or shell is porous and allows bacteria to enter the contents. Consequently the longer the egg is held the more it deteriorates. The whole problem then is to get the egg to market as soon as possible.



We Can Produce the Eggs—How About the Marketing?

There are thousands of farm flocks throughout the country that, like the one here illustrated, are producing a goodly average number of eggs each year. Much of the profit, however, that might come to the farmer is lost through faulty methods of marketing. In an adjoining article M. A. Jull, of Macdonald College, discusses this knotty marketing problem. Study his ideas.

—Photo on farm of John Timm, Huron Co., Ont.

Now we have two classes of people to deal with in this matter, the specialist and the farmer. The specialist makes a special business of egg production and caters to a special market. Naturally he must be in fairly close touch with the market and his eggs cannot be expected to take the same course in reaching the consumer as is the case with the average farmer. The specialist is usually located near the city or town and has the best of shipping facilities. He can get his eggs marketed regularly and directly and the eggs do not have to pass through two or three different hands before reaching the consumer. There are many special poultry farms located near the larger cities of Canada which are doing a good business. In many cases the wealthier class of people in the cities rely entirely on these "special" farms for a regular supply of strictly fresh eggs. Having the satisfaction of a regular delivery they are

quite willing to pay a little more for them, particularly when that class of product is scarce.

The White Wings Poultry Farm at Steveston, B. C., is situated about 20 miles from its market in Vancouver, and still that farm established a private delivery route for its customers. The eggs were shipped over the electric line regularly and were delivered throughout the city by the farm's own delivery wagon. The eggs brought top prices and soon established a reputation for the farm. Of course the trade had to be worked up and this entailed considerable expense but in the end it paid. In conducting this kind of business one factor should never be lost sight of, and that is the cost of marketing. If the extra price obtained over and above the average is not sufficient to overcome the extra cost of marketing in this way, then the venture would not be justified.

COOPERATION FOR QUALITY

The Aurora System of Egg Farms established in New York State affords one of the best examples of what can be done in the way of building up an egg trade. Many farms cooperate in shipping their eggs to the central farm at Brooklyn and from there they are distributed to the many private customers throughout New York city. The following conditions must obtain between an associate branch farm and the central farm:

1. Eggs to be clean, white, sterile (no male with layers.)
2. Not over three or four days old in cold weather, or two days in warm weather.
3. All to be from your own farm—absolutely.
4. Eggs to weigh 25 ounces to the dozen. All shipments to be weighed accurately by me, and if under standard, payment

to be pro rata. Thus, 23-ounce eggs to receive 23-25 of full price.

5. You to prepay all expressage. Shipping address, 828 Flatbush Ave, Brooklyn, N. Y.

6. Shipments to be numbered consecutively, and postal card notices to be sent to me for each shipment.

7. I am to receive all your eggs, but am not required to accept more than three times as many eggs in the period February 1st to August 1st, as have been shipped me from August 1st to February 1st.

Note.—Condition No. 7 is merely as a protection against those who would make use of us. I have never refused shipments on account of quantity. I have moved the eggs—at certain times at an actual loss.

8. Eggs must be of fine fresh quality. I must remain sole judge on this point.

(Concluded on page 12)

Our Experience in Breeding Heavy Laying Poultry

McLeod Bros., Wentworth Co., Ont.

Some years ago we went right at poultry keeping to get the greatest possible returns from it. At that time we were keeping White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. We installed trap nests in our poultry houses, as we believed that this was the best method for us to know exactly what improvements we were making in our stock. Our intentions were to increase the laying qualities of our stock and to have good table fowl for the market.

We had a private egg trade in Hamilton and we secured good prices during the winter. During the fall, all the pullets commenced laying much about the same time, and throughout the winter both breeds laid very much alike, but when spring came we were continually troubled with broodiness among the Orpingtons, and this continued all summer. In some instances, we had 12 Buffs in the "cooler" to one White Wyandotte. After the first year's trap nesting, we found the Wyandottes averaged about 25 eggs each more than the Orpingtons, conditions the same.

ADDITIONAL BREEDS TRIED

The next spring we obtained Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns, also hatching eggs from the Agricultural College, and others who were breeding along the line of greater egg production. We had a splendid lot of pullets in the fall, and were getting about 45 per cent. from the pullets of the three breeds during October. The Reds and Wyandotte pullets came on well, and in December we were getting about 75 per cent. from both breeds, but from the White Leghorns, although we tried in every way to induce them to lay better, we never got over a 45 per cent. yield, and yet they were all laying in December, and during some cold snaps in January and February they went a great deal worse than this. When we went to sell our eggs to our private trade customers (we have a good trade among select people in Hamilton who are willing to pay the highest price in winter for strictly new laid eggs), some of them refused to take the Leghorn eggs and we never during the whole winter got as high prices for the white eggs as we did for the brown. We generally had the white eggs left to the end of our delivery and had to sell at lower prices to dispose of them. Then again the people who had been taking dressed poultry had a general kick when we commenced giving them the Leghorns, and we had ultimately to ship them to a commission agent as our customers refused to take them. Before the winter was out, the fate of the Leghorns was settled with us.

This left the Reds and Wyandottes, and on spring coming they both stood exactly alike, but when summer came the same perpetual broodiness came with the Reds. We were sorry for this, as we had begun planning on keeping both breeds. The Wyandottes soon ran up the score well ahead of the Reds, each Wyandotte averaging about 20 eggs more than the Reds, and on counting up the feed bills we found the Reds had consumed 15 per cent more feed than

the Wyandottes. This settled the fate of the Reds, and we have now one breed, the White Wyandottes, and all our efforts were devoted to breeding fine birds for greater egg production.

250 EGGS PER HEN

During the past year's trap nesting we had 12 pullets (White Wyandottes) that laid over 250 eggs each, one of them laying 278 eggs in her first laying year. At that time no one was willing to pay us a fair price for hatching eggs, so we kept every egg laid by this hen in her second year and hatched them. The following

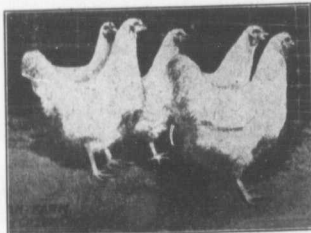


Poultry Raising Under Ideal Conditions at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa

The conditions depicted herewith are almost ideal. Notice the abundance of shade, the large run, the hopper system of feeding—all of these factors tend to produce vigorous, healthy poultry. These ideal conditions can be had on almost any farm in Canada. Why then pen the poultry in small yards?

spring we had 30 splendid cockerels, all from this hen, to run with the hens. This, we believe, is the main foundation of our great laying strain.

Learning through a Canadian poultry paper that there was to be an International Egg Laying Competition held at Storrs College, Conn., U.S.A., we sent our entry to Professor F. C. Elford, then at Macdonald College, who was



Representatives of Which Canada is Proud

In the Great International Egg Laying Contest, at Storrs, Conn., the pen of White Wyandottes here illustrated, owned by McLeod Bros., Stony Creek, Ont., laid 1,000 eggs in less than one year and were second to all the pens competing.

on the Advisory Board of the competition. We felt that this was the best way to let it be known that we had a really good strain of layers. The results from this competition, published weekly from November, 1911, show that all our birds were not laying until some time in January, probably being upset by the long railroad journey, as their sisters at home hatched at the same time, were all laying their complement of eggs by the middle of November. At the close of this competition, on 31st October, 1912, our pen of five White Wyandottes were in second place, being only two eggs behind the winner, having run up a score of 1,000

(Concluded on page 15)

Methods that Bring Success with Chickens

J. W. Clarke, Brant Co., Ont.

In hatching and rearing chickens I prefer a combination of natural and artificial methods. I have seven incubators on hand, but for hatching chickens I have gone back to the hen, as I get better results. The incubator does not hatch a normal chicken. Millions of incubator chickens die every year with white diarrhoea. I have found that eggs that have been under a hen for 15 days can then be put into the incubator, and a much larger hatch secured than when the incubator alone was used. I have practised this combination method of natural and artificial hatching with great success.

For success with the natural method of incubation, hens of a setting breed are necessary. Our hens are set in the root cellar in boxes around the wall. Forty hens are set at one time, and we have no more trouble with them than we would with one incubator. I wait until I have 10 hens to set and set them all at once. At the end of 15 days, there will be enough fertile eggs under the 10 hens to start one incubator.

When it comes to rearing the chickens, I prefer the brooder to the natural method. Soon after the chickens are hatched, they are transferred to the brooder. For the earliest chickens, the brooder house is made use of; for latter, from the first of April on, the chickens are placed immediately into colony houses in which is placed a universal hoover. As soon as the chickens are large enough the hoover is taken out and perches put in. It is not necessary to buy long priced colony houses as we use of by commercial firms. A good colony house such as we can be made from two piano boxes at a cost of \$5 or \$6 each.

Almost anything can be fed with safety to the chickens if they get lots of fresh air and green food. Where chickens are in close quarters, care must be taken to avoid getting them "off their legs." The remedy is care in feeding, exercise and fresh air. My chickens are never given wet feed. As soon as they are large enough, the hopper method of feeding is used exclusively. More feed is necessary when this method of feeding is practised, but the labor saved is enormous. Once a week is then often enough to renew the mash in the hopper.

For water a barrel, is placed on a stonebait. This is filled at the well and a little permanganate of potash added to keep the water from getting slimy. The barrel is then drawn out to the orchard where the chickens are kept and the plug at the bottom loosened just enough to let the water drip into a pan below. Only at long intervals does the barrel need to be refilled.

The mash consists of good wheat screenings and cracked corn in the larger hopper and the two small hoppers have beef meal and ground bone respectively. Sour milk or butter milk when we have it makes an excellent drink, and takes the place of animal food to a large extent. On no account do we use sweet milk for the chickens in summer. It distributes disease, whereas sour milk combats disease.

How We

E. We prefer other. It is 200 eggs each have the true Standard Inc. of the American white.

To illustrate ducks stopped started again fed again the flock of ducks. We expect they are feeding the ducks would rather south, but fers are too small.

The Indian egg, about 1/2 sized hen egg, is being before eight lay at all. duck egg to

For breeding to one drake ducks and h not be pluck they will sto again. They and August. ed, will lay at to five months the ducks by coarse quack

A good ratio measures of measure of be or inseed, an Mix well and feed more very cold we freeze in the shelled corn. This may seem the duck rece yield.

Ducks must weather with feet are tender suffer from the water before the ducks with dr with bales. A suitable for du



Ducks are great or eight to 10 weeks

How We Handle Indian Runner Ducks

E. Fenner, Bruce Co., Ont.

We prefer the Indian Runner duck to any other. It is the Leghorn of the duck family. If properly fed and cared for they will lay over 200 eggs each in a laying season or year. We have the true Penciled Fawn and White English Standard Indian Runner duck and also one pair of the American Standards the even fawn and white.

To illustrate their egg laying capacity: Our ducks stopped laying about July 12th last and started again about September 12th, but stopped again the second week in December. Our flock of ducks averaged 133 eggs in the season. We expect them to do better this season, as we are feeding them better than heretofore. These ducks would lay right through the winter further south, but here in Bruce county the winters are too severe.

The Indian Runner duck lays a good-sized egg, about half as large again as a medium sized hen egg. They usually lay in the morning before six o'clock, and if they do not lay before eight o'clock it is not often that they lay at all. For eating purposes we prefer a duck egg to a hen egg every time.

For breeding purposes we mate seven ducks to one drake, although we have mated eight ducks and had good hatches. Ducks should not be plucked during the laying season, as they will stop laying until the feathers grow again. They should be plucked only during July and August. The Indian Runner duck, if forced, will lay at an age of from four and one-half to five months. The drakes are easily told from the ducks by their voices, the ducks having a coarse quack and the drakes a soft, fine voice.

A good ration we use for laying ducks is four measures of wheat, bran and middlings, one measure of beef scraps, one measure of oil meal, or linseed, and one-half measure sharp sand. Mix well with water till it is sticky like dough, and feed morning, noon and night. During very cold weather, when this mixture would freeze in the poultry house at night, we feed shelled corn, allowing one handful to each duck. This may seem a lot of work, but the better care the duck receives the bigger will be the egg yield.

Ducks must be kept in a dry place in cold weather with plenty of clean bedding, as their feet are tender and they will not lay if they suffer from that source. We keep clean, fresh water before them all the time. We supply our ducks with drinking water in wooden buckets with hales. Any kind of house that is dry is suitable for ducks as they are very hardy. A

house 15 feet by four feet, five feet high in front and three feet in the back, will accommodate 35 ducks nicely. It may be boarded up in front for two and one-half feet, and the remainder left open in summer and covered with canvas in severe weather.

Ducks are easily hatched by setting hens. After the fourteenth day we sprinkle the eggs each day with warm water at about 95 degrees and continue till the end of the hatch. If using an incubator we practise the same moistening, as duck eggs require more moisture than hen eggs. It takes 28 days for duck eggs to hatch, but they will pip the shell on the 26th day. They do not try to get out for 24 hours



An Open Air House in Course of Construction

The partly constructed poultry house here illustrated was snapped by an editor of Farm and Dairy on the farm of S. A. Northcott, Ontario Co., Ont. The front will always be as open as it is now. Mr. Northcott has found that fresh air and winter eggs go together.

after pipping, or longer. If any remain in the shell after the 28th day, we help them out.

We do not feed young ducks until 48 hours old. They are then given plenty of water to drink, but their bodies should be kept as dry as possible until they are feathered. A good cheap feed for young ducks is common cooked oatmeal, but we do not like it too wet and sticky, or the digestive tracts of the chicken will get stuck fast. For every cupful of cooked oatmeal we sprinkle over it a tablespoonful of sand and place the mixture on a clean board in front of the ducks and leave for half an hour. We make fresh oatmeal every day for the first two weeks, but do not leave the food before them all the time. We feed about four times a day for the first four weeks, then three times a day until 10 weeks old, and from that on twice a day will be sufficient.

When the ducks are five days old, we place a small pan of beef scraps in the coop or brooder where they can have access to it at all times. We do not mix these scraps with the oatmeal as it will sour it and sour food is not good for ducks. When the ducks are one week old we feed them

(Concluded on page 12.)

Unsatisfactory Experiences With Poultry

Miss Mary Yates, Ontario Co., Ont.

I can tell many stories of the difficulties that I have had in securing poultry properly dressed for table use. This last season at my summer cottage I endeavored to get some of the farmers around to agree to supply me with a couple of birds once a week, but no one would do it. Finally I did secure two birds weighing two and one-half pounds each for \$2.25. What was my horror on finding that the birds had not only not been basted before killing but that they had been shot. Bones were shattered by the bullets, blood had curdled in the body, and they were unfit to put on the table. I could tell many other stories of a similar nature.

At last, finding that the farmers around could not supply me with decent poultry, I placed an order with the T. Eaton Co., of Toronto, for two birds a week, and from them I got the first good poultry that I had last summer. Actually I had to go to the city to get good dressed poultry. Does this mean that our farmers will not produce first-class dressed poultry until big city companies insist on it? Does improvement have to come through the city even in farm produce?

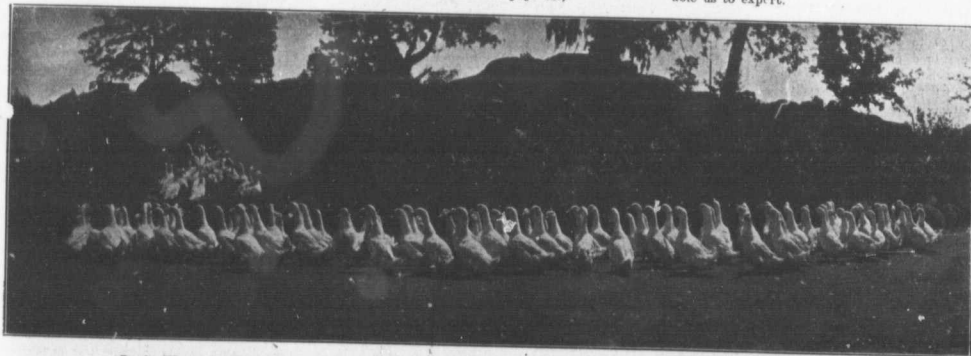
We need to establish a Canadian ideal for dressed poultry and live up to it. The market here in Canada, even the best market, is not so fastidious as is the best market in Great Britain or other European countries. There is, however, a big market here for well fattened dressed poultry, properly starved, killed, plucked, and dressed. There is more money in it for the producer as well.

The Problem Briefly Put

J. L. Murray, Grenville Co., Ont.

To-day the effort of our agricultural colleges, experimental farms, and all such institutions, is directed to the stimulation of production—showing the farmer how to raise more poultry. Why not let the farmer alone on this score for a while? Change market conditions, and the farmer will show the whole of us how to raise poultry. In other words correct market conditions, and the price to the producer will be increased, then naturally production will be stimulated.

To-day we are working at the wrong end; we are endeavoring to do the impossible, and until there is a right about face, conditions cannot be improved—poultry will continue to be dear to the man who eats it, the price small to the man who raises it, and enough poultry will not be raised to fill the home demand, much less enable us to export.



Ducks Would Be More Common on Canadian Farms Were They Marketed Before They Have Eaten Their Heads Off

Ducks are great eaters. To many this seems to bar them from a place among the profit-makers on the farm. We can, however, feed them to the limit and market when eight to 10 weeks old and make a good profit. It is a mistake to keep ducks four or five, and in some cases six or seven, months for the fall market; by that age they have eaten their heads off and more. The flock here illustrated represents one of the money-making branches of a British Columbia farm.

What the Poultry Industry Most Needs

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

Poultry products in sufficient quantity and uniform quality to supply the trade are what we need most in Canada. There are, to my mind, three distinct issues that have to be borne in mind on trying to secure better results from our poultry industry—education, breeding, and marketing. These go hand in hand, and to accomplish the best results must be encouraged one and all.

A careful examination of conditions shows that poultry products, generally speaking, in Ontario at least, are not handled in the best manner. Eggs are too old and off flavor before reaching the consumer, and poultry is poorly fed, and in many cases dressing and grading are faulty. Conditions are gradually getting better, but progress appears to be slow.

There is immediate need of some reasonable method or methods of getting eggs from the producer to the consumer in less time and at a less cost. The eggs that the average householder uses in such cities as Toronto and Montreal are rather old and high priced. Somewhere along the line of traders either the profits are unreasonable or the cost of handling is too great.

WHERE DEALERS ARE AT FAULT

Many bad eggs are marketed, and I believe many eggs are partially spoiled by the retailer. So long as large retailers persist in displaying eggs in store windows where the sun's rays play on them so long as we are going to have complaints of bad eggs. The dealer should not complain too harshly of the farmer's carelessness.

An educational campaign is needed with the producer, outlining the care of poultry products. The ease with which eggs absorb odors and become infected with micro-organisms and that eggs may start to hatch without being placed in an incubator does not appear to be common knowledge.

It would not be a bad plan to teach our school children how to test eggs by light—what is known as candling eggs. The older folks could join this class; or we might have a Friday afternoon candling school. This would help the producer in grading his goods so that he would know what he is shipping.

TO IMPROVE FARM FLOCKS

Breeding stations are needed so that the community at large can get eggs from pure bred poultry at a reasonable price, say 40 to 50 cents a dozen. Pure bred or high-grades we must have to get a uniform poultry product. A breeding station would also supply the immediate neighborhood with ideas as to house construction and general care and management. The flock, of course, would of necessity require to be mated or inspected by some competent person. When we consider that most of our poultry in Canada are mongrels, the present breeding schemes do not appear to be the last word on the subject.

Some plan must be adopted to get the producer and consumer nearer to each other, if from no other standpoint than that of "good food." Cooperation should do this, but whether it will in Toronto remains to be proven. Cooperation will probably fail in some places,

but it should accomplish its purpose in most localities. The packers as a class are anxious to buy products according to quality, but just how to start the ball rolling is a knotty problem.

It appears to the writer that the dealers and producers should get better acquainted with one another and should be perfectly free to discuss their several difficulties. There appears to be a feeling, perhaps an undercurrent, that the



A Result of "Chicken Fever"

It is now five years ago since Raymond Zavitz, a son of Prof. Zavitz, of the O.A.C., got the "chicken fever." He has been a successful poultryman ever since and his flock, housed as shown herewith, have made some wonderful egg yields.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

dealer or packer is trying to get the better of the farmer and on the other hand the farmer sells what is not good to the dealer so as to get even with him.

My personal experience with both classes leads me to believe that they are mistaken. They are both good fellows, but are human and each will move but little on sentiment, but will run when the pocketbook is touched.

The producers, if they handle the products well, should get more money and the consumer should get more for his money, but how remains yet to be seen.

In conclusion, I would like to suggest that the Government is doing considerable educational work, but the packer or dealer must place premium on quality and a discount on goods



Flocks Such as This Contribute Most Largely to Our Poultry Total

The small farmers' flocks, such as that of John Salkeld, Huron Co., Ont., here illustrated, do not seem to be large producers of revenue when taken individually. But when the total is added for all the small flocks of Canada, it amounts to over \$50,000,000 a year. Were all flocks as good as this one, pure-bred, well housed and well fed, that big total could be considerably augmented. This illustration may afford a model for the small farmer.

of a low grade. In his turn the producer should give better care and attention to the poultry products of the farm. How to produce is better known than the best methods to follow after production.

A Boy's Poultry Success

When a boy spends his spare time studying up poultry periodicals and talking poultry with everybody who keeps poultry, it is a sure indication that he has the "chicken fever." There is only one sure cure for this malady—to get into chickens. Four or five years ago, Master Raymond Zavitz, son of Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College, showed the symptoms of the disease, and the result was a partnership between father and son, the father to supply the material for the poultry house and the capital necessary to start it and Raymond to do the work. Raymond worked faithfully and the result was the poultry



R. Zavitz

house illustrated on this page.

Raymond has now kept poultry for four or five seasons. His hens are pure bred Plymouth Rocks of the special laying strain that Prof. W. R. Graham has developed. In 1912 his 14 hens averaged 182 eggs and they did even better the previous year. This is more than twice the average production of the hens of the province and does credit to Raymond's management and the great strain of layers that he has.

We recently visited Prof. Zavitz at his home and incidentally had a talk with Raymond on poultry culture. "What do you feed them to produce such a good egg yield?" we asked.

"In the morning they get wheat in the litter and at night scraps from the house," Raymond answered. "They have rolled oats, alfalfa hay, grit and oyster shell before them all the time, and also butter milk if we can get it."

"How many laying seasons do you keep them?" "Just one. We find that we get best results by changing the flock every season."

Raymond's house illustrated on this page is of the fresh-air type, the front, as seen in the illustration being open winter and summer.

"I have seen the thermometer at 18 degrees below zero," said Raymond, "with no signs of frosted combs in the house."

The house is 8 by 12 feet, three feet to the eaves and eight feet to the ridge. Straw which occupies the space between the eaves and the ridge, in the back part of the house, keeps the house very dry. Raymond built this house himself, his father supplying only the material. He is making good with poultry just as many another boy would do did he get the necessary parental cooperation and assistance.

It doesn't take a life time of experience to make a success with bees. In 1910 one of our students became interested and got work with the bee department. In 1911 he inspected 700 colonies. In 1912 working with the department he managed the apiary at Jordan Harbor, doing all the work himself. The 30 colonies increased to 60 under his management, and 2,500 lbs. of honey were extracted. The honey sold for \$300. The 30 colonies increase to 60 and this under the management of a student who took lectures on bees in his first year.—Morley Pettit, Guelph, Ont.

An Unusual

R. A.

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This P The 60 White Le year in a house were, however, o son, P

production. I the usual way anxious to bring ment that I H work, namely, horn hens shut them with scrapping themselves and walking ab

My pen, with was made up of pullets, hatched shut in winter ber 15th, in a measurement. or given any ch had to be remo room for 60 pul

BIG PRODUCE

I began keep January, 1912. For the next 1 follows: Jan., 1 April, 1,346; Ma Aug., 956; Sept. months, 9,873 eg per hen of 164 1/2 dozen for the co \$251.06. The co was \$1.48, or 8 leaves a net pro hen, \$2.70 1/2.

I failed to keep out I am safe in any better than a 12 months. The was caused mai ration—which at cent of their food toba, so-called, fe in August, when

AS MANY EGGS

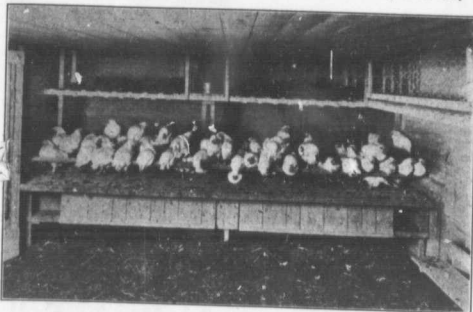
One can readily for the summer the hens in this lot were, the price the same in winter.

It is right here force our hens to ter season are su

An Unusual Experiment With Leghorns

R. A. Marrison, Frontenac Co., Ont.

We poultry men should not be too set in our ways. We should be willing to give new ideas a trial. I keep over 600 hens, and have been breeding and running them exclusively for egg



This Flock is Making Good Under Very Unusual Conditions

The 60 White Leghorns seen in the illustration were confined for a period of one year in a house 14 feet square, and were given no opportunities for exercise. They were, however, of the bred-to-day kind, and in an adjoining article Mr. R. A. Marrison, Frontenac Co., Ont., tells of the success of his experiment.

—Photo by G. E. Marrison, Kingston, Ont.

product. I have been treating them in about the usual way as to feed and exercise, but being anxious to bring into practice a plan of management that I had often said I believed would work, namely, keeping single comb White Leghorn hens shut up in a room without providing them with scratching shed or any way of exercising themselves, other than eating, drinking, and walking about their small room.

My pen, with which I tried this experiment, was made up of 60 single comb White Leghorn pullets, hatched on May 21st, 1911. They were shut in winter quarters on the following November 15th, in a room 14 by 14 feet square inside measurement. They were never let out of doors or given any change from that time until they had to be removed in November, 1912, to make room for 60 pullets hatched in 1912.

HIGH PRODUCTION IN CRAMPED QUARTERS

I began keeping their records on the 1st of January, 1912. That day's yield was 33 eggs. For the next 10 months their record was as follows: Jan., 1,093; Feb., 1,123; March, 1,502; April, 1,346; May, 1,307; June, 1,141; July, 827; Aug., 956; Sept., 662; Oct., 116; or for the 10 months, 9,873 eggs, or 822 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen, an average per hen of 164 $\frac{1}{2}$ eggs. The average price per dozen for the ten months was 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.; total, \$251.06. The cost of feed per hen for 10 months was \$1.48, or \$88.80 for the 60 hens, which leaves a net profit of \$162.26; profit for each hen, \$2.70 $\frac{1}{2}$.

I failed to keep the record of my other hens, but I am safe in saying that they did not pay any better than those 60 that were shut up for 12 months. The drop in the egg yield for July was caused mainly by changing their wheat ration—which at that time was the largest per cent of their food—from clean milling to Manitoba, so-called, feed wheat. Note their increase in August, when again fed with good wheat.

AS MANY EGGS IN SUMMER AS WINTER

One can readily see from the above figures for the summer and winter months that if all the hens in this country were managed as this lot were, the price of eggs would average about the same in winter as in summer.

It is right here where we poultry men who force our hens to heavy egg laying in the winter season are sure of making a good profit.

By taking advantage of the high prices that prevail at that season, we make poultry pay for their year's food in two or three months.

Adjoining may be seen a photograph of these hens taken by flashlight on the evening of August 31st, after they had gone to roost. Notice that some of them are asleep, others have waked up, and are intent on watching the photographer, while the most timid ones have left their roosts, and have hidden themselves away in the dark shadows under the roosts. Also note their worn tails and large combs from careful dilapidated tails come from two causes—almost daily wearing in the nest boxes, and moulting, the large combs from careful breeding.

RESULT OF EGG BREEDING

Although, as one can plainly see, a large number of those hens were moulting they still kept up a very fair egg yield. Their record for that day, Aug. 31st, was 31 eggs. Also notice the coop above. It is a convenient place



"Jerry" Was Ever a Poultry Fancier

"Jerry," as he was affectionately known to all of the students at the C. A. C., Mr. Terry, Provincial Poultryman for British Columbia, as he now is, may be here seen feeding ducklings when he was Prof. Graham's assistant at Guelph. Many of our readers will remember "Jerry."

to keep broody hens, but as there were no white hens on the list at that time, it was occupied with six or seven Rhode Island Reds.

Note the slatted bottom on the coop, not a very convenient place for broody hens to spread themselves on for 24 hours a day. The object of the slatted bottom is to induce them to stand up, which they will do during a good part of the daytime, and by so doing their fever heat will quickly abate and they will soon be in condition for laying.

The biggest point in poultry raising is fresh air, lots of it. The next point is freedom from drafts. Both of these requirements are met in the open front house, tightly boarded on the other three sides.

In Favor of the Incubator

E. C. Smith, Peel Co., Ont.

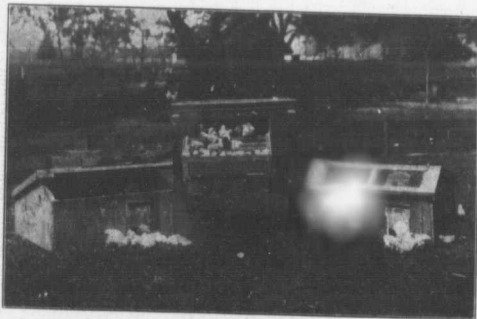
We would be loathe indeed to go back to the hen; our experience with artificial incubation has been most satisfactory. When we purchased our incubator (the first one, we have two now) we were almost afraid that we would be clean out with white diarrhoea or other of the numerous evils that were given to understand necessarily accompanied the artificial method of hatching. But we were tired of fussing around with hens that either didn't want to set at the right time or left the nest after a week or so, that we were willing to give anything a trial, and had the incubator failed us we would not now be in poultry at all.

We have not yet had trouble with white diarrhoea, and I don't see why we should have. White diarrhoea is a germ disease. Where can the germs come from if the machine is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected before each setting of eggs is placed in it? We scrub the interior of our machine with zenoleum and water, thus do away with any unlucky germs that may be there. The fumes of the Zenoleum are powerful enough to kill any germs that may be on the egg shell.

We had also been told that an incubator was difficult to run and even more fickle than a broody hen. This, too, we have found to be a mistaken idea. We followed carefully the directions that came with our machine, ran it for three or four days to make sure that the temperature was right, and the very first hatch that we had turned out as large a percentage of strong chickens as we generally got from the hen. True, our second setting was not so successful, but we were a little over-confident, and did not pay that strict attention to detail that is essential to success in artificial incubation.

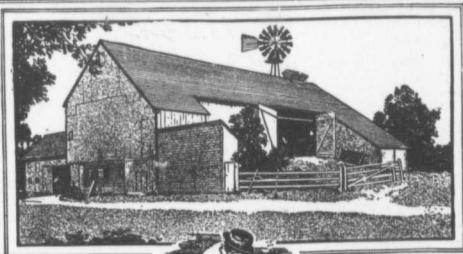
Our machines are of the hot-air kind, with a capacity of 200 eggs each. One machine of this size would be sufficient for the average farm. In fact, two or three farmers might combine together in the ownership of one machine and one of their number do the hatching for all. From our experience we fully believe that if some such plan as this, whereby chickens may be hatched artificially, were commonly adopted in Canada that the number of fowls found on our farms would vastly increase. We are right out in favor of the incubator.

There is no danger of shearing before lambing, but we must be careful in handling the ewe and not roll her over two or three times.—R. H. Harding, Middlesex Co., Ont.



Wooden Makers are Popular Now-a-days

The artificial incubator and brooder is finding its place even on the farm, where poultry is a comparatively small department. The poultry machinery here illustrated on the farm of John Duest, Huron Co., Ont., will be found on many farms where, not long ago, "biddy" did the work. The incubator in particular has been found to be more dependable than the hen.



Add years to the life of your buildings

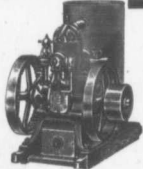
When you buy paint, buy it for the protection and service it will give you.

Paint at \$1.50 a gallon that only lasts two years is much more expensive than paint at \$2.50 a gallon that lasts five years or more.

Then remember that it is just as much trouble and expense to apply cheap paint as it is to apply good paint. Cheap paint won't wear, so you lose both the cost of your paint and your labor. Sherwin-Williams paint is good paint, made of pure materials, mixed by powerful machinery, supervised by experts. It will cover the greatest amount of surface, looks best and wears for the longest possible time.

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This Engine Runs on Coal Oil

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The strongest and simplest farm engine made; only three moving parts; nothing to get out of repair. Any one can run it without experience. Thousands of satisfied customers use these engines to grind feed, fill silos, saw wood, pump, thresh, run cream separators, and do dozens of other jobs. Cheaper than horses or hired men. Fill up the tanks and start it running, and no further attention is necessary; it will run till you stop it.

FREE TRIAL FOR 30 DAYS. You do not have to take our word for it. We'll send an engine anywhere in Canada on Thirty Days' Free Trial. We furnish full instructions for testing on your work. If it does not suit you send it back at our expense. We pay freight and duty to get it to you and we'll pay to get it back if you don't want it.

Absolutely guaranteed for 10 years. Write for free catalog and opinions of satisfied users. Special offer in new territory.

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We pay Duty and Freight
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20 Head Registered Jersey Cattle

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Sheep, Horses, Farm Stock,
and Implements will be sold at

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The property of the late Thomas Weir, lot 16, concession 4, Scarborough; 1 mile from Brown's Corners, C. P. R.; 3 miles from Malvern, C. N. O.; 4 miles from Markham, G. T. R.

W. F. IRWIN, Executors
FRANK WEIR,
Agriculture, P. O., Ont.

Anchor Lightning Rods

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—In a recent issue of your journal you published an item from the Toronto Saturday Night in reference to our guarantee re lightning rods. We wish to justify ourselves to our customers who are holding our guarantees. When the new insurance laws came into force August 1st last year we were notified by Mr. Boswell, Supt. of Insurance at Toronto, that our guarantee came directly under the Insurance Act, and if we wished to continue issuing them to take out an insurance charter. As we have our time fully occupied in looking after our lightning rod business, we could not take up the general insurance business. So we ceased issuing our guarantees. Our rods are now being guaranteed by a straight \$200 Lightning Insurance Policy by the Hamilton Fire Insurance Co., Hamilton, Ont.

In our personal interview with Mr. Boswell at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, there was no question brought up in regards to any doubt about our company not fulfilling our agreement in our guarantees. And we wish to make an emphatic statement here, that we will pay each and every guarantee promptly that we have issued to date, in case of damage by lightning where our rods are erected. These guarantees are good for five years from the date issued on the \$200 and we will pay damages up to \$200 and the money returned that was paid for the rods, together with interest. We refer you to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dundas, Ont., in regard to our financial standing. We are the largest lightning rod manufacturers in Canada, and have built up our business by straightforward, honest business methods.—The Dominion Lightning Rod Co., H. G. Cliff, Mgr.

Bankers' View of Agriculture

(From Bank of Commerce Report)
In summarizing our remarks on agriculture we would say to the farmer and raiser of live stock that as the business man in these days of strenuous competition finds himself forced, in order to secure success, to specialize in certain lines of his particular business, we think that the farmer also should carry this principle into the management of his affairs. He may devote his attention to one or more of the following lines: the cultivation of the best varieties of wheat, oats, barley, flax, peas, hay, roots, etc., and the selection of seed; the raising of improved breeds of cattle, horses, hogs and sheep; the production of the highest grades of all kinds of fruit adapted to this province; the development of our dairying industry and the increased production of cheese, butter and cream; or the breeding of high-grade small live stock, such as fowls, geese, turkeys or ducks.

Our information shows that only a beginning has been made by the Ontario farmer to excel in the lines mentioned. We know, however, that where the principle suggested has been carried out the results obtained have in many cases been almost incredible. We do not wish to discourage the Ontario farmer in his efforts to raise grain, but the day is not far distant when the more general adoption of modern methods by the farmers of the western provinces, which by the way do not lend themselves altogether to the working of Ontario farms, will result in practically driving the Ontario man to adopt the highest possible system of intensified farming if he wishes to continue to secure proper returns for his labor.

Dairying means increased fertility.

**POULTRY
LIFE INSURANCE**

ZENONHEIM

KILLS LICE AND MITES

DISINFECTS the Hen House, Brooder and Incubator. CURES Roup, Scaly Leg, Canker, Cholera, PREVENTS White Diarrhoea

Endorsed by 80 Experiment Stations

Every person interested in the cause and prevention of all poultry diseases should read this book. It gives you if you ask for it. It names diseases, and suggests methods for control, and offers ideas for preventing contagion and infection.

For a free copy of this poultry authority in the world send a business card to the author, Dr. A. H. H. Graham, in regard to his successful handling of incunations, and prevention of white diarrhoea in his hatchery.

Ask the Druggist or Poultry Supply Man
At dealers 8c., 10c.; Quarts, 10c.; Gal., \$1.50
Postpaid 5c., 10c.; Quarts, 10c.; Gal., 2.00

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If it's anything for Stock or Poultry, we have it.

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It would save you many dollars. It would sometimes mean saving the life of one of your valuable horses or cows, which might otherwise die while you are driving for the farrier. You can learn how to treat and cure all the diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry from

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It contains 630 pages, illustrated, gives all the medicines, doses and remedies—just what you want to know even if you do call in your Horse Doctor.

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FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO, ONT.

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E. RICHARDS, 29

The Taxation of Land Values

One of the most notable features of the recent session in Toronto of the Dominion Grange was the frequency with which the question of the direct taxation of land values came to the front as well as the strong stand the farmers took in favor of that method of taxation. The matter was referred to in the report of the committee on legislation and also in the report of the committee on resolutions.

The latter committee expressed regret that the Ontario Government continues to refuse municipalities the right to exempt improvements from taxation if they so desire, and pointed out that direct taxation of land values would help to return to the farmer some of the enormous increases in land values that now take place each year in the value of city-property. Land values in Montreal alone during the past year, it was pointed out, according to the Bank of Commerce, increased upwards of \$120,000,000, the benefit of which went mostly in the hands of a few land owners.

"Whenever," said Mr. W. C. Good of Brantford, "objection has been taken to the tariff as a method of raising revenue for Dominion purposes, certain persons ask us where the Government is to obtain its revenue. This question has left the public with the idea that there is no other method of raising revenue and therefore we must continue to put up with it, bad as it is.



THE BUTTER-BUYER said—
"Your two lots of butter taste all right—but will they keep? What kind of salt did you use?"

THE FIRST FARMER said—
"I don't know—the storekeeper gave me what he had".

THE SECOND FARMER said—
"I used Windsor Dairy Salt".

THE BUTTER-BUYER said—
"I want your butter. I know all about Windsor Dairy Salt—and the man who is particular enough to always use Windsor Dairy Salt is pretty sure to be particular to make good butter.

I'll take all you make—as long as you use

WINDSOR DAIRY SALT

69D

WANTED

Man, experienced in land clearing, and preferably in dairying, to develop New Ontario farm, one mile from Beulah, Ont. Good wages and additional future opportunity to the man who can produce results. None other need apply. Address, with full statement of experience, with references.

E. RICHARDS, 29 EUCLID AVE., OTTAWA

"In municipal matters we pay direct taxes. The result is we know how we pay it, how much we pay, and for what purpose we pay it. The tariff tax being indirect leaves us in the dark in regard to how much we pay. There is no farmer in the country who knows how much he pays the Government in Customs duties in the course of a year. This promotes extravagance by the Government, as it is more easy for the Government to raise money when the people do not realize how the Government is getting it out of them. A direct tax on land values would be a God-send to this country. People who say with a tone of horror that it would be a 'direct taxation' try to give the impression that that is the worst form of taxation."

PREFER DIRECT TAX

"I believe in a direct taxation of land values," said Mr. E. C. Drury, of Crown Hill, "because the indirect customs tax is not only the most expensive to collect but because the country does not get all of it. For every dollar we pay the Government we pay the protected manufacturers three dollars. I would rather pay the Government one dollar as a direct tax than four dollars as an indirect tax. The tariff falls heaviest on the rural population."

WHAT IT DOES

"The beauty or iniquity of our tariff of Arthur," said Mr. J. J. Morrison, of Arthur, "is that we can pay thirty-five million dollars, as a contribution to the British navy, or for a Canadian navy, and never know how we do it. If we had direct taxation the Government would never think of forcing a naval policy on us without our being consulted, as we would then know exactly how much such a policy was costing each of us."

"Farmers are sometimes led to believe that because they have large areas of land," said another speaker, "a direct tax on land values would be a burden to them. They do not realize that while most of the land may be in the country most of the land values are in the cities.

"An acre of city land may easily be worth as much as a whole county of farm land, because land in the city sometimes is worth not only hundreds of thousands of dollars, but millions of dollars an acre. An investigation in the United States recently revealed the fact that while the farmers of the United States owned slightly over one half of the land in the United States, the value of their land represented only about one-tenth of the total land values in the United States. A direct tax on the land values in the United States, therefore, would lift a great burden from the farms and place it on the land owners in cities, who now in many cases are growing wealthy through appropriating land values which they do not create.

"In Ontario the land values of the City of Toronto alone are equal to about one third of the value of all the farm land in the province. Every time farmers ship the products of their farms to the city to be handled and redistributed there for them, and every time they purchase articles manufactured in the cities, they help to create land values which now go into the hands of the city land owners. In this way the wealth of the country is drained into the cities. Were there a direct tax on land values much of this wealth that is now piling up in the cities would be distributed through the country districts and thereby prove a God-send to the country."

The resolution favoring the direct taxation of land values was unanimously endorsed by the Grange, as it was also recently by the farmers' organizations in the West.

STANDARD MEDICINAL CHARCOAL



PREVENTS ALL DISEASE

KEEPS POULTRY HEALTHY

Every practical poultry man knows the value of Charcoal as a poultry regulator. Breeders of experience, Poultry Editors and Government Poultrymen the world over are constantly recommending a regular supply of Charcoal fed to their flocks with whom you are all familiar, men whom you read and hear of every day, men who are working for the good of the Poultry interests in America.

H. B. DONOVAN, Editor of the Can. Poultry Review, in the Experience Department of his paper, is constantly recommending Charcoal for diarrhoea, liver complaint and many other ills.

K. BOYER, Associate Editor of the Poultry Advocate, a recognized authority in the U. S., says in his department a little granulated charcoal mixed in the soft food will generally check bowel trouble in the chicks, and in another place inquires.

M. A. JULL, former Live Stock Commissioner of B. C. in his bulletin No. 25 states Charcoal is another requisite necessary for growing chicks.

W. J. HILL, in his Turkey, Ducks and Geese Department of Poultry Advantages under headings, Management of Geese, says supplied by a number of breeders.

JAS. SHACKLETON, in his book, System in Poultry Practice, says we deem Charcoal of high importance in regulating digestion of all fowls, both young and old.

We could go on and quote you hundreds more, but this will suffice when such as Prof. Gilbert, Poultry Mgr., Experimental Farm, Ottawa; and Prof. Graham, Poultry Mgr., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, recommend Charcoal. It is a necessity.

YOUR POULTRY NEEDS IT

Ask your dealer to buy for Standard Medical Charcoal, put up in four sizes, Mash, Brooder, Chick and Hen size. Also special large size for Hogs. All of these sizes sold in two-pound cartons, 10 lb. paper bags, and 50 lb. jute bags.

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STANDARD CHEMICAL IRON & LUMBER CO., OF CANADA, LIMITED

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Wages for head herdsman to start at \$60.00 per month, with house. For assistant herdsman, \$50.00 monthly, without house. Farm conveniently located to city, and living conditions attractive.

For further information apply Box R, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.

High Grade seed of Improved Leaming Corn, Newmarket Oats from Pedigree, Barley. Satisfaction assured. Write for samples and prices to

W. A. BARNET, Mgr., Gov. Exp. Farm, Harrow, Essex Co., Ont.

Tonight Plan whom you will see about taking FARM AND DAIRY

Bickmore's Gail Cure

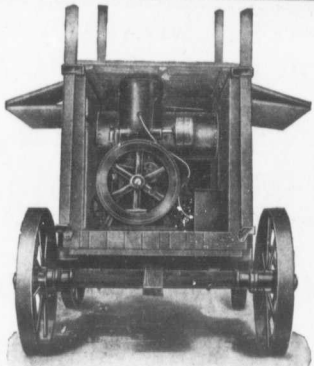
The old-time remedy for keeping horses free from corns. Don't lose the services of your sure to ask for Bickmore's Gail Cure. Approved remedy for Cuts, Wounds, Scratches, and Burns. Always back it if fails. Its simple and safe-page horse best on receipt of order. Write for full particulars.

WINGATE CHEMICAL CO., Canadian Dist., 8440 Notre Dame St. W., Montreal, Can.

We have a Special Money-Making proposition for friends of Farm and Dairy who will devote all their time, or spare time for the next six weeks to getting their friends and neighbors to take Farm and Dairy.

Write Farm and Dairy Circulation Department tonight giving your estimate of how many friends and neighbors you can see for Farm and Dairy, and ask for our best pay for you.

—Always
—ready
—and
—sure
—to do
—perfect
—work



—Get
—our
—book
—and
—learn
—more
—about it

Leads
the
World

Made
in
Canada

The Model C Spramotor

This is the Spraying Outfit for use in large orchards. It is always dependable. It is economical in operation. It is durable.

It takes all of the hard work out of spraying. It makes a pleasure out of spraying, and will make you handsome profits. This Model C Spramotor is described fully in our hand book.

A GOLD MINE ON YOUR FARM

Write now for your copy and learn all about this great labor-saving, money-making, big Spramotor Outfit. The following is a brief description:

Engine—24 H. P., 50 R. P. M. Upright; lighter cool; simple; effective. Controls gas supply and spark.

Motor—All brass; individual ball valves with patent cages; automatic compensating plunger; entire pump and connections of brass. Renewable plunger tube.

Suction Control—Three-way brass cock at tank outlet, with index lever to charge air tank with compressed air, to drain out tank or shut off supply to motor as will.

Clutch Control—Operator can lock out clutch and start engine without load.

Pressure Regulator—Automatic; regulating pressure by stopping pump; engine runs idle; pumps up only required pressure; no loss through leaky safety valves. Steady pressure from 120 to 200 or over as desired. Runs in oil, no attention required.

Tank—14 inch, clear cypress, curved and doweled waves, ends and top rounded and grooved, preventing dust.

Agitator—Rotary from engine. Operates when motor is idle. Detachable.

All of these essential features are to be had only in the Spramotor—The standard firm in their line to have an American branch manufacturing in the United States, where they have been established for 12 years.

There is a Spramotor made specifically for your needs; we will tell you about it when we know what you grow.

Address us personally, for your copy of our hand book "A Gold Mine on Your Farm," describing this machine in fullest detail.

W. H. HEARD, Spramotor Co., 1706 King St., London, Ont.
Largest Manufacturer of Sprayers and Accessories in the world.

Increases Quantity Improves Quality Promotes Maturity Produces Profit

POTASH

The increasing consumption of Commercial Fertilizers in the Dominion proves that Canadian farmers are rapidly becoming alive to the great possibilities of these materials in agriculture. All fertilizer mixtures should contain a high percentage of POTASH. POTASH in the highly concentrated forms of

Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash

can be obtained from all reliable fertilizer dealers and seedsmen.

Secretaries of Agricultural and Horticultural Clubs and Societies desiring one of our representatives to address any of their meetings are requested to communicate with us as soon as possible so that date may be arranged.

Write us for copies of our free, educative bulletins, which include:

- "Fertilizing Fodder Crops"
- "The Potato Crop in Canada"
- "Artificial Fertilizers: Their Nature and Use"
- "The Farmer's Companion"
- "Principal Potash Crops of Canada"

GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE
1102-1106 Temple Building, TORONTO, Ont.

HORTICULTURE

Orchard and Garden Notes

Repair the sash and frames for hot beds. They may be started up the latter part of February.

Now is a good time to fix up the tool room so that the tools will be handy for use. Perhaps a few should be made or purchased.

Daffodils, narcissus and hyacinth bulbs may now be brought to the light and given a little more heat. They will then bloom in a few weeks.

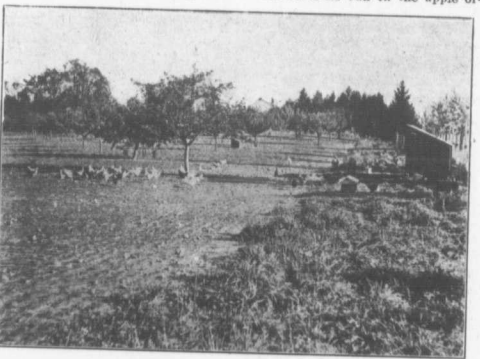
Bring rhubarb roots into the cellar and cover them with a layer of dirt. Water thoroughly and you will soon have plenty of young tender shoots.

Some cabbage and lettuce growers

kind who will cooperate in the marketing. The orchard man who would make the best from his orchard is the one who is located in a district where there are many other orchards. The marketing problem cannot be well handled by one individual grower, unless his output is enormous.

A Fine Combination

"Es-Student," Halton Co., Ont. The intensive farmer is the one who can take the most from every acre of his farm. He, in our opinion, is the ideal farmer and we now have a combination that makes us feel that we should be classed with the best of intensive farmers. We are taking two valuable crops from the same land,—apples and chickens. Our chickens run in the apple or-



A Fine Combination—Poultry and Fruit

The illustration herewith, taken from a photo of the college orchard at Guelph, might be duplicated hundreds of times on Ontario farms. Poultry men are finding from experience that through poultry they can greatly augment the returns from their land.

purchase their seed a year in advance for the main crop in order to give a chance for harvesting some of the plants before the main lot is sown.

The lowest priced seeds are often the most expensive in the long run. Don't buy seed because it is cheap. Pay a good fair price for it, and test before planting in all cases. Vegetable seed ought to test 90 per cent. at least.

Are the scions ready for topworking next March? It might be well to send to some apple-raising friend for scions from his good varieties. These may be topgrafted on Hibernal or on some crab tree that is healthy but fruit of which is not good.

Order vegetable seeds now so that plenty of time may be given for careful germination tests. It does not pay to plant seed of low vitality.

Selection of a Site

Many orchards now being planted will never be of commercial value owing to the poor site selected. Some of the factors to be considered in choosing a site are under-drainage, air drainage and exposure.

Railroad facilities should also be considered in site selection. The more railroads in a fruit growing community, the better.

The marketing problem is ever becoming more acute. Members of co-operative societies are practically the only ones who are receiving fair prices for their products. Hence, in setting out the orchard it is well to consider whether the people of the community are of the progressive

chard. This we find affords them ideal conditions. They are healthier where they have a wide range than where they are confined to limited chicken runs that have been occupied by birds for many generations. We believe that the chickens thrive better on cultivated soil than on an old sod or on soil not frequently stirred. We never think of feeding animal food to our orchard grown chickens — they pick up worms and insects galore. We have been using buckwheat as a cover crop of late and in the fall this too affords considerable food for the chickens.

We got this idea from Professor Graham at the O. A. C. We also got our feeding ideas from him. The colony houses in the orchard are necessarily quite far apart and did we follow our old system of daily feeding on wet mash we would certainly be up against it with the labor problem. We practice hopper feeding, however, the hopper holding a couple of bushels of feed which is sufficient for the chickens of one colony for a week. For a watering device we place a barrel on runners, fill it with water in which is a little permanganate of potash to keep it from getting slimy. This barrel is drawn to the orchard, a plug at the bottom is loosened and the water gradually trickles out into a saucer placed beneath. The barrel is refilled at long intervals.

We have been working this double cropping system for three years now and we like it better all the time. We get just as many apples as ever and big returns from the chickens in addition.

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POULTRY YARD

The Poultry Trade in 1912

Jno. A. Gunn, Produce Merchant, Montreal.
The quantity of eggs now produced in Canada falls away short of the Canadian consumptive demand. During 1911, a large proportion of the eggs stored in Eastern Canada were shipped to the Northwest and British

Like cheese and butter, the prices during the past season on poultry and eggs have been greatly in excess of the previous season, which will be seen by the following figures. The prices of poultry represent the prices paid for dressed poultry on the Montreal market during November and December, and the prices of eggs represent the prices paid during the packing season, to which must be added buying charges, freight, loss off, and so forth:

POULTRY		
	1911	1912
Fowls	8c to 9c	11c to 12c
Chickens	9c to 10c	13c to 13c
Geese	10c to 10 ¹ / ₂ c	12c to 12 ¹ / ₂ c
Ducks	14c to 14 ¹ / ₂ c	15c to 15c
Turkeys	17c to 18c	20c to 22c

EGGS		
	1911	1912
Week of April 8th ..	16 ¹ / ₂ c	22 ¹ / ₂ c
Week of April 15th ..	16 ¹ / ₂ c	21c
Week of April 22nd ..	15 ¹ / ₂ c	21 ¹ / ₂ c
Week of May 6th ..	16 ¹ / ₂ c	21c to 21 ¹ / ₂ c
Week of May 13th ..	17c	20c to 21c
Week of May 20th ..	17c	20c to 20 ¹ / ₂ c
Week of May 27th ..	18c to 18c	20c to 20 ¹ / ₂ c

What One Woman Has Done

"Sunbeam," Leeds Co., Ont.
Mrs. David Elwood of Toledo, Leeds Co., Ontario, (who lately with her husband came from Ireland), is an enterprising ambitious young woman, who believes in method and system in her work, and one who strongly advocates poultry raising for profit.

During October, 1911, Mrs. Elwood purchased nine hens and for the ensuing 12 months kept a strict account of the outlay and the income. As she does not live on a farm she had to purchase all feed.

Those hens began laying in January, 1912, and the year's yield was 891 eggs or 74¹/₂ dozen for which receipts were \$14.83 which we find is an average of almost 20 cents a dozen. As eggs were disposed of at a country store, this average price, comparatively speaking, was very low as prices were much higher in our market town.

Late in April and early in May 42 chicks were hatched; and in Septem-



The Common Mongrel Fowl

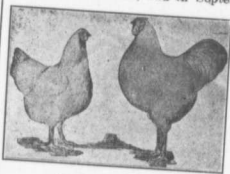
The type of fowl here illustrated, a result of generations of poor feeding and faulty breeding, is altogether too common on our farms. A new start with a setting of eggs from a bred-to-day strain would put new life into the poultry department.

Columbia. During the past season this trade has been practically lost to the Canadian producer, the American farmer capturing the business in the face of three cents a dozen duty, and yet the 1912 season closed with only enough eggs in Eastern Canada to supply the current demand until about February 1st. It is estimated that Canadian dealers have imported into Canada 150 cars of eggs this season, representing nearly two million dozen, upon which a duty of three cents a dozen was paid, equal to \$30,000. Why should this be? Is the farmer awake to the possibilities?

THE GOVERNMENT TAKES ACTION

Towards the end of 1910, the egg trade urged on the Dominion Government by resolution the passing of legislation similar to that in force in several States of the Union, prohibiting the sale of eggs which were unfit for food, as a measure for the protection of the public health, and as an effort to have producers take more care in the handling of this perishable product. Under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, the Government has taken active measures in this work, and a most concise and carefully prepared pamphlet on "The Care of Market Eggs" has been published by Mr. Butterell's Department, under Bulletin No. 16. This I would recommend being placed in the hands of all producers and dealers.

I have been given to understand that this is only the first step on the part of the Government in this connection, and if it does not have the desired effect other methods will be tried. Statistics are being obtained now to show the loss which dealers sustained on bad eggs throughout the past season, and the points from which the eggs have been shipped. With this information, some idea of the great loss in bad eggs can be ascribed to the producer that during 1912 a greater effort to market this product while absolutely fresh will be made.



An Ideal Meat Type

ber 14 cockerels were sold for \$6.35, this leaving in stock 28 chickens. Cash received for 14 cockerels \$ 6.35
Value of 24 pullets in stock at 50c each 12.00
Value of 4 cockers in stock at 75c each 3.00

Total \$36.18
Cost of feed 16.48
Balance \$19.70
Surely a profit of \$19.70 is a very creditable showing for nine hens.

All poultry marketed should be fat. This condition is the chief factor in determining the price per pound. Fat command of whatever weight, often tender a higher price than young, tended with ground grains. Chickens fat-milk or butter milk are called "milk-priced chickens," and command fancy prices. At the Crookston Station, Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels, three and a half months old, gained two pounds in 21 days at a cost of less than five cents per pound gain.
—N. E. Chapman, Minn.

MAPLE LEAF CANADIAN LINSEED OIL CAKE BRAND



OUR Oil Cake Meal

Has no equal as a

Milk and Butter Producer

It not only increases the flow of milk, but adds greatly to its butter making properties, aids digestion in the cow, and therefore makes the rough feeds of greater productive value. It puts muscle on the beef animal in the right places, and makes prize winners.

Try it on your young cattle, spring calves, horses and sheep, and

Watch the Result

If your dealer cannot supply you write direct for samples and prices.

The Canada Linseed Oil Mills

Mills at LIMITED
MONTREAL and TORONTO



\$5,000,000.00 FOR PEERLESS WAY POULTRYMEN

Into the pockets of the users of The Peerless Way last year went five million dollars made from the poultry these people raised. Yet chickens are scarce in Canada and eggs are the scarcest of all food commodities. That is positively the fact.

To-day there are not enough Canadian CHICKENS or EGGS to go around. Thousands of chickens and hundreds of thousands of dozens of eggs are being shipped into Canada from the United States and other countries to help meet the demand.

Yet there is a shortage! Eggs are commanding a tremendous price—chickens are worth dollars.

Now is the time to take advantage of this situation and make money out of it yourself. You can raise and sell 6000 chickens this next year, and you will find a quick and sure market for every one of them. You can get the top notch price for all the hundreds of dozens of eggs that your poultry lay.

Let us tell you how!

Poultry raising is the best business for any farmer, any farmer's wife or farmer's money invested; the poultry crop is the one crop that never fails. It pays better for the time and the profit is surest; it isn't overcrowded and never will be.

Our book "When Poultry Pays," will show you. Let us send it to you. It is interesting; it is instructive, and it contains the proof.

You need this book. It will be mailed free. A post card will bring it.



LEE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED
Head Office: PEMBROKE ST. **PEMBROKE** ONT. CAN.
300



NEW COAL OIL LIGHT

Beats Electric or Gasoline

Powerful white incandescent mantle light. Replacing common oil lights everywhere. Burns 70 hours on one gallon of coal oil (kerosene). No odor or noise, simple, clean. Tests by Prof. McKergow, McGill University, Montreal, on leading oil burning lights show this gives over *twice as much light as the Rayo* and other round wick lamps and uses less than half as much oil. Thousands of satisfied users endorse it as the best light in the world. To introduce this modern white light quickly, we will let you



TRY ONE TEN DAYS
At Our Risk

We want one person in each locality to whom we can refer customers. Write quick for agents wholesale prices and special introductory offer, which entitles you to **One FREE**.

MANTLE LAMP CO.
724 Aladdin Building, Montreal and Winnipeg.

AGENTS WANTED

Experience unnecessary. Make Money evenings or spare time. Write quick.

Next Special

will be out March 6th. It will meet the great thirst for the very latest information about Orchards, as this Special meets and supplies up-to-the-minute knowledge of Poultry. Arrange now for your service in the issue. Get in early! Think it over and you'll act to-day.

Advertising Department, FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro, Ont.

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 sills. With engines or horse power. Strong, simple and durable. Any mechanic can operate them easily. Send for catalog. **WILLIAMS BROS., ITHACA, N.Y.**

If You are going to Build

The Coupon will bring our new book "Better Buildings." It will also put your name on our list to get our plans and Building Service—Free.



Our Service to Our Customers:

- We Plan Barns.
- Give Working Drawings.
- Furnish Blue Prints.
- Give Complete Lists of Materials from Foundation to Roof.
- Co-operate with your Local Builder.
- Show you how to Save Money in Building.

The
Metal Shingle & Siding Co.

Associated with
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A. B. ORMSBY, Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

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Montreal, Que. Toronto, Ont. Preston, Ont.
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Head Office: PRESTON, ONT.

Metal Shingle & Siding Co.
Preston, Ont.

Please send "Better Buildings" free.

Name.....

Address.....

Paper Farm and Dairy

How We Handle Indian Runner Ducks

(Concluded from page 5)

cut clover, steamed alfalfa or lettuce leaves if available. Be scrupulous as necessary to their growth, and heavy egg production. We do not feed cracked corn or chicken feed. A duck, young or old, should never be fed without drinking water close at hand, and deep enough that they may be able to get their bills completely under the water; otherwise their nostrils may become clogged with the food. When the ducks are four or five weeks old the feed may be changed. We then feed four measures of wheat bran and middlings, one measure of corn meal and one quarter measure of sharp sand. We mix it with some green feed, such as steamed alfalfa, making about half of the bulk green feed. We moisten with warm water so it will hang together.

We believe that young ducks should have plenty of sunshine; shade also should be provided for them, as they are liable to sunstroke in hot weather. Our young ducks should be kept in a clean pen until they are six weeks old, as they are apt to wander off and not find their way back—as they grow. When grown. Their sleeping quarters we keep as clean as possible and provided with clean dry bedding every night during the cold weather. In the summer, after the young are feathered out, they do better if let out at night; that is if they are safe from animals.

The Profitable Marketing of Fresh Eggs

(Concluded from page 3.)

The average farmer is not as fortunately situated as is the special poultryman in regard to marketing his product. He has his advantages as far as production is concerned, but he is greatly handicapped when it comes to marketing, and this phase is of as great if not greater importance than production. A farmer with only a few fowls cannot gain and retain a first class market for his eggs. Supposing, however, that his marketing method can be improved there are still many factors affecting the quality of market eggs to which he must first give heed. On many farms there is an insufficient number of nests and oftentimes they are allowed to become very dirty. A clean egg can hardly come from a dirty nest, and one great need in improving the condition of eggs on the farm is to provide an abundance of clean nests, free from vermin. The eggs should be gathered regularly and more frequently than at present. It is easy to see how eggs allowed to remain for several days or a week in a nest, subjected probably to high temperature, or a broody hen covering them, are certain to have undergone serious deterioration. Many of these eggs start to hatch. This fact brings us to realize the absolute necessity of keeping the male birds out of the laying flock except during the breeding season. Infertile eggs will keep in a much better condition for longer than fertile ones. When collected, the eggs should be stored in a fairly cool room and should not be held too long before being marketed. The matter of marketing could be remedied easily. The farmers of one community could get together and market their eggs collectively. In this way a sufficient quantity could be collected to make frequent shipments possible. The eggs from a number of farms could be sold to almost as good advantage as the eggs of the specialist. Cheese factories or creameries could be used as collecting depots where the eggs from the farms are gathered together, can-

EC

"We for seed... several purposes... the brown... fored. O... CALP... some... calves... and wh... no dut... Get C... er or m... \$175 a... freight... Ontario... bury... CANAD... FLOUR... TO..."

SYNOPSIS

Any person family or any may become available Dor Saskatchewan, mass appear Lands Agency (Inst. Entry any agency, father, mother or sister of in Duties—His cultivation of swine. A bon nine miles of l at least 10 acres by his son, daughter. In certain d good standing section along side \$1.00 per acre. Duties—Must stand or pre-en entry (including earn homestead. City acres extra. A homestead homestead right emption may en stand in certain acre. Duties—Each of three p and erect a ho Deputy of the N.B.—Unatbo advertisement w

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WIN Grain Grinder Saw Frames, COOLD, SHAPLEY, Brantford V

ECONOMIZE!

Raise Calves On Less Milk and Make More Money

You can raise healthy, thick, vigorous calves at the lowest possible cost by using

CALFINE

The Stockman's Friend
(Made in Canada)

"We have used your Calfine for several months with astonishing success. We are feeding several calves for exhibition purposes and they are by far the best that we have ever grown."—F. R. Mallory, Frankford, Ont. July 4, 1912.

CALFINE is a pure, wholesome, nutritious meal for calves. It is made in Canada, and when you buy it you have no duty to pay.

Get CALFINE from your dealer or send us a money order for \$2.75 and we will send 50 lbs. freight paid, to any station in Ontario, east and south of Sudbury.

CANADIAN CEREAL AND FLOUR MILLS, LIMITED
Toronto, Ontario

dled and graded for the market. Egg circles are being organized throughout the country and are working successfully. This cooperative work is one of the very best things that can be taken up as it means more money for the farmer.

In conclusion the whole question of profits in marketing eggs resolves itself into getting as near the con-



As They Do it at Macdonald

The one dozen egg carton here illustrated, is used by the poultry department of Macdonald College. Their private customers in Montreal are supplied the year round with eggs in these cartons.

sumer as possible. Highest quality with direct delivery is what counts most. The egg trade in Canada is gradually improving and there are good markets for the right class of goods opening up everywhere for those who are in a position to take advantage of them.

Wonderful Irish Hens

It's hard to best the Irish. John D. Crimmins is this story showing the ability of the Patanders to return tit for tat, so to speak.

An American spending his holidays in County Roscommon fell into conversation with a native who was feeding

"I guess, Pat, you haven't as good hens here as in the States."
"Perhaps not," said Pat.
"I'll tell you," said the Yankee, "about a hen my mother had. She went out one day and ate a feed of



Choice Specimens

The splendid specimens of the Toulouse breed, here illustrated, are the property of Wm. Miller, Wentworth Co. Ont. In poultry, as in dairy cattle, it pays to have stock well bred and pure bred.

corn and returned and laid 12 eggs. She went out the next day and laid a feed of corn and laid 12 more eggs. She went out the third day and returned and laid 12 more eggs. She went out on the fourth day and hatched 72 chicks out of 32 eggs. Now that is the kind of hens we have in the States."

"Well," said Pat. "I'll tell you about a half blind hen my mother had. She ate a feed of sawdust, thinking it was oatmeal. She went to her nest and laid a plank 12 feet long. She ate more sawdust the next day and again laid a plank 12 feet long. Again, on the third day, she ate more sawdust and laid another 12-foot plank. She sat on the three planks, a sofa, one table and a mahogany chest of drawers. Now," said Pat, with a twinkle in his eye, "that is the kind of hens we have in Roscommon."—New York Sun.

To be happy.—Don't worry.

HIGHEST PRICE FOR CREAM

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED is now paying 31c 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
TORONTO - CANADA



CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS

The little metal ear markers you will want in the spring. Send now for free circular and sample, send name and address today.

GALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK Booklet Free. Steels, Briggs Seed Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

FROST AND WOOD NO. 8



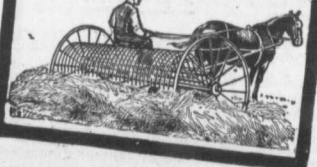
Mower
TIGER Rakes and F. & W. Mowers have behind them 70 years of experience and skill in making the very best farm machinery. The rake is all steel, with automatic trip, and a truss rod under the frame to hold the teeth exactly right. Breakages are practically impossible. It will last a life time.

The Frost & Wood Mower has roller bearings on axle, cross and crank shaft. Its gears and pinions are arranged on the famous "internal gear" principle, which prevents noise, binding, choking and broken knives. Get absolute dependability in your haying machinery. This Mower and Rake have in them every feature that minimizes stops and accidents during haying. Examine them closely. Investigate carefully. They will pass the test of service, season after season.

FREE For a post card—a book giving full details of our rakes and mowers, with list of sizes and complete description.

THE FROST & WOOD CO. LIMITED
Montreal, SMITHS FALLS, St. John, N.B.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LTD.
BRANTFORD
WINNIPEG



-AND "TIGER" RAKE

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, \$1.50 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of three years, from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, \$1.00 per acre.

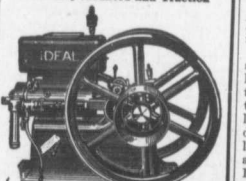
Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, his wife or sister, and erect a house worth \$100.00.

W. W. COBY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be for.

GASOLINE ENGINES

1 1/2 to 80 H. P.
Stationary Mounted and Tracton



WINDMILLS
Grain Grinders, Water Motors, Steel Saw Frames, Pumps, Tanks, Etc.
GOULD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD.
Brantford Winnepeg Calgary

MAPLE SYRUP MAKERS

ENTER THIS CONTEST



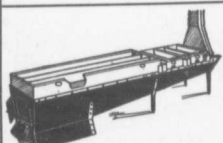
The demand for genuine and high-grade goods so enhances the market price of Maple Syrup and Syrup that we have decided to open a competition to educate the consumer who is more familiar with the second or third grade article. To obtain this result, we offer \$500 in gold for the best made syrup and sugar.

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The object of making a display of this kind is to show the public the products of the very best Maple Syrup and Sugar Makers in Canada, and most undoubtedly result in unlimited benefit to you should you be one of the exhibitors. All syrup must be made on a Grimm "Champion"—will be judged impartially—must be of a light color to stand a chance of winning a prize—will be paid for if you enter the contest, or returned after contest is over if you so desire.

The entries will be exhibited in the magnificent Show Window of the "Montreal Star."

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For best results ship your live Poultry to us, also your Dressed Poultry, Fresh Dairy Butter and New Laid Eggs. Egg cases and poultry crates supplied.

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has from 1/5 to 1/4 more real flesh-forming food-value than other feeds. This has been proved by actual tests on the Livingston Farm. From the very first they fatten the cattle and better the milk.

Made by skilled experts, with every up-to-date manufacturing aid to help them—by the Old Patent Process, which cooks the food, insuring its keeping for any length of time and making it more easy to digest.

Neither too soft (which means waste), nor too hard (which hinders digestion)—the animal gets the full strength of each particle. Suppose you try them at once—they both

Save and Make Money

Talk to your dealer, to-day, about Livingston's Cake and Meal—or write us direct. Address: The Dominion Lined Oil Co., Limited, Baden, Toronto, Montreal and Owen Sound.

The Marketing of Eggs

C. S. Plumb, Ohio State University.

I have a young friend, Jim Robbins, who has the "hen fever." At least that is what many people call it. You can tell cases of it by these signs: The "fever" patient begins to talk very much about poultry. Then he either gets an incubator and sets some eggs, or buys a few chickens. Next he subscribes to a poultry paper, and buys a book or two on hen-farming. From then on he is always talking about feeding, breeding, and chicken houses, and lice, and gapes, and all sorts of things. In the morning he rises with the robins and makes a bee-line for the chicken house. If he is a married man, he looks sharper after the hens than he does his family. If he has the "diseases" very bad, he is a close friend of every bird in the flock. He rather likes to pick up his best birds, to spread their wings, or open the feathers on the back or breast to show what perfect specimens he has. He is sure they will score 100 at the show.

Now you will want to know what this has to do with selling eggs. Just this. Jim was eager to learn. He knew that there were agricultural schools where they kept large flocks of chickens of different kinds, and gave boys lots of information on poultry. So Jim told his father he wanted to go to a poultry school. He went to Southern Ohio, where every farmer keeps chickens. Mr. Robbins thought perhaps it would be a good thing if Jim could get some new ideas on chickens and eggs. He didn't know much about poultry schools, but he was willing to take his chances on Jim. It wouldn't cost much anyway. That was in November. In January the boy went to the poultry school, and came back home in March, after taking a ten-week course.

It was a showery sort of an April day, and I met Jim in Marshall's general store, where I had a little business. One couldn't do much on the farm anyhow. Marshall shipped a good many cases of eggs during the year, especially in spring. Jim told me a bit about his experiences away at the school. He said he had learned lots about eggs, things he had never noticed before. Business was dull in the store, so I said, "Jim, just to pass away the time, let's open up one of these cases of eggs, and you show us a few things, if Marshall doesn't mind." Mr. Marshall did not object, but rather fancied the idea, so the cover was taken off.

"At the college," said Jim, "we had a big work-room where we learned to make these egg cases, and we could put them together mighty fast. They are light weight, but have to be nailed together strong. If they are not built right the bottom may fall out, which is bad business.

"A case of eggs holds thirty dozen. You see the eggs are in layers of six dozen each, so there are five layers in the box. Each egg is in a place by itself, and just the right size, with card board all around it. Of course you know all about that, so let's talk about the eggs."

At Jim's suggestion we took the eggs from the case, and put them in a wash-bu, so we could see them altogether.

"There are a few things," said our young educator, "that we soon learned at the college. One was to fix up the stuff to be sold so that it would please the most particular customer. All kinds of products are now prepared for market by sorting and grading, but our farmers down here don't seem to realize it. Professor Smith told me that our county sold \$200,000 worth of eggs every year. You know the most of them are shipped out just like these in this case. The first thing you see in this case of eggs is the difference in size. Now to show you what this amounts to, let's sort them over and pick out three sizes, the smallest, the largest and one between the two."



Five Enthusiastic Poultry Men

The photo here reproduced was taken at the Agricultural College at Connecticut. Standing from left to right are W. F. Foley, Supt. of Poultry for Alberta; Dr. Reiger, of Harvard University and Investigator in Poultry Diseases; J. I. Brown, Montreal; Prof. F. E. Stone, Storrs, Conn., and F. O. Eiford, formerly of Macdonald College. Three of these poultry men, at least, are well known to many Farm and Dairy readers.

As we picked the eggs over, I saw that there was more difference in size than I had supposed. We put one dozen of each kind by itself on the scales.

"There," said Jim, "what do you think that? A dozen of the biggest ones weighs 30 1/2 ounces, the medium sized dozen weighs 26 1/2 ounces and the small ones 21 1/2 ounces. Now suppose we do a little figuring here? Let us find out how much a case like if we had a case of each kind."

After we had figured it out we found that a case of the big eggs would weigh 57 pounds 3 ounces, while the small eggs would weigh 40 pounds 12 ounces. That certainly was astonishing to me.

"Now," said the young professor, "some varieties of chickens lay a great deal larger eggs than others do. I had my attention called to that last year at the poultry show at Columbus, when the Agricultural College showed a collection of eggs of different varieties. The Leghorns lay small eggs, and the Minorcas big ones, and they had a dozen of each side by side, with the weights marked. As I remember, the Leghorns weighed 22 ounces and the Minorcas 27 1/2. That really is a big difference.

"I think eggs ought to be sold by weight. Eggs are food, just like meat, and I believe we should pay for the amount of food we get in our eggs, just as we pay for our roast of beef, according to its weight. In some countries in Europe they sell eggs by weight, and we were told that it is the only fair way to do it."

It struck me, on the face of it, as though Jim had the right side of the argument.

"One of the things that people who buy food expect these days," said this young egg expert, "is a neat, clean, nice looking display of what they are to buy. You notice

(Continued on page 26.)

Mr. M
Poultry acoustome-erise is of eggs, p-nd the rison of H- him on p- tically d- starting, r-ntly rec- he writ- ment:
"Prob- are well c- tional Eg- ducted re- The Nor- this new- sition of the Competition year. They were c- of houses, obtainable were the b- could prod- "The Sto- that gave feet. Each hen is fed for 40 feet, which is c- square feet yard."

"When I their wint- thought of Had I inten- I would ha- they first s- started them averaging up months.

AS TO

"From the hen it do- to suppose the proportion kept co fine- make a partic- along that li- prisingly suc- vigorous coc- while sixty 100 of their the 15th of th- ter the secon- hatchable egg- is no more many of the being in a lar- eggs."

"My opinio- a few year- strain of Sir- horns that w- those conditio- "The trial o- a room year- made partly good neighb- ron, who pr- their back ya- for them that- farm for the- so-called tame- bird, that ha- and fields, bu- small eggs."

Milk
To test the- laying one t- pens, equally d- and all as near- says A. E. Var- Hymc. I fed the- ing a strict nec- some diff- sweet skim milk plenty of fresh- This test be- and accounts w- pens May I fol- drank the water- half as much- while their feed-

Mr. Marrison's Experiment

Poultry men who have long been accustomed to believe that lots of exercise is essential to a good supply of eggs, particularly winter eggs, will find the results secured by Mr. Marrison of Frontenac county as told by him on page 7 of this issue under totally different conditions, rather startling. In a letter that we have recently received from Mr. Marrison he writes as follows of his experiment:

"Probably you and your readers are well acquainted with the International Egg Laying Competition conducted recently at Storrs, Conn., by 'The North American,' a Philadelphia newspaper. The average production of the hens in this International Competition was 154 eggs in the first year. Those hens were run for all they were worth in the latest improved houses, and fed on the best food obtainable. More than that—they were the best hens that their owners could produce.

"The Storrs hens occupied rooms that gave each hen over 14 square feet. Each pen of five had yards 20 by 40 feet, that were sown to green feed for the summer months. My 60 hens occupied a room 14 by 14 feet, which is only a little over three square feet for each hen — and no yard.

"When I put those 60 pullets into their winter quarters I had no thought of experimenting with them. Had I intended to keep their record, I would have begun to do so when they first started to lay. If I had started then they would likely have averaged upwards of 175 eggs in 12 months.

AS TO BREEDING POULTRY

"From the nature and habits of the hen it does not seem reasonable to suppose that she would answer for the purpose of a breeder if always kept confined in a room, but I did make a partial test of those 60 pullets along that line that turned out surprisingly successful. I put an extra vigorous cockerel with them, the while sixty, on May 1st, and placed 100 of their eggs in an incubator on the 15th of the same month, and after the second test there were 75 hatchable eggs left in the machine. In my hurry I did not notice how many of the 75 eggs hatched, they being in a large incubator with other eggs.

"My opinion is that I could, after a few years' breeding, produce a strain of Single Comb White Leghorns that would prove hardy under those conditions.

"The trial of keeping hens shut in a room year in and year out, was made partly for the benefit of my good neighbors, the Citizens of Kingston, who would like to keep hens in their back yards. I think I proved for them that they do not need a farm for their hens to run on. The so-called lame canary was once a wild bird that had for its range the woods and fields, but can now be bred in small cages."

Milk Makes Eggs

To test the value of skim milk for laying hens I put 60 pullets in two pens, equally divided, of one variety and all an near of an age as possible, says A. E. Vandervort in Farm and Home. I fed them exactly alike, keeping a strict account of their feed, but gave skim milk, while the other had plenty of fresh water.

This test began on November 1 and accounts were balanced with both pens May 1 following. Those which drank the water had but little over half as much credit for eggs laid, while their feed had cost more than

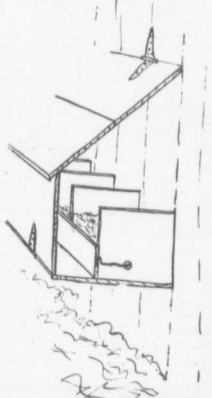
the pen which had the milk. Some days in the very coldest weather, the milk pen of 30 pullets laid 28 eggs, and their average for January was 24 eggs daily. Since then I repeatedly tried these tests with different breeds with same results.

When I do not have a full supply of the milk for all pens I prefer to feed certain ones all the time, and not change about or give part milk and part water. Drinking diaries must be kept perfectly clean and sweet, and the milk must either be sweet or sour day after day, never sweet and sour.

Where the Hens Lay

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N. S.

I am sending Farm and Dairy a diagram of a nest box that we have found very satisfactory. A good nest box I would define as one that is very easily cleaned and also dark. In a



A Desirable Nest Box

dark nest box the hens are quieter and do not eat or break their eggs.

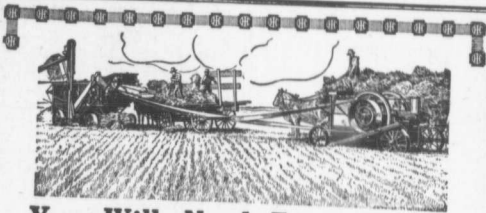
It will be noted from the diagram that the top of this box is sharply inclined. This prevents the fowls from roosting thereon. In case of cleaning, the top can be swung up, the front down, and the board directly in front of the nests can be unhooked. In this way the whole of it is exposed and can be easily cleaned and thoroughly disinfected.

Experience in Breeding Heavy Laying Poultry

(Continued from page 4)

eggs being an average of 84 eggs for each hen. Although there were 100 pens competing at this competition, the Beulah Farm White Wyandottes laid the most eggs when prices were highest, proving them to be the most profitable as well as the greatest laying strain in America. We obtained these results through breeding only from thoroughly vigorous birds of good type from our best laying stock.

Mrs. R. A. Craig, of Osgoode, Ont., a farmer's wife, sells all her strictly laid eggs to a Montreal dealer at 50 cents a dozen during the winter months. She has 200 hens or over. And poultry she disposes of, both dead and alive, in large quantities. I might mention other cases, but these are sufficient for the present. It shows the great opportunity that our farmers have if they will only take advantage of it.—W. R. Gilbert.



You Will Need Extra Power

WHEN you buy your engine, get it big enough to do more than your present work. If it's an IHC engine it will last a long time. Your farm work is bound to increase in volume. Very likely you can save yourself the price of another engine four or five years from now, by getting an engine a size larger than you need now.

Over-speeding and straining harm any engine. There is one correct speed for each IHC engine, a speed at which the engine runs without harmful vibration. When you buy an engine powerful enough to handle your work easily while running at the correct speed you add years to its life. Get your engine big enough and buy an

IHC Oil and Gas Engine

An IHC oil and gas engine will deliver 10 to 30 per cent above its rated horse power when occasion requires, but it gives the longest service when carrying a normal load. All parts are carefully, accurately ground and perfectly balanced. The best material obtainable is used. Combustion is perfect and the maximum power is secured.

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The IHC local agent will help you decide on the size of IHC engine you need. Get catalogues from him, or write the nearest branch house.



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THERE are thousands of farmers in Ontario whose pastures have been worn out by the continued grazing of dairy stock. Such lands have been drained of fertility and now grow only poor, worthless vegetation. A dressing of Basic Slag applied broadcast at the rate of 1,000 lbs. per acre will bring such pastures back into good heart and double or triple their capacity for stock carrying. The effect of such an application should be apparent for four or five years.

Basic Slag is being used in thousands of tons in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, and the consumption in Europe amounts to over two million tons per annum. It is therefore no untried fertilizer. Every farmer from ask the Dept. of Agriculture knows about Basic Slag, but for your own satisfaction any farming journal as to its merits. Basic Slag is the ideal fertilizer to apply to stiff clay lands, to wet marshy fields and to all soils which have become sour. If you have any such pasture buy one ton of Basic Slag and broadcast same over two acres, applying it at the earliest opportunity—the sooner the better.

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Make this experiment and you will feel grateful to us for bringing the merits of Basic Slag under your notice. An interesting pamphlet, giving particulars of the results obtained by leading agriculturists from the use of Basic Slag will be forwarded by post on application to

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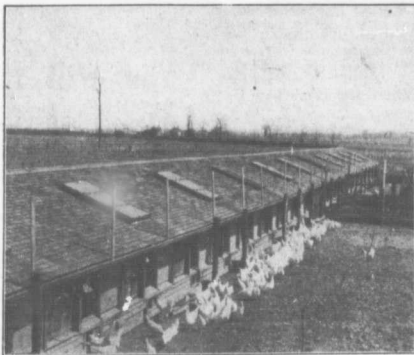


Lump Rock Salt, \$10 for ton lots, f.o.b. Toronto
Toronto Salt Works, 128 Adelaide St. E.
G. J. CLIFF, Manager Toronto, Ont.

Baby Chicks Travelled 2,000 Miles

The baby chick trade is a comparatively new thing in the poultry world, but it is an ever increasing branch of the poultry industry. A poultry man who has had particular success with baby chicks is Mr. T. G. Delamere, of Stratford, Ontario. Mr.

"I am pleased to inform you that the 100 baby chicks arrived in Medicine Hat in good condition with only one dead. This, after over 80 hours from time of shipment, shows that the baby chick shipments can be extended safely as far as the foot of the Rocky Mountains from Ontario." Mr. Delamere explains his success with baby chicks as follows:



A Style of House Popular with Extensive Poultry Men

The continuous poultry house simplifies the management of a large flock and for that reason is the most common type with men who are into poultry extensively. The house on the poultry farm of T. G. Delamere, Perth Co., Ont., is here illustrated. Notice the cotton front on this house.

Delamere has shipped baby chicks hundreds of miles hundreds of times, but he also has an unusual record of having shipped the Ladies thousands of miles successfully. The following testimonial received by Mr. Delamere from Mrs. W. B. Babington, Medicine Hat, Alta., has come to the attention of the editors of Farm and Dairy.

"We packed these chickens a little differently to birds going a shorter distance. We have specially made straw-board boxes, large enough to hold from 40 to 50 day-old chicks. For the shipment above mentioned, we cut holes in the lids of the boxes about six inches square, and put bur-lap over the holes in order to give the chicks ample fresh air. We then

CHILBLAINS SO BAD HE COULDN'T WEAR BOOTS

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment Cured Him

Though thousands suffer from chilblains every winter, few are laid up with them as was Mr. J. A. McFarlane, of Napawan, Ont. What cured him will surely cure anything in the way of chilblains.

Mr. McFarlane writes: "Douglas' Egyptian Liniment cured me of chilblains. My case was so bad that at times I was unable to go to the house, the affected parts being so sore and festered that I was unable to wear boots. Many remedies were tried without benefit, until I procured Egyptian Liniment, which gave immediate relief."

"Whenever I feel symptoms of this trouble returning, one application of the Liniment is sufficient to check it." It's wise to keep a bottle of Egyptian Liniment always on hand, ready for immediate use when needed. In the case of frost bites, burns or scalds, it gives instant relief.

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The Complete Milk Substitute

The result of over 100 years experience with calf raisers. As rich as new milk at less than half the cost. Makes rapid growth. Stops scouring. Three calves can be raised on that the cost of one. Get Bulletin "How To Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk" by sending a postcard to:



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Toronto, Ont.

GET MORE EGGS WHILE THE PRICE IS HIGH

Feed Harab Beef Meal to your hens and pullets. An immediate increase in egg-production will be the result. "My hens have trebled in eggs since using Harab Beef Meal." So says the proprietor of a leading Ontario Poultry Farm.

HARAB BEEF MEAL

HARAB BEEF MEAL supplies the hen with the food she particularly requires in winter to keep her toned up, vigorous and healthy. It is 65 per cent. protein and phosphates—the two most powerful food-factors in egg production.

Being a highly concentrated product, made from fresh meat, bone and blood, it is not necessary to feed it in large quantities. About 10 per cent. in the mash is sufficient.

Beef Meal is largely used by big American Poultry Farms

to increase the yield of eggs in winter. It is recognized as an exceedingly healthful food and a natural egg-producer.

It is certainly worth your while to give Harab Beef Meal a fair trial. So write us, and we will tell you the name of the dealer who will supply you. If we have no dealer in your locality, we will supply you direct. After you've tried one bag of Harab Beef Meal we feel safe in saying you'll find it highly profitable to continue using it.

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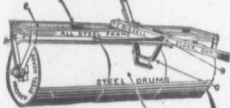
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are all steel except the Pole. They are braced and stayed to stand all kinds of hard work and wear well. The entire frame, bottom and all, is built of steel. The (18) anti-friction Roller Bearings make light draught. The Draw Bracket and low hitch do away with neck weight. The Axle revolves with the drums and there is no squeaking or grinding. The Cages holding the anti-friction rollers are the best yet; they're MADE OF MALLE-ABLE ALL IN ONE PIECE—no twisting or binding of the bearings on the axle of the "Bissell" Roller. The Seat Spring is reinforced and is DOUBLED AT THE HEEL. These good features are not all of the advantages of the "Bissell" Roller. Many more good points are built into them, making a Land Roller that is "built for business," that stands up against lots of hard work. Ask Dept R for free catalogue.

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD. **ELORA, ONT.**

made a small wooden crate so that we could pile the boxes, one on top of the other without closing up the holes in the lids.

VIGOROUS STOCK RESPONSIBLE

We take no small amount of credit in having successfully shipped baby chicks a distance of over 2,000 miles, and feel that it is largely due to the splendid robust health of our breeding stock. The latter are kept in a cotton front house and have practically unlimited range. We breed from the most vigorous and best laying birds only, and in consequence the vitality of the young chicks is splendid. In all the thousands of chicks shipped by us this season we have had practically no losses in the shipping of them.

"The incubation has a good deal to do with the vitality of the chicks and from past experience we are convinced that chicks hatched in incubators of the diffuse type are stronger and better than those produced in incubators of the radiant type. We use the Cyphers Incubators almost entirely and have no hesitation in highly recommending them."

An Evil in the Egg Business

"Just a Producer," Perth Co., Ont. From time to time the word leaks out from business men in high places of the speculative buying and holding of produce, such as butter, cheese and poultry, and particularly of eggs.

Independence Sapped

The farmers of this country have been pauperized intellectually. They have grown so accustomed to having the government send speakers around to them without expense they have about lost the power to take hold of and address meetings of their own and in their own interest.—E. G. Drury, Crown Hill, Ont.

"Small" fellows scattered throughout the country get the idea that there is money to be made out of buying and holding eggs. They buy up large quantities and buy them up when eggs should go into the natural crates and into early or immediate consumption.

Through ill-advised buying the small dealers get the price for cold storage eggs up to a dangerous point. They have no outlet. The "big" fellows who have the outlet then lay down on the job, as it were, and the squeeze comes. Then the little fellows endeavor to unload. One starts and all start and all try to unload at once. The people cannot eat all the eggs that they offer. The price goes down. Then the eggs become very cheap. When this happens the people eat fewer eggs and thus even the consumers aggravate the glutted condition of the market.

This practice of trucking and trading is no new one, but we have it on reliable authority that it has become somewhat worse this current season and recently has reached a climax. Many of the smaller fellows were met out a crushing success.

While it is desirable to have many buyers and a wide market, it is probably well that many of the truckers and traders, working only in a speculative way, got pinched and succeeded good and hard, since now it can be hoped to get the business back to a legitimate trading business where all will be much better for at least the producers and the consumers.

Poultry raising should be gone into gradually and not on the jump.—John I. Brown, Montreal, Que.

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.**

Seed, Grain and Potatoes

Siberian Oats, clean and pure. 70c per bus. No. 21 barley, from hand selected seed, absolutely pure, \$1.25 per bus. Empire State, Delaware and Satisfaction Potatoes, all from selected registered seed, \$2 per bag. Cash with order, bags free. **A. HUTCHINSON, MOUNT FOREST, ONT.**

Why Wood Silos are the best

Many Government experiment stations, especially in the United States, have made exhaustive experiments as to the most suitable material for silo construction, and the general conclusion seems to be expressed in the following statement from a recent experiment station bulletin: "A round, wooden stave silo, taking all things into consideration, has proved most satisfactory."

The reason for this is simple. The very best silage is obtained when the whole mass is kept at an even temperature and all air excluded. Cement, stone or brick silos conduct away the heat generated in the silage and thus prevent proper fermentation; furthermore, both cement and brick are porous and permit the air to spoil the silage, thereby causing it to spoil.

The many experiments and tests made have gone to show that frequently as much as one-third of the silage in a cement or brick silo will be spoiled and unfit for use, while in properly constructed wood silos the only spoilage will be a little on the top.

Due to our colder Canadian climate wood is the only material suitable for silo construction. If you have any doubts on this point write to us, and we will be glad to give you further information on this vital subject and show you why it is to your interest to erect an Ideal Green Feed Silo in preference to any other kind, not only from the standpoint of first cost, but also from the standpoint of more satisfactory service.

We are the oldest and best known silo manufacturers in Canada. Thousands of our **IDEAL GREEN FEED SILOS** are in use on many of the most prosperous farms, and they always give entire satisfaction.

Send for our new Silo Book. It will explain fully why the

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

FOR SALE—Iron Pipe, Palley, Bolting, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc., all sizes, very cheap. Send for list, stating what you want.—The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Dept. F.D., Queen Street, Montreal.

FOR SALE—English pencilled, fawn and white Indian Runner Duck eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per st. Also a few good young drakes, American Standard. Edward Fenner, Walkerton, Ont.

Work Wanted

Man, single, 25, capable taking charge of farm or position with practical farmer. Desires to commence April 2nd. Total abt. 1000. Alberta Homestead districts preferred. Write to **F. W. MITCHELL, 153 QUEEN'S ST. SO., BERLIN, ONT.**

Corn That Will Grow

Money back if not satisfied. Send for Price List. **J. O. DUKE, RUTHVEN, ONT.**



FARM AND DAIRY AND RURAL HOME

Published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited.



L. FARM AND DAIRY is published every Tuesday. It is the official organ of the British Columbia, Eastern and Western Ontario, and Bedford District, Quebec Dairymen's Associations, and of the Canadian Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association.

2. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. \$1.00 a year. Great Britain, \$1.25 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage. Notices of the expiration of subscriptions are sent to all subscribers, who then continue to receive the paper until they send notice of discontinuation. No subscription is continued for more than one year after date of expiration. A year's subscription free for a club of two new subscribers.

3. REMITTANCES should be made by Post Office or Money Order, or Registered Letter. Postage stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00. On all checks add 20 cents for exchange fee required at the bank.

4. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and new addresses must be given.

5. ADVERTISING RATES quoted on application. Copy rates up to the Friday preceding the following week's issue.

6. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The paid subscriptions to **Farm and Dairy** exceed 1,278. The actual circulation of each issue is 1,500 copies of the paper sent subscribers who are still slighted in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 1,675 to 1,725 copies. No subscriptions are accepted at less than the full subscription rates.

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

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the circulation column of **Farm and Dairy** are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with us as one of our readers in advance subscribers, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this 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 in writing to advertisers you state "I saw your advertisement in **Farm and Dairy**."

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

FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, ONT.

OUR GREATEST SIDE LINE

We speak largely about the poultry business; strictly speaking poultry-keeping has not yet attained to the distinction of being a separate industry in Canada. But our poultry industry is worth while in this country to the tune of \$50,000,000 annually. Eggs alone are valued at \$25,000,000. The addition of dressed poultry makes the grand total. If not a business in itself, poultry keeping is certainly our most valuable side line. Its products bring one-half as much money into the farmer's pocket as does the great dairy industry. It is fit, therefore, that we should devote one issue a year specially to this, the greatest side line of the dairy farmer.

The attitude of our readers, and of the specialist also, towards the poultry business has changed greatly since we issued our first Poultry Annual five years ago. Our first An-

nual was devoted almost entirely to problems of production. Other educational agencies also were making it their main endeavor to teach the farmer how to produce more and better eggs and poultry. The interests of the farmer-poultryman, once confined to the feeding and management of his flock, now extends to the packing and grading of his product after it is produced, and involves such large problems as cooperation in marketing and distribution. These are the problems dealt with in this special Poultry Number. Their solution will lead to the greatest awakening the industry has ever experienced in any country; for we in Canada have conditions ideal to the economical production of all poultry products.

ABOUT COLD STORAGE

Hardly a week passes without an attack by some journal or newspaper on the cold storage system of preserving food stuffs. These attacks are particularly numerous at this season of the year when prices on food stuffs are necessarily high. The cold storage merchant is blamed for all manner of evils, and one paper recently went so far as to suggest legislation for the suppression of the cold storage system altogether.

Anyone who is sane and suggests such a thing as the suppression of the cold storage system, shows woeful ignorance of the position that the cold storage merchant occupies in our economic system. Anyone who is at all acquainted with agriculture in Canada knows that the great bulk of all perishable food stuffs,—meat, cheese, butter, eggs and dressed poultry,—are purchased in one half of the year while, as we all know, consumption is distributed evenly throughout the year. If anything, consumption is greatest in cold weather, when production is at the lowest limit.

Here it is that the cold storage merchant justifies his existence. He steps in, purchases the surplus, and carries it over for distribution when food is not being produced. In this way, summer prices that would otherwise be much less than cost of production are held at a remunerative level, and winter prices are held within the reach of the middle class consumer. Had we no cold storage facilities in Canada there would right now be an egg and butter famine, and prices for both prohibitive to all but the very rich.

It may be that abuses will creep into the cold storage system. It has been claimed in many cases and proved in a few that food stuffs have been held in storage until positively unfit for human food. Through government inspection would serve to regulate this abuse, and we believe that the better class of cold storage merchants would welcome such a system of inspection. It would be to their advantage as well as to the advantage of the consumer. It has been further claimed that cold storage men, through combines, have been enabled to make enormous pro-

fits at the expense of both producer and consumer. This evil may be overcome at any time by the simple method of removing the protective tariff. In any case, let us not forget the important position occupied by the cold storage warehouse in our economic system. Let us not waste our energies in condemning an institution we cannot do without.

A WORD TO COLD STORAGE MEN

While we believe in the necessity of cold storages and while we believe that, for the present at least, private individuals can run our storage warehouses to better advantage than the government, or even a co-operative association, we feel that the business has passed too much into the hands of the big fellows. These produce men are only human, and controlling the outlet for poultry products to the extent that they do, it is but natural that occasionally they should take advantage of their control, forcing down prices to the producer and making "a good thing" out of it.

The farmer is not altogether ignorant of these tactics of "big business." Hampering progress in agricultural production we find a deep inherent belief in the minds of farmers generally. "If we produce more we sell for less." This has been plainly true of swine production. Can it be that it is manifesting in other lines as well? How about poultry?

Year after year, the channels of trade have been narrowing down and narrowing down. The business is now centred in two or three big concerns,—cold storages—in Toronto and Montreal. Whereas some few years ago poultry came on to the market gradually, and could be obtained reasonably throughout the season, now there is a glut of two weeks' duration, or somewhat longer, in the fall or early winter preceding Christmas; the storages load up at their own prices, and—well, we know the rest!

Such an undesirable condition of control in the produce trade is easily remedied. Remove the tariff, open new markets for the small fellow who doesn't get a chance under present conditions, and the big fellows will soon come to time. Competition will then give us a price for our produce that will encourage production in a way that the lectures and abuse in which many of our cold storage men are too prone to indulge, will never do. The remedy may seem radical to some; but do conditions not demand it?

Poultry men around Hamilton, Ont., not only keep clean, but they are kept clean. They have formed an organization with a **Kept Clean** in view. They recently organized what they call their "Boosters Club." The Executive of this club is a committee of four poultry men whose duty it is to keep the poultry men of the district ever on the alert. This object

they accomplish in the following manner. A notice appears in the local paper stating that the members of the "Boosters' Club" will be out visiting on a certain day. No hint is given as to what part of the district will be visited. Every member is expecting a call and prepares for it by tidying up. We have heard of dairymen who kept clean because of the fear of an unexpected call from the Board of Health of the neighboring city; but the poultry men of Hamilton have gone one better in appointing their own inspectors. "Boosters Clubs" might well be formed in other sections of Canada.

"It costs this province \$50,000 a year to hear the roosters crow in July and August." This was the picturesque and forcible way in which Prof. **\$50,000 Lost** W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural

College at Guelph told an audience recently of the loss that comes to poultry producers through allowing the male birds to run with the laying flock when the breeding season is over. Prof. Graham, and many other investigators, have demonstrated time and again that an infertile egg will keep for weeks where a fertile one will keep days. The fertilized germ of the egg is very susceptible to decay and under average storage conditions on the farm, will cause an egg to spoil in a few days that would otherwise have been good for a much longer period. Produce dealers tell us that if all eggs marketed were infertile consumption would soon increase and consequently the price that could be paid the producer. Really, can we afford to pay \$50,000 to hear the roosters crow out of the breeding season?

Most of us who keep poultry and are really interested in our flocks are so fully concerned with getting eggs, and then more eggs,

Feathers or Eggs? that we do not realize that anyone would think of keeping poultry for any other purpose. But there are hundreds, yes thousands of men, who are debating an immense amount of energy to the production of feathers. We find them everywhere. An editor of **Farm and Dairy** recently canvassed several dozen exhibitors of poultry at a large show, and only two or three of them were found to be making egg production their aim. The rest of them were more particular about the abundance and coloring of the feathers of their birds and a few actually stated that they discouraged too heavy egg production. Surely these poultry men must realize that utility value is the only quality that can bring prominence to their efforts as breeders. They may breed flocks of absolutely perfect feathering, but in a comparatively few years their special strains will have passed out of existence, and their years of labor will have resulted in no fame for themselves or good for their breed.

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The worst feature of this "feather breeding" is that the Government actually encourages it. If we visit any of our poultry shows, those drawing Government support as well as others, we will find tier after tier of birds exhibited by fanciers who care nothing for the utility value of the product of their breeding in many cases we will find these birds being judged by men who have the same idea of the value of feathers as has the fancier. Of what value can a poultry show, run on lines

AD. TALK

LXV.

Consider the power of an advertisement!

"The advertisement is to the industry and business of the nation what the bright electric light is to the big engine producing the power. The little electric bulb tells what the engine is doing. The brilliantly worded advertisement tells what industry, commerce, manufacturers are doing. "In the olden days everything was slow. A man with great difficulty managed to place his little store on a street where many passed. The people could only know what was doing if they passed his store.

"Now a man puts his factory in a distant town, nobody outside has seen it, nobody outside knows perhaps where it is. But the man puts his name, his purposes, his accomplishments, in the hands of ten millions of human beings. He does not wait for the man to pass his door. He goes through the door of the house in which the man lives, and in this farm paper, that monthly, or a weekly, or in many dailies, presents to the man the story that he has to tell.

"Therein lies the power of advertising. You can work to-day, and to-morrow you can tell the whole world what you have done. "You can have a new idea this week, and next year that idea can be in the minds of fifty millions of human beings.

"You are not bound by your location, limited by the strength of your voice. Your voice is the voice of the printing press. "No man need waste a day if he has the right idea and the energy, and knows how to talk for publication."

The big place of the farm papers in this great aid to distribution becomes apparent when it is realized that approximately 63% of our Canadian population lives in the rural districts.

Because of this factor, we find farm paper advertising coming to be more and more appreciated and used. Year by year an advance is being made.

Because of the real service it renders; because of the profit to both him who sells and to you who buy, due to its advertising, and the confidence you have that every ad. and advertiser in this paper is O.K. Farm and Dairy has shared to a gratifying extent in this growth of advertising.

Old-time users of Farm and Dairy space come back, new ones come, and it'll pay you to come in Farm and Dairy—

"A Paper Farmers Swear By"

such as these, be to the great poultry industry of the country? A change is needed. We believe that the utility value of poultry can be judged as closely by outward indications as can the utility value of other kinds of farm stock. Even if this could not be done, there is still the Egg Laying Competition that is a sure indicator of utility value; the latter method of judging might be wisely adopted and liberally supported by Government funds.

Speaking of "feather breeding" and the advisability of introducing Egg Laying Competitions into Canada, we are pleased to note that all Canadian poultry men are not running after feathers.

At the International Egg Laying Competition conducted at Storris, Conn., last year, the first and second prizes for good production came to Canada, and this in competition with pens from all over the United States, from Europe and from Australia. On another page of this issue of Farm and Dairy, McLeod Bros., of Stoney Creek, Ont., tell how they have produced their great egg-laying strain of White Wyandottes that captured second place in the competition, laying 1,069 eggs in less than one year. After hearing the fancier talk on feathers it is refreshing to read a story of utility breeding, such as McLeod Bros. can tell. They and others who are making large production their motto, are the breeders really deserving of credit and the ones whose efforts will be longest reflected in the industry of their choice.

We recently visited a poultry fattening station owned by one of the big produce dealers of Montreal. We learned that in the

Money We Should Have course of a single season, thousands of birds which neighboring farmers brought to them in an underfishing condition, were crate fattened for three weeks, their value practically doubled, and then being killed and dressed in the most approved manner were shipped off to the central house in Montreal, and used in supplying the fancy trade. We asked the man in charge if he did not consider that it would be as profitable for the farmers to fatten their own poultry as to let the dealer do it. "Certainly," he answered, "and more so for the farmer has home grown grains and milk to help him, while we have to buy everything. But they simply won't do it." The manager estimated that the farmers in that one locality were losing thousands of dollars each year through allowing the dealer to finish their poultry for them. Here is money going into the dealer's pockets that we farmers should have and could get were we willing to make the effort.

Why not pack good fruit? Put your name and address on the barrel and build up a direct sale of fruit. People who buy apples would like to buy direct from the grower if they knew how and were sure of No. 1 goods.

A Perfect Separator Oiling System



In a machine which is operated at the speed required for a cream separator, perfect oiling is very necessary.

The new system of De Laval automatic oiling provides for a constant and liberal supply of CLEAN oil to every wearing surface of the machine at all times. There are no oil holes to fill up with dirt or perhaps to be neglected altogether, and every part is supplied with clean oil from the oil reservoir automatically and constantly.

In other, so-called, automatic oiling systems some of the parts have to be oiled by hand and no provision is made for getting rid of dirt that may get into the oil from the outside or of small particles of metal which come from wear, so that after a short time the oil supply becomes foul and injurious to the finely adjusted wearing parts.

DE LAVAL Cream Separators

have the only automatic oiling system which provides for a constant supply of fresh oil and, at the same time, the constant discharge of the used oil together with all worn metal particles or dirt which may have gotten into the used oil.

The perfect system of De Laval lubrication means an easier running and a much longer wearing machine. Visit the local De Laval Agent and ask him to explain the advantages of De Laval automatic oiling.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., LTD.

175 William St., MONTREAL 128 James St., WINNIPEG

E. D. HILLIKER'S DISPERSION SALE

Sunnybrook Ayrshires

Leicester Sheep, Other Stock, Implements, Etc.

To be held at

Burgessville, Oxford County, Ont.

On TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1913

Will sell by public auction the entire herd of 19 females and 3 males; including the herd bull "Jimmie of Menie," 2nd in his class at Toronto last fall.

The cows are great producers and those not fresh at time of sale, have been bred to freshen for the fairs next summer.

A number of the females are closely connected with Jean Armour, whose record is over 3000 lbs. milk and a number of young heifers are granddaughters of "Scottie," the champion Record of Performance Bull.

Every head will positively be sold. Sale of Stock at one o'clock. Bids may be sent to

JOHN MCKEE, Clerk or A. SIPLE, Auctioneer

NORWICH WOODSTOCK

Carriages will meet morning trains. Catalogues on application.

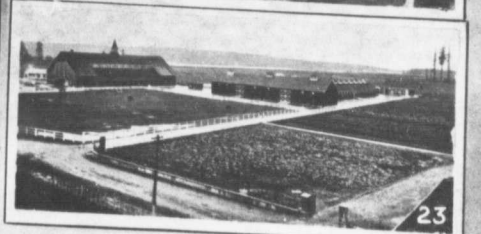
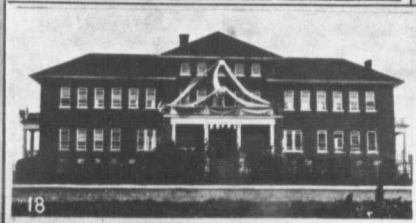
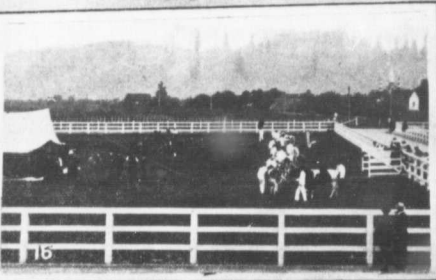
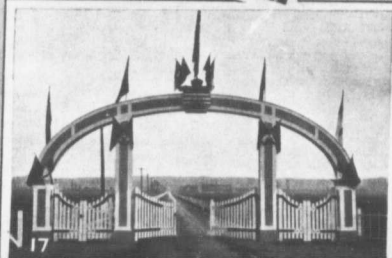
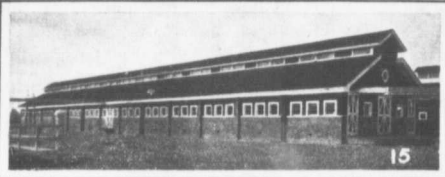
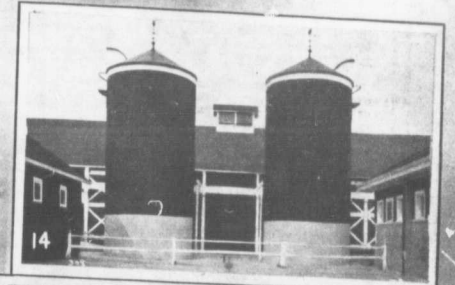
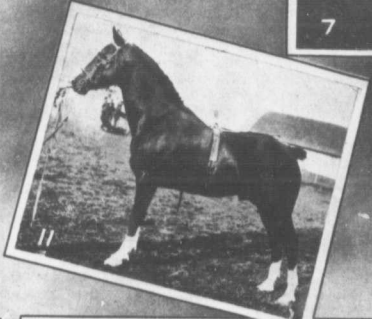
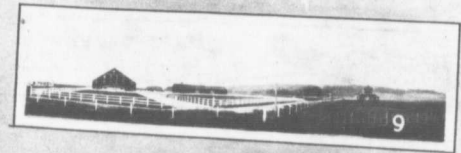
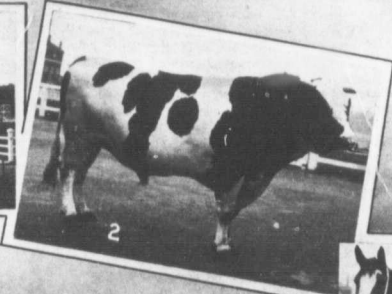
Percherons

My barns at Weston, Ont., and Brandon, Manitoba, are now full of Percheron Mares and Stallions. Ages from one year old to five years old. Blacks and greys. Weights from 1600 to 2700 pounds. Of the very best style and quality and breeding. France produces. They are of the big thick kind. See them before you buy.

I do my own buying in France, ship large numbers, have no partners to divide profits with. Will take small profits. So feel sure it will save you money to get prices before you buy. No reasonable offer will be refused. Terms to suit. Many of the mares are safe in foal.

For further particulars write

J. B. HOGATE
West Toronto, Ont.



A Story, in Pictures, of what you would see were you to make a Trip of Inspection to the Colony Farm at Mt. Coquitlam, British Columbia. Live Stock Exhibited at Toronto and at Ottawa from this Farm Last Fall Created Much Interest Regarding the Colony Farm and Its Equipment.

It is with considerable gratification that the editors of Farm and Dairy are able to present "Our People" with this magnificent reproduction of so many representative exhibits from the Colony Farm, British Columbia, which is run in connection with the Public Hospital for the Insane, situated at New Westminster. The illustrations show: No. 1, Farm Buildings; No. 2, Holstein Bull, Meroona Vale, Grand Champion at Toronto; No. 3, Holstein Cow, Bessie Rolaford; No. 4, Holstein Cow, Bessie Rolaford; No. 5, Herd at Pasture; No. 6, 1888, showing river, etc.; No. 7, Clydesdale Mare, Nervosa; and No. 8, Clydesdale Mare, Peggy Pride. (It was heard by one of the editors of Farm and Dairy at the Ringside at the Ottawa Fair that these two mares were the best that Scotland had, and cost the big price of \$10,000 for the pair); No. 9, A View on the Farm; No. 10, Interior of Cow Stables; No. 11, Clydesdale Stallion, Brigham Radiant; No. 12, Hackney Mare, Aranya; No. 13, Clyde Stallion, Bowhill Baron; No. 14, Sika; No. 15, Sika; No. 16, H. R. H. Duke of Connaught inspecting The Colony Farm stock last fall; No. 17, Entrance to Farm; No. 18, Farm Cottage for Patients; No. 19, Corn Growing on the Colony Farm; No. 20, Dining Room; No. 21, Farm Office; No. 22, Interior of Dairy Building; No. 23, Farm Buildings, showing surrounding paddocks. See article on page 31 of this issue. Photos supplied to Farm and Dairy by courtesy, Dr. C. E. Doherty.

Sweet Cream Wanted

Full particulars on application to

The Farmers' Dairy Co.
367 Queen St. W.
TORONTO - - ONT.

FOR SALE

Mechanical Refrigerator Plant, complete. Also one Cream Ripener, one Cream Pasteurizer and one Milk Heater. Apply to D. D. ALLAN, - - PRINCETON, ONT.

LEARN ENGINEERING

Do you want to know how to run any kind of an engine? Do you want an engineer's certificate? We give complete courses by mail in Stationary, Traction, Gas or Gasoline, Marine and Locomotive, Automobile engineering. You study in spare time. Write now for circular. Canadian Correspondence College Limited TORONTO, Canada.

WANTED

Position as Manager of Creamery or Chief Buttermaker. Good references, have certificate. Good wages expected. Apply F. R. HARRILD, Box 8, WINCHELSEA, Ont.

CREAM WANTED Highest City prices paid for cream. We furnish cans, pay all charges, remit promptly. Haven't paid less than 20¢ for two months. Write TORONTO CREAMERY CO., LTD., Toronto

Creamery Department

Butter makers are invited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions on matters relating to butter making and to suggest subjects for discussion. Address letters to Creamery Department.

Creamery Egg Handling

The number of cooperative creameries handling eggs is not at the present time large. There are some places where this system is working successfully, and it is suggested as a feasible proposition in localities where conditions are favorable.

The chief requisites necessary to operate such a system successfully are: (1) A well established creamery whose manager is interested in the welfare and advancement of the community, and who has by his straightforward dealings gained the confidence of the farmers. (2) A locality thickly enough settled to supply the creamery with sufficient eggs to maintain a trade in some nearby city. (3) A receptive and progressive body of farmers who will carry out their part of the agreement with the creamery. (4) A system of gathering up the cream and eggs by the creamery wagons or their delivery by the farmers at frequent and regular intervals.

A Profitable Egg Trade

A creamery operated in Catawba county, N. C., has collected the cream from its patrons, instead of having it delivered by them at the creamery as was formerly the custom. It occurred to its managers that when collecting cream they might as well collect fresh eggs at the same time. So they supplied the farmers with cartons and stamps for marking the eggs and cartons; and now the collections are regularly made.

The company guarantees the freshness of the eggs, and holds its patrons to a strict accountability. If one of them is twice reported as delivering bad eggs, his eggs are no longer accepted. The driver is supplied with cash to pay for the eggs as received; and the business is said to pay well.

Cheese Department

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

The Maker's Opportunity

Every cheese maker who is deserving of the name, desires to see his

"That's only a bundle of scrap wire, but a Frost Fence is always a fence"

So said a farmer the other day, as he looked at a broken-down wire fence he had erected just a year ago—

And emphasized his words by pointing out a tidy "Frost" Fence which had given long years of service.

That's our strongest selling argument—the strongest because there are thousands of

"Frost" Fences

standing all over every province of Canada as taut and as tidy as ever, after many years of hard usage.

Here are the fundamental reasons of "Frost" Fence superiority—

We make every inch of wire woven into "Frost" Fences—make it right here in Hamilton in our own mills.

So, we know the Quality of the steel used in weaving that wire—

Hence, we know its tensile strength: We know that both Laterals and Uprights are No. 9 Hard Steel of thoroughly tested stock—

We know that this strong wire, evenly galvanized and woven into our Fences will uphold "Frost" reputation.

The Laterals are waved in the making and stay waved—

This gives that marvellous resilience—The "come-back" qualities which add greatly to the life of the Fence.

Examine the Stays of the "Frost" Fence! Note the uniform distance between them and the absolute tightness of each and every lock. Pay particular attention to the Lock—There's always a perfect one on a "Frost" Fence.

Since you are going to put up a Fence you should invest in a "Frost" Fence—the best is always cheapest in the long run.

Should you not know our agent, write to us and we'll introduce you—

Write anyhow—we may want an agent in your locality.

Frost Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
HAMILTON - - ONTARIO.



The Green Cheese Problem Has Been Solved at This Factory
The Narasagwa factory in Prince Edward Co., Ont., has a splendid cool curing room, and no cheese are offered for sale until well cured. The dangers that now threaten the Canadian export trade in cheese would be speedily removed were all factories as well equipped as this one.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

(5) A system of payment which shall, like the loss-off system, make each producer responsible for the quality of the eggs. (6) A market within easy shipping distance demanding good dependable eggs and willing to pay a premium for them.

Independent and Stupid

There is such a thing as making a farce of this so-called "independence" of the farmer. Only a few years ago every farmer in Wisconsin was very independently making his own butter—or his wife was—and swapping it at the store for codfish, calico and what-not, and he thought he was doing well if he got 15 cents a pound in trade for it. Every batch of butter had its own independent flavor.

All this has been changed: farmers dropped their lofty notions of making independent butter and came together in cooperation and took the milk to a creamery, where good butter, saleable for cash, was made.

See how the consumption and price of butter have increased under co-operation. Just as the farmer ceased to be foolishly independent did he become more prosperous, for his milk gave forth better butter.

This is what cooperation has done with butter. There is such a thing as having a poverty stricken independence.—Hoard's Dairyman.

patrons "getting along." We sometimes believe that the cheese maker is more interested in the patrons' welfare than is the patron himself. We have known of these makers to spend many valuable hours inducing patrons, sometimes unwilling, to take up cow testing, to build silos and plant corn, or simply to take better care of their milk. While it may have seemed to be thankless work at the time, it has all redounded to the credit of the maker and the long run. Our best makers realize this and they are ever looking for opportunities to be of assistance to their patrons.

A new opportunity is now open for the cheese maker who wishes to see his patrons prosper. Why not go into the day-old chick business or the hatching of the farmers' eggs in mammoth incubators? One of the greatest hindrances to the further development of the poultry industry is the distaste that the average farmer has for managing a large number of setting hens. Many are backward about adopting the incubator because of their ignorance of its mechanism. We now have on the market mammoth incubators that any cheese maker could manage easily and for a comparatively small sum he could hatch the farmers' eggs for his patron and make a profit for himself on the deal. The point that will most appeal to

cheese makers in egg hatching probably may develop into a business. We are quite sure that at one time when all eggs in a cooperative must look after not have them in cheese factory. Many cheese makers men have built up in eggs. The Canada. Mal to bring about the cooperative hatch-

The Anno

By "Ex-Inspector"

I have always of the value of the connection with I well remember or four of us to night to attend at one of the fairs. It took the supper. We had could eat and things as well spread right in cheese-making n around. Every such a supper a no end of com They were just of mind to bea followed and eve on best method intended for the were just in t they were willin help out the m

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cheese makers in connection with this egg hatching proposition, is that it may develop into good business later on. We are quickly coming to the time when all eggs will be marketed in a cooperative manner. Someone must look after this marketing. Why not have them handled through the cheese factory? In the United States many cheese makers and creamery men have built up a profitable trade in eggs. The same can be done in Canada. Makers can do something to bring about that day by starting a cooperative hatching business now.

The Annual Meeting

By "Ex-Instructor," Wellington Co., Ont.

I have always had a big opinion of the value of the annual meeting in connection with the cheese factory. I will remember the drive that three or four of us took one cold winter night to attend the annual meeting at one of the factories in my syndicate. It took the form of an oyster supper. We had all the oysters we could eat and a lot of other good things as well. The tables were spread right in the factory with the cheese-making machinery stacked up around. Everybody felt good after such a supper as we had and passed no end of complimentary remarks. They were just in the proper frame of mind to hear the addresses that followed and even take a little advice on best methods of caring for milk intended for the cheese factory. They were just in that spirit in which they were willing to do something to help out the maker.

The trouble with too many of our factory meetings is that they are dry, dead things and it is no wonder that both patrons and makers have a very poor opinion of their value. At many factory meetings that I have attend-

ed, dry information has been given in the same old form that the patrons had been receiving for many years. At other meetings, the speaker was so well up in his subject that he talked right over the heads of his hearers. I believe in getting the farmers talking themselves. There is hardly a factory section in this country where there are not one or more farmers who are doing vastly better than their neighbors in caring for their milk. Get them to get up and give their experiences and tell of the satisfaction they derive from delivering good milk. And then last of all let the cheese maker himself come in with his suggestions.

And be sure of the entertainment. Good advice, like medicine, goes down much better when there is a proper mixture of things pleasant, in this case music, recitations and the like. The factory meeting so managed may be made a big factor in dairy improvement.

I have taken a paper devoted altogether to poultry, but have found more good information in the poultry columns of Farm and Dairy than I got in one year's reading of the poultry magazine.—Walter MacLellan, Perth Co., Ont.

Put a poor piece of cheese on the table and the head of the house will eat a nibble to set a good example to the children, but it won't be eaten just the same. A good piece of cheese is eaten and enjoyed by all. I can remember when not half as much butter was eaten in each family as at present. Let us make quality goods and increase consumption.—D. Derbyshire, Leeds Co., Ont.

Pure bred fowls, any standard variety, given away in return for new subscriptions to Farm and Dairy.

Talk About Simplicity!

Here are all the parts that go to make up the bowl of the

SHARPLES TUBULAR CREAM SEPARATORS

and with these three we guarantee Tubulars to skim 50% closer and to continue to skim 50% closer than any other separator made.

THIS BEING THE CASE—

Why should you have to wash up seven times this many pieces—twice a day?

That is a question that is easier to ask than to answer.

There has never a claim been made for Sharples Tubulars that could not be proven;—there has never a machine left our Factory that was not guaranteed *Forever*.

Mark that—not merely a year, or two years—or even five—but *Forever*. Look into these features before exchanging your old separator, or at the time you decide that there's money in selling the cream and keeping the skimmed milk on the Farm.

Write for our interesting Catalog 253 and arrange for a Free test right under your own roof. The people who ask questions are the ones who buy Tubulars.



THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
TORONTO, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Creamery for Sale

In village of Killaloe, Benfrow Co. Well equipped. In good dairy locality. Will sell reasonable. Bidding from business. Apply to

WM. HOCH,
KILLALOE STATION, ONT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SPRING CREEK FACTORY
On Feb. 18th, 3 p.m., on Lot 8, Con. 12, East Zorra, two miles north of Woodstock, consisting of House, Stable, Two Acres and Factory with complete equipment for factory of cheese and butter, to be sold altogether or separately. Terms on buildings and lot made known on day of sale. Equipment Cash.

Wm. PULLIN, Auct. E. HARWOOD, Pres.
A. McKay, Sec. Woodstock, R.R. No. 2
After Feb. 1st, No. 6

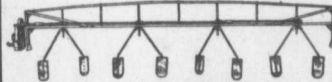
A Message to Cheese-makers

THE life of the average Cheese-Maker is not exactly a bed of Roses. His troubles are many and constant. Not the least of these troubles is giving each patron his proper supply of whey—no more and no less. Another trouble has to do with keeping the cheese-vat sweet and wholesome. Other troubles relate to the actual making of the cheese—the problem being at all times how to make the best cheese at the lowest cost and with the least trouble. We claim that the Cheese-Maker's troubles and problems are very satisfactorily solved by the use of

"TWEED" DAIRY APPLIANCES

IN this advertisement are given brief particulars relating to four equipments which are worthy in every respect. They represent the best mechanisms yet produced for the making of high quality cheese and for lessening the Cheese-Maker's troubles. These equipments may be described as

Sanitary Modern Best

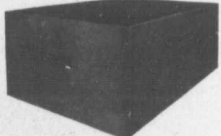


"Leal's" Steam Agitator

THE "Leal's" Milk Agitator does away with the usual costly equipment, and is therefore well within the reach of small factories. This Agitator is complete with engine attached, and needs only to be connected with your steam pipe from boiler. Can be run at any speed. Its smooth, steady motion does not break the small curds, which therefore retain more moisture and butter fat—both important factors in making MORE and BETTER CURDS. The "Leal's" Agitator makes it possible for 2 men to do the work of 3, thus saving the cost of one man.

No engine—no line shaft—no pulleys and no beltting required. Run at any speed.

"Tweed" Steel Cheese Vats
MADE entirely of Steel, no wood to rot out in a season. Easy to keep clean and sweet. Perfectly Sanitary. No places for the milk to lodge in or decompose. Tin lining laps over and around underneath the cheese, making an ideal surface to work on. Fitted with gears at each end so can be lowered inch, by inch, by levers. Prices quoted on application.

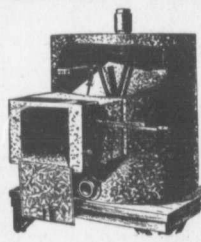


"Tweed" Steel Whey Tank

THE "Tweed" tank will hold whey in a satisfactory manner. It is Sanitary and can be kept clean with little trouble—very important in this day of rigid Government inspection.

Made of 1/2-inch steel boiler plate. Will last 25 years, and so the best investment any factory can make.

We draw particular attention to Hohnsbehn's Automatic Skim Milk Weigher. Literally it is the patron's friend. Where this device is installed, no patron can draw more than his proper quantity of whey. By the old method the patron helps himself—some getting more than their proper share, and some—the late concern—getting, or milking. The Hohnsbehn Whey Weigher doesn't cheat, but treats all alike.



The "Hohnsbehn" Automatic Skim-Milk Weigher

THE Hohnsbehn Automatic Skim Milk Weigher will weigh whey as accurately as it can be done on a scale. The Cheese-Maker supplies each patron with checks representing the amount of skim milk due him. These checks are inserted, a handle is operated, valves are opened, and the right amount of milk is forthcoming. This weigher is the most simple and durable made. It can be set up in any convenient place. Write us for fuller particulars.

Send for Complete Catalogue of "Tweed" Dairy Appliances. "Tweed" made equipments can be relied upon in every respect; they are sanitary, modern and of the best quality.

The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Limited

6 James Street, - - - TWEED, Ont.



It is not by attending to our friends in our way, but in their way, that we can aid them.—Margaret Fuller.

Rose of Old Harpeth

By MARIA THOMPSON DAVIES

Copyright, 1912, The Bobbs-Merrill Company

(Continued from last week)

"BUT, Stonie, wait and tell me what you mean!" exclaimed Rose Mary, while Everett regarded Stonewall Jackson and his cohorts with delighted amusement.

"I told you once, Rose Mamie, that Toke fell on a pelecud under a fence he was a-chasing, and he smells so awful Uncle Tuck have burned his britches and shirt on the end of a stick and have got him buried in dirt up to just his nose. Burying in dirt is the onliest thing that'll take off the smell. We come to ask you to watch Shoofly while he's buried, cause Miss Poteset will be mad at him when she comes home if Shoofly smells. We're all a-going to stay right by him until he's dug up, 'cause we all sicked him on that pelecud and we ought in honor!"

Stonie locked at the Swarm for confirmation of this worthy sentiment, and it arose in a murmur. The Swarm was a choice congregation of small fry that trailed perpetually at the heels of Stonewall Jackson, and at the moment in a state of soaring excitement. Jennie Rucker's little freckled face was pale under its usual sunburn, as a result of being too near the disastrous encounter, and her little nose, turned up by nature in the outset, looked as if it were in danger of never again assuming its normal tilt. She held small Pete by one chubby hand, and with a wry face he was licking out an absurd little red tongue at least twice each moment, as if uncertain as to whether his cleft-palate or gustatory nerves had been offended. Billy was standing with the nonchalant unconcern of one strong of stomach, and the four other little Potesets, ranging in size from Shoofly, on the floor, to Toke, the buried, were sniffing their bare feet in the dust with evident impatience to be off to plout over the prostrated but important member of the family. They rolled in a wide eyes at almost impossible angles, and small Percy sniffed audibly into a corner of her patched gingham apron.

"Yes, Stonie," answered Rose Mary judiciously, while Everett's shoulders shook with mirth that he felt it best not to give way to in the face of the sympathetic Swarm, "you all must stay with Toke, if he has to be buried, and go right back as fast as you can. Troubles must make us stay close by our friends."

"If I got much closer to him I'll throw up," sniffed Jennie, and her protest was echoed by a groan from Percy into the apron, while the area which showed above its folds turned white at the prospect of being obliged to draw near to this brother in affliction.

"Yes, but you sicked Toke, with the rest of us, and in this girls don't count. You've got to go back, smell or no smell, sick or no sick," announce-

ed the General firmly, in the decisive tones of one accustomed to be obeyed.

"Yes, Stonie," came in a moek and muffled tone from the apron, "we'll go back with you."

"Can't we just get on the fence of the lot—it ain't so far?" pleaded Jennie in almost a wail. "I'm afraid Pete will cry from the smell if we go any closer. He's most doing it now."

"Yes, General, let the girls sit on the fence," pleaded Everett, with his eyes dancing, but a bit of mockery in his voice, "after all they are—girls, you know."

"Oh, well, yes, they can," answered Stonewall Jackson in a magnanimously disgusted tone of voice. "They always get girls when they don't want to do anything. Come on, Toke'll be crying if we don't hurry. Billy, you help Jennie drag Pete, so he can go fast!"

But during the conference the disgusted toddler had been pondering the situation, and at this mention of

his being dragged back to the scene of offence he had made a quick sally across the plank that spanned the spring branch and with masculine intuition as to the safe place in time of danger, he had plunged head foremost into Rose Mary's skirts, so that only his small fat back showed to the enemy.

"Please go on, Stonie, and leave him with me—he's just a baby," pleaded Rose Mary.

"All right," answered the General. "Toke don't care about him; he'd just make us go slow," and thus dropping young Peter into the category of impedimenta, the General departed at top speed, surrounded, as he came, by the loyal Swarm. On the day of his birth Aunt Vine's choice for a name for the General had balanced for some hours between that of the redoubtable Abner the Valiant, of old Testament fame, and her favorite modern hero, Jackson of the slowwalk nature. And in her final choice she had seemed so to impress the infant that he had developed more than a little of the nature of his patron commander. At all times Stonie commanded the Swarm, and also at all times was strictly obeyed.

Then seeing herself thus deserted by her companions, Shoofly began a low, musical hum of a wail and walled large eyes up at Everett, at whose feet she was seated. In instant sympathetic response he applied the toe of his shoe to the small of the whimpering tot's back and proceeded awkwardly, though with the best intentions in the world, to follow the General's directions as to pacification. Rose Mary laughed as she took a tin cup from a nail in the wall, and filling it with milk from one of the crocks, she knelt at the side of the desolate one and held the brim to the red lips of Shoofly's generous mouth.

With a series of gurgles and laps the consoling draft was quickly consumed and the whimperer left by this double

administration in a state of placid contentment.

Peter the wise had stood viewing these attentions to the other baby with stolid imperturbability, but as Rose Mary turned away to her table he licked out his pink tongue and bobbed his head toward the milk crocks, while his solemn eyes conveyed his desire without words. Peter's vocabulary was both new and limited, and he was at all times extremely careful against any wastefulness of it. His lips quivered as if in uncertainty as to whether he was to be left out of this lactic deal, and his eyes grew reproachful.

"Why, man alive, did you think I had forgotten you?" exclaimed Rose Mary as she turned with the cup to one of the crocks standing in the wattle, at the sight of which motion relief dawned in the serious eyes of the young petitioner. Filling the cup swiftly, she lifted the youngster in her arms and came over to sit in the door leading shoofly at Everett's feet. With dignified deliberation Peter began to consume his draft in slow gulps, and after each one he lifted his eyes to Rose Mary's face as if rendering courteous appreciation for the consumed portion. His chubby fingers were clasped around her wrist as he held the cup for him, and her other hand cuddled one of his bare, bristled knees. The picture had its instituted effect on Everett, and he bent toward the little group in the doorway and rested his elbows on his knees as his world-restless eyes softened and the lines around his mouth melted into a smile.

"Rose Mary," he said with an almost abashed note in his deep voice, "we'll dispense with the crocks—they're not needed as retainers, and I don't deserve them."

"But being good will bring you the lilacs of life; whether you think you deserve them or not, I'm afraid it's inevitable," answered Rose Mary, as she smiled up at him with instant appreciation of his change of mood.

"Well, I'll try it this once and see what happens," answered Everett with a laugh. "Indeed, I'm ashamed of having shown you any impatience in all—even to think of impatience in this heaven country of hospitality amounts to positive sacrilege. Shrive me—and then bring on your lilacs!"

"Then you'll stay with us until it's safe for you to go North and I won't have to worry about you any more?" exclaimed Rose Mary, delighted, as she beamed up over Pete's towhead that had dropped with repletion on her breast. Shoofly, who, true to her appellation, had been making funny little dabs of delight at a fly or two which had buzzed in her direction, had crawled nearer and burrowed her head under Rose Mary's knee, rolled over on her little stomach and come instantaneously and exhaustedly to sleep. Rose Mary adjusted a smothering fold of her dress and continued in her rejoicing over Everett's surrender to circumstances inevitable.

"And do you think you can dig some more in the fields? Don't happiness and hoe mean the same thing to most men?" she questioned with a laugh.

"Yes, hoe to the death and the devil take the last man at the end of the row, fortune to the first!" answered Everett with a return of his cynical look and tone.

"Oh, but in the world some men just go along and show down ugly weeds, stir up the good, amely earth for thing to grow in, reach over to help the man in the next furrow if he needs it, and all come home at sundown together—and the women have the supper ready. That's the kind of being I want you to do—please dig."

(Continued on page 27.)



A Master Poultry Keeper is the Farm Woman

Success with poultry consists in strict attention to details, details of apparently so little importance that the average man will not give them proper attention. Hence it is that the \$50,000,000 poultry crop of Canada is largely due to the efforts of our farm women who realize that these apparently small details are more important than they seem.

—Photo on farm of John Young, Huron Co., Ont.

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The Upward Look

Faith the Essential Factor

Delight thyself also on the Lord; and He shall give thee the desires of thine heart. Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him; and He shall bring it to pass.—Ps. 37: 4-5.
All things work together for good to them that love God.—Rom. 8: 28.

If we were to read this verse, taken from the Psalms, hurriedly and without much thought, it would be possible to receive a different impression of its meaning than that which is really contained therein.

We have the sure promise of receiving our heart's desire if we truly delight in the Lord, and if He deems it best for us to have our wish. Although sometimes we do not receive what we ask for in the way we expect or perhaps as soon as we would like, yet if we wait patiently His own good time, we will see that it was all for the best.

Again, if we are continually seeking only for worldly blessings we cannot be said to "delight in the Lord." But if we are really trying to please Him He will disentangle our affairs in the right way.

How often we are tempted to do things in our own way and the way that seems easiest to us; but if we do not commit our way unto the Lord

we will be treading a precarious pathway.

If we will turn to our Bibles and read how the Heavenly Father has led His children all down through the ages, it should strengthen our faith. Take, for instance, Abraham leaving his friends and native land and starting with no other guide than God to direct him to an unknown country. Then Joshua, who after entering the Land of Promise, was able to overcome great nations because he trusted in his Captain to help him win the victory. And we read in the New Testament how the apostles were able to overcome many difficulties through the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

In our second verse, "All things work together for good to them that love God," we have a most satisfactory promise. Although things may appear to us to be working together for evil, we may be confident that if we will take God as our Guide our pathway will lead to the light. A writer has said:

"Nothing done out of our daily path of love and duty, no fretting nor chafing, will turn over the next page in the story for us, because a larger, stronger Hand than ours holds the leaves together, and simply in clinging to that Hand must we walk straight on, and never mind our longings to see the end, however intense they may be. Some day we shall read the story from first to last, and see clearly the Divine mean-

ing of the whole; see it with smiling, not streaming eyes, with folded, not struggling hand."—R. M. M.

The Joy Habit

Perform every duty joyfully, cheerfully, ungrudgingly, and I wish I could shout that last word in heroic capitals; it means so much. You may be ever so efficient and brilliant, but the charm is lost if you do your work grumbly, thunderously, we might say, with mutterings and flashes of temper. You labor in vain.

If you do not naturally possess a cheerful spirit, cultivate one: "a merry heart doeth good like medicine." Look for the good in everything; it will not require the ancient philosopher's lamp to discover it. Count the blessings you have, there are more of them than you think.

Are you new to your work, does it all come hard to you, are your surroundings ungenial; have your lines fallen among distasteful people? Then, listen; accept it all as the March winds and the April showers that are to develop you into the glories June rose you are intended to be.

Determine that you will learn to do everything that will make you more efficient, and learn to do it the very best way it can be done. Perform your duties as if they were privileges and they will vanish into privileges. The homely life, the plain everyday duties—cooking, sweeping, dusting, sewing, mending—are the foundation

stones of the whole structure of a woman's life. Nobly performed, they become noble duties, and day by day, instead of becoming narrow and self-centered, you will find that your horizon widens; you see "sermons in stones" and possibilities in pans; your sympathy deepens; your capacity for doing things increases, and the joy habit becomes second nature.

Oftentimes the life is so busy that it is impossible to take any relaxation and those pages of advice about the farmer's wife being down for a "spell" read like a sarcasm, when great piles of dishes must be washed, numerous beds must be made, rooms must be swept, and, promptly at 12 o'clock, dinner must be smoking on the table, for the men must have their meals promptly or they cannot do their work.

But here is one great help: When you go into the yard, or on the veranda, look far off. "I looked toward the hills from whence cometh my deliverance." Look at those tall trees, the beautiful sky, the grand old stars, that are still shining for you, the same old North star that you learned to look for when you were a little fellow, still "on their job" through all these ages. You will come into your work refreshed.

Nobody but a Christian woman, who walks with God, can carry the crosses of life bravely and patiently, and give others the sunshine and bury the sorrow in her own heart.—Selected.



**Let's make a Jelly Roll—
With FIVE ROSES flour.**

Its Strength and Fineness hold your batter together in the long well-greased pan.

Bakes evenly.

Smooth Texture—soft, golden Crumb, spongy, porous, yielding.

No holes, nor lumps to vex you.

And when you turn it out on the damp napkin hot and saucy, and you spread the under side with "jell"—

It doesn't get soggy nor crumbly.

Roll it gently, carefully.

Not a crack—not a break.

Perfect Smoothness—a Perfect Roll—Yours.

Bake anything, make anything.

Use FIVE ROSES—bread and pastry.

Melting puff paste—flaky pie crust—crinkly fritters—

tooth some rolls.

FIVE ROSES for anything—everything.

Be flourwise.

Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached



Not Blended

ORNAMENTAL WIRE FENCE

0¢ PER RUNNING FOOT
PREPARED



We want you to investigate this statement—we make a better ornamental wire fence than can be obtained elsewhere for about the same money. We guarantee absolutely every foot of fencing we manufacture, satisfaction or money back and we are the principal manufacturers of the R.F.M.A. Extra Heavy Galvanized Ornamental Wire Fence, and we will advise and advise of it all over Canada for enclosing lawns, parks, cemeteries, churches, cottages, farm houses, institutions, schools, etc. etc.

Regal

Remember, we are largest buyers on wire market, our price is 10 to 15 per cent. lower than that of any other manufacturer. We employ no agents nor jobbers, but sell direct to the consumer for cash, saving you the dealer's commission, and heavy expenses incident to a credit business. We have just published a catalogue. It tells of the greatest fence offer ever made. You owe it to yourself to read this great LEGAL offer. Use the blank form herewith and mail to us to-day and we will forward to you our special offer at once.

The Regal Fence Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

(Incorporated in Canada) 1111 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ont. Tel. 463-4634

Name _____
City or town _____
Prof. _____

The Marketing of Eggs

(Continued from page 14)

that in this case of eggs are some dirty, had looking ones scattered among the clean, fresh looking ones. You know a new egg has a clean, dull glaze all over the shell, and it doesn't show a speck of shiny oil. Old eggs look brownish or dirty, and lack the fresh appearance of the egg just dropped in the nest. Now we ought to be careful not to send stale looking eggs like those to market. They hurt the trade. They sell for less money in the market."

"Mr. Marshall," said Jim, "will you let me see your last Chicago paper with the egg quotations?" The paper was brought, and there under the heads of "Eggs" were the prices of different grades of eggs in Chicago and Boston. I noticed that "dirties" were about the lowest priced of any quoted in those markets. "No. 1 dirties" were quoted at 12 cents a dozen, compared with 17 cents for those "90 per cent. fresh, packed for city trade." Of course, these last are packed in cases after being selected. I saw that Jim had shown us another thing worth printing by.

"When in school," said the boy, "we were shown several ways to grade or sort eggs. The difference in weight is quite important, but people want them graded in other ways, too. You notice that most of the eggs in this case are white, but quite a number are brown. Some markets prefer brown eggs and some white. Some people always want to buy brown eggs and others white ones. It is simply a fancy, a fad. Brahmas lay brown eggs, and Leghorns white ones, but there is no difference in their food value. Yet if one can send eggs of a uniform color to market it will be a good thing for the trader. I noticed in the paper we were just looking over, that in New York 'gathered white' were quoted at 17 to 19 cents, and that 'gathered brown' were 16 to 17 cents a dozen. This simply shows you that the people look for a color of egg that attracts them, just as they have preference in color with other foods. If I were to build up an egg trade of my own, I would ship eggs of a uniform color to the market that would pay the best price for them. A case of clean, all brown eggs, or all white eggs, with the name of the farm they are from, stamped on each egg, is the best advertisement one can ask for.

"There is just one more thing about this list of eggs that you may not have noticed especially. If you look carefully, you will see that they differ quite a bit in shape. Some of the eggs are almost round, some are long and slender, some have one side bulging out more than the other; they differ more than we are apt to think. The Agricultural College had in the exhibit at the Ohio State Poultry Show at Columbus, that I spoke of a white egg, two dozen eggs that were side by side. One dozen had been sorted to make a uniform exhibit in size, shape, and color, and the other dozen was unsorted. In a whole case of eggs we do not notice the shapes so much, but I remember that in that unsorted dozen, No. 5 was almost crooked, No. 8 was almost round, and No. 12 was long and slender. I am sure if one had those two different dozens of eggs for sale in North Market in Columbus, that plenty of people would pay 10 or 15 per cent. more a dozen for the sorted lot. They would look better and more attractive, I am sure, and in this case, the sorted dozen weighed the most."

While we were talking, a little girl came running in with a big egg in her hand, about all she could manage. She held it up, saying, "See

what one of mamma's hens laid today. Mr. Marshall, will you give me some candy for this?" The obliging storekeeper took the egg and the youngster received candy in exchange. As the girl left, Jim took the egg and put it on the scales, and it weighed 3 1/2 ounces.

"This double-yolked egg," said Jim, "is about a third heavier than one of those other heavy eggs," holding the two up together in his hand. "A dozen of the first one will weigh 39 ounces, compared with 30 ounces for the other. This egg has two yolks, and is a good example of unfairness in selling eggs as big as this, by the dozen method. Of course, double-yolk eggs are not common, but they are eggs all the same.

"We do not pay as much attention to our market eggs in America as we should. In Denmark the egg industry is very carefully managed. There is cooperation among the farmers, and the eggs are gathered from the farms and taken to the city, where they are carefully examined and sorted. Of course, the first and most important thing about an egg is that it be fresh. It also must come from a flock that has been properly fed. While I was in the poultry school we studied the influence of foods on the quality of the egg. We chipped up some onion and mixed in the mash of one flock and for some days after the eggs from these hens had a strong onion flavor. That little onion just about ruined those eggs for our customers. But that simple experiment taught us a valuable lesson: People pay well for carefully sorted eggs, of uniform size and color, fresh, and of first-class quality. The college could easily get ten cents a dozen above the market for eggs of this kind."

The rain had cleared away, and it was time to get back to the farm. The eggs were put back in the case, and tomorrow would be on their way to feed the hungry in the distant city. The particular case that had been the means by which a young chap taught me a valuable lesson when I was least expecting it. As I thought it all over afterwards, I felt convinced that these poultry schools were a good thing. They had practical teachers there, Jim amply demonstrated, so that the boys got in touch with the true spirit of education. With extensive chicken yards and different kinds of poultry, bred and fed to secure the best results, why should not young men and women be inspired by that kind of training? That is the sort of instruction that turns young men back to the farm, rather than from it. Education of that kind is destined to revolutionize the agriculture of our state, and make the farming of the past seem dull and unattractive, compared with the pleasures to be derived from doing things based on results secured from scientific training of the why and how.

"Jim," said I, as he started along up the road toward home, "did the boys at the poultry school enjoy the work?" "Did they?" he replied, "Well, I should say so. Those boys were the most interested crowd I ever saw, and you can be sure that they will preach poultry education seven days a week from now on. We each came back home with worse cases of 'chicken fever' than ever."

* * * * *

When Ironing.—Linsens and cottons should be ironed with a hot iron. Woolens and silk should be ironed with a moderately hot iron. To tell when an iron is hot, test it upon a crumpled piece of newspaper. If it smooths the paper without scorching it is hot enough for cotton or linen. When the iron is too cool for ironing linsens and cottons well it is also right for ironing woolens and silks.

CYCLE HATCHER



A twentieth century wonder. Hatches good, strong, healthy chicks at a very little cost. Made of all metal; is fire proof; easily run. FIFTY EGG SIZE, \$7.00 I. o. b. Toronto

We manufacture both Hot Water and Hot Air Incubators; Brooders; Bone Mills; Poultry Remedies. Also Poultry Foods, Nursery Chick Food, Egg Mash, Grit, Shell, Granulated Charcoal—in a word everything needed by Poultrymen.

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Take "St. Lawrence" Granulated in one scoop—and any other sugar in the other. Look at "St. Lawrence" Sugar—its perfect crystals—its pure, white sparkle—its even grain. Test it point by point, and you will see that

Absolutely Best St. Lawrence Sugar Absolutely Pure

is one of the choicest sugars ever refined—with a standard of purity that few sugars can boast. Try it in your home. Analysis shows, "St. Lawrence Granulated" to be "99.9910 to 100% Pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever." "Most every dealer sells St. Lawrence Sugar."

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINERIES LIMITED, - MONTREAL 65A

Ro (Con me up the I'll have on waiting Please, si Mary's y note, while him. "I prom a laugh. I will do. Briars her all told, the oil and ing quanti



Take You Mrs. Alex. McRae is in her kitchen in the home of pump McRae's con - Photo by an -formation may crop up go over every thing exactly w. There m value in a I am going then put it a map and figure Uncle Tucker place for your a lot of time, doing something who have take valid of a straw wet and mad again. "Do you kn for me? That ed over from from the Citia and perched up lot fence like crew. I had re spirit had turn I had been couldn't see th er. I had just expedition Iron who had writte tant letter and out and no I was too weak and couldn't cry like a won to just as it Uncle Tucker a side of the fence at me with his eyes of his f with a funny, gasp. (Conti

Rose of Old Harpeth

(Continued from page 24.)

me up these teeth for Aunt Viney and I'll have johnny-cake and fried chicken waiting for you every night. Please, sir, promise!" And Rose Mary's voice sounded its coaxing note, while her deep eyes flooded over him.

"I promise," answered Everett with a laugh. "I tell you what I think I will do. As I understand it, the Briars has about three hundred acres, all told. I have been all over it for the oil and there is more in any paying quantities. But in this kind of



Take Your Choice, Hard or Soft

Mrs. Alex. McGregor, Peterboro Co., Ont., has in her kitchen the convenient arrangement of pumps here illustrated. Mrs. McGregor considers it the best thing to water on tap.

-Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

formation any number of other things may crop up or out. I am going to go over every acre of it carefully and find exactly what can be expected of it. There may be nothing of any value in a mineral way, but as I go I am going to make soil tests, and then put it all down on a complete map and figure out just what your Uncle Tucker ought to plant in each place for years to come. It will kill a lot of time, and then it might be doing something for you dear people, who have taken a miserable, cross invalid of a stranger man in out of the wet and made a well chap of him again.

"Do you know what you have done for me? That day when I had tramped over from Boliver just to get away from the Citizens' Hotel and myself and perched upon Mr. Alloway's north lot fence like a miserable funeral crier, I had reached his face to the wall, spirit had turned its face to the wall. I had been down South six weeks and couldn't see that I felt one bit stronger. I had just heard of this copper expedition from one of the chaps, who had written me a heedlessly exultant letter about it, and I was down and out and no strength left to fight. I was too weak to take it like a man, and couldn't make up my mind to cry like a woman, though I wanted to. Just as it was at its worst you to. Uncle Tucker appeared on the other side of the fence, and when he looked at me with those great, heaven-big eyes of his I fell over into his arms with a funny, help-has-come dying gasp.

(Continued next week.)

Winning

It takes a little courage
And a little self-control,
And some grim determination
If you want to reach a goal.
It takes a deal of striving,
And a firm and stern-set chin,
No matter what the battle,
If you're really out to win.

There's no easy path to glory,
There's no rosy road to fame,
Life, however we may view it,
Is no simple parlor game;
But its prizes call for fighting,
For endurance and for grit,
For a rugged disposition
And a "don't-know-when-to-quit."

You must take a blow or give one,
You must risk and you must lose,
And expect that in the struggle
You will suffer from a bruise.
But you mustn't wince or falter,
If a fight you once begin,
Be a man and face the battle—
That's the only way to win.
—"Harvester World."

Social Enjoyment in Winter

Mrs. R. G. Leggett, Leeds Co., Ont.

The life of the average farming community may differ slightly according to locality, but the conditions are so much alike in all the older counties of Ontario that the social life of all must be nearly similar.

In this part of the country where we are blessed with a number of beautiful lakes everyone has learned to skate. Some of the young people are adepts at the art, skating backwards, cutting the figure eight, Dutch reels, their names, etc., with the greatest ease. When the lakes are free from snow, it is a very pretty sight to watch 20 or 30 young people skimming gracefully over the ice until the sun begins to drop behind the mountain; then home they come with rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes, ready for the hot supper that awaits them.

Music and games occupy their time, after the evening meal, until mother puts the cat out-doors and father winds the clock, which means to the initiated that it is time for the visitors to depart.

EDUCATIONAL AND ENJOYABLE

The Women's Institute meetings which are held monthly in the village near us, are very interesting and instructive. Our membership numbers about 70 and our attendance is always good. Discussions are held on various subjects, also splendid essays and good music are given. Besides there is the pleasure of meeting many friends. All these contribute to make a very enjoyable afternoon.

Other sources of pleasure are the snow shearing parties and sleighing parties. On moonlight nights a big sleigh that will hold about 25 persons is filled with our robes, two horses (and sometimes four) attached, and away we go for a drive of eight or 10 miles to some neighboring village where a concert, play or lecture may be given. These concerts are usually given by the young people of the villages, some of whom are excellent musicians while others are proficient in the art of expression.

While these may not be anything wildly exciting in a country life, yet it is a clean wholesome one and not altogether devoid of pleasure as some people would endeavor to picture it. If any one will take a little trouble to gather statistics, they will find that it is from country homes that our most clever doctors, lawyers, statesmen, merchants, etc., come and this in itself is a very good recommendation for the country.

To improve tough meat and make it tender rub it well with a cut lemon.

There is
AN ATMOSPHERE
OF REFINEMENT
Gentle, Restful and
Wholesome, in the
Warmth from a
GOOD CHEER
WARM AIR FURNACE

Such a delightful indoor
Climate is made possible
by the adequate HUMIDITY
from its big
CIRCLE WATERPAN

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

FURNACE CATALOGUE
MAILED ON REQUEST

HAMILTON INCUBATOR

Are you planning to make 1913 your most profitable chicken raising year? Then what make of incubator? Assuredly, a Hamilton—because by actual test, supported by testimonials from Canada's leading poultry raisers, and a Diploma from the Canadian National Exhibition, the Hamilton is the most profitable, the most economical.

It Hatches

Sturdier Chicks and More of Them

The Hamilton requires the least oil and attention because absolutely no heat is wasted. The walls are constructed of five thicknesses of non-conducting material. One enthusiastic owner writes that his Hamilton hatched 83 chicks out of 90 fertile eggs, and he only used a gallon and a half of oil. The system of ventilation is perfect. Freshly to all parts of the incubator, as well as even temperature—that is why the chickens hatched are all equally sturdy and big.

Send for the Hamilton Incubator Booklet—study it carefully—learn how to raise chickens properly—make big profits. First, fill in this coupon and mail it at once.

The Hamilton Incubator Co., Limited
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HAMILTON, - - ONT.

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Address.....

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Easily Quickly

Thoroughly Cleaned with Old Dutch Cleanser

Parties arriving about January 14th and 26th

APPLY NOW
The Guild, 71 Drummond St., Montreal and 47 Pembroke St., Toronto

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MAKES LIFE EASIER

To lessen household drudgery and make life easier for housewives is the basis on which our establishment is founded, and the growth of our business is due entirely to the fact that we have accomplished that object.

The patented and exclusive features that make the "Playtime" superior didn't "just happen." They are the result of years of experience and study. In OUR opinion, it is the best washing machine ever made for farm use. We would like YOUR opinion after a careful examination of its merits. See it at your dealer's or send to us for full information.

Cummer-Dowse Limited,
Hamilton - Ontario. 107

SEND US \$26, receipt by return mail this beautiful little dress of warm Tartan cloth for winter wear; comes in pretty red and blue designs; the waist is joined to a full skirt with colored strapings at belt, which also trim the front of dress. Comes in sizes 2 to 12; is worth double what we ask. We will also for postage, \$14.95, and \$10 for postage. STANDARD GARMENT CO., 12 Standard Building, London, Ont.

Parental Problems

By Ella C. Kenney.

Because I am able to look back over 30 years of care of a family of children, I am fully convinced that many of us take our children too seriously. From their birth we surround them with fear and anxiety. Their least ailments are heralded as forerunners of dire disaster to the little craft. As time passes and faults appear, we are prone to exaggerate them—forgetting they are miniature counterparts of our own shortcomings—and grow discouraged over their small tempers and wilfulness.

Children restless or irate those about them. If we would pay more attention to self-discipline, we would have less occasion to correct our children. Many little defects are cut-grown in a few weeks or months, just as one cute little trick is dropped and another takes its place.

We have an ideal child in our mind and assume the responsibility of making it manifest, whereas it is a matter of developing and growth of both parents and child. The child develops and trains the parent fully as much as the parent does the child, but we are not always awake to the fact.

We are to a certain extent, responsible for them, but even in early childhood they have their individuality which we cannot fathom, and in which we have no part. When the time comes that they begin to reason this fact, we are overwhelmed by fear lest they make fatal mistakes, marring their lives and curs. We make frantic attempts to hedge them about, to prevent their taking an independent step, still holding to the thought that we are wholly responsible for their every act. When they finally decide some important question for themselves, we are in despair if it is contrary to our ideas what is best for them, not developing the fact that each one must live his own life and do his own choosing.

Much anxiety could be avoided, if, from the first, we would face the fact that they are not ours, but are in our care; to guide, not create; to love and protect so far as is possible, trusting the rest to the Perfect Parent, to whose eyes we must all appear as children.—Farm and Home.

Teach Children Cleanliness

Children should be taught neatness and cleanliness before they are old enough to be taught to read and spell. The average mother will admit that her children seem to love dirt and abhor cleanliness. Children love to play in the dirt, at least most of them. And not all kinds of so-called dirt are very dangerous. For example a sandpile has a decided attraction for both girls and boys, and they can get pretty dirty in a sand pile. Then there is the mud pie industry at which little folks love to work; and toys will get disgracefully dirty, but no harm is done that soap and water will not speedily correct.

Just because the child gets dirty at its play is no reason that it should not be both permitted and encouraged to play at all of the healthful outdoor pastimes. But children should be taught to be clean. They should be instructed early in the care of their mouths and teeth; to keep their hands and face clean; to bathe frequently and regularly as soon as they are old enough to perform these important offices. For themselves, and by both training and custom the parents should inculcate this habit from infancy.

The idea in teaching children to be clean should be to develop in them hygienic habits. It is first necessary of course, that the parents themselves should acquire the habit of looking

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With Health Brand Clogs on, the man or woman who works in the wettest, coldest places always has warm, dry and comfortable feet. Try a pair yourself this winter.

Felt-lined CLOGS

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Five laces, tops, hand-wound sole and heel, mostly lined with warm felt. All sizes for men and women, delivered, with all charges paid, ONLY **\$1.75**

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Or if you wish to learn more about these wonderful Clogs before ordering, write to us for catalogue booklet, telling how Health Brand Clogs are made, etc., etc. Dealers, write for proposition.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

Special Cruise Around the World

EMPERESS OF "RUSSIA" AND "ASIA"
(New C.P.R. Pacific Steamships)
The Empress of Russia will leave Liverpool April 1st, calling at Gibraltar, Villefrance and Port Said, proceeding via Suez, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, arriving Vancouver June 7th, 1913.

Vessel remains 16 days at Hong Kong. Empress of Asia will sail from Liverpool June 18th. Particulars of trip will be announced later.

Most direct connection for April 1st sailing is via "Empress of Britain" from St. John, N.S., March 28th.

RATE FOR ENTIRE CRUISE, \$68.10 Exclusive of maintenance between arrival time in England and departure of "Empress of Russia," and stop over at Hong Kong.

Particulars from Canadian Pacific Agents or write **M. G. MURPHY,**
D.P.A. C.P.R., Toronto

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Free Plans

Write a short note, a post card will do, stating what your roofing needs are—and valuable information will be sent to you by return mail, tell how you can save time, labor and money in putting on a roof that will give the best of service and will last for years.

The Galt Art Metal Co.
253 Stone Road, Galt, Ontario

Big Ben



Big Ben—Two Good Alarms in One

Take your choice in Big Ben. He rings either way you wish—five straight minutes or every other half minute for all of ten minutes unless you switch him off. He's a two alarms in one.

If you're a light sleeper, turn on the half minute taps before you go to bed. If you sleep heavily, set the five minute call. You can slumber then without the get-up worry on your mind.

When morning comes, and it's announced by Big Ben's jolly bell, you can't help getting up at once, for Big Ben never fails to get you wide awake.

Big Ben is really three good clocks in one, two excellent alarms and a fine time-keeper in all your room and tell time all day by.

If you have got to get up bright and early, if you have to get your help in the field on time, ask for Big Ben at your dealer's and try him for a week. You'll never want to be without him afterwards.

Big Ben stands seven inches tall. He is triple nickel-plated and wears an inner vest of steel that insures him for life. His big, bold figures and hands are easy to read in the dim morning light. His large, comfortable keys almost wind themselves.

He rings five minutes steadily or ten intermittently. If he is sold every other year, there is no telling how long.

He's sold by 6,000 Canadian dealers. His price is \$1.00 anywhere. If you can't find him at your dealer's, money order mailed. *Windsor La Salle, Illinois*, will send him anywhere you say duty charges prepaid.

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A Great B.C. Government Farm

In the founding and conducting of Colony Farm, the British Columbia Government is accomplishing three important objects: (1) The outdoor employment of the convalescent insane; (2) Practical demonstrations of the most up-to-date farming methods; and (3) the raising and distribution amongst the farmers of British Columbia of pure-bred cattle and horses.

Colony Farm is essentially a part of the new asylum now under construction at Coquitlam, and was primarily intended to afford outdoor recreation and employment (a recognized factor nowadays in the treatment of the insane) for patients convalescing after their mental illness.

In the earlier history of the farm this was given first consideration. Later on, however, suggestions were made and recommendations adopted until, at the present time, Colony Farm is probably the most useful institution of its kind in Canada to the community at large. Not only are the patients benefitted by the outdoor life they lead, but the British Columbia farmers are there given valuable assistance in their farming methods by practical demonstrations, which they are also, from time to time, at government auction sales, enabled to purchase young pure-bred horses and cattle with which to raise the standard of their own stock.

The farm is under the supervision of Dr. C. E. Doherty, Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Mental Hospitals at Coquitlam and New Westminster. The men chosen to manage the farm and live stock are Duncan Montgomery, Farm Superintendent; C. W. Holmes in charge of the big Holstein herd, and Malcolm Stewart in charge of the horses.

Over 500 acres cultivated over some 1,000 acres owned by the government at Coquitlam and used as a site for the new mental hospital and farm, between 500 and 600 acres are level and under cultivation. The C. P. R. branch line from New Westminster to Westminster Junction passes through it, the farm depot being named Mount Coquitlam.

The level part of the farm is situated at the junction of the Fraser and Coquitlam rivers, and has a great dyke all round to keep out the flood when these rivers are high, while in case of surplus water collecting on the land, a pumping house has been built at a low corner to remedy this.

The farm proper is situated between the C. P. R. tracks, the Coquitlam and Fraser rivers. Here are grouped the farm buildings. A large horse stable 208 feet with rows of box stalls arranged around a central exercising ring 130 by 60 feet. There are two cow stalls 200 by 40 feet, and two cement silos each 32 feet high and 16 feet in diameter. The breeding stable contains 28 box stalls; all feeding material is brought in to the milking stable from an adjacent feed barn 200 by 40 feet, by carrier as needed.

In this review of Colony Farm it is impossible to do full justice to the buildings and general layout, but the accompanying photographs in the centre of this issue of Farm and Dairy will give one some idea of the splendid system. Let it suffice to say that nothing is wanting. Electric lights are available everywhere; water is supplied and fire hydrants are located in suitable places; the yards are asphalted, two inches of asphalt on a four-inch bed of concrete; pipes from the stable carry liquid manure to large underground tanks; street sweepers are employed for cleaning the yards and sprinklers to keep down the dust.

Milkers in clean white suits do the

(Continued on page 32)

CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL
is a decided Economy and an excellent Investment—



Because it makes other feed more palatable and digestible. It also puts stock in first-class condition very quick. Caldwell's Molasses Meal is 84% Pure Cane Molasses with 16% a special variety of edible moss possessing unique digestive action. Thousands of stockmen and farmers are consistent users of Molasses Meal because they have proven it to be the best conditioner on the market. Your feedman likely has it. If he hasn't, it would be well worth your while to write for prices.

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Farm Lands Average Less Than \$17 Per Acre.
Undeveloped tracts sell from \$5 up. Beef, pork, dairying, poultry, sheep and horses make big profits. Large returns from alfalfa, corn, truck, cotton, apples, fruits and nuts. Growers command good local and Northern Markets.

The Southern Railway Mobile & Ohio Railroad or Georgia So. & Florida Ry. territory offers the finest conditions for farms and homes. Plenty of rain, mild winters, enjoyable summers. Promising seasonal openings everywhere. The Southern Railway has nothing to sell; we want YOU in the Southeast. The "Southern Field," state booklets and all facts free. M. V. RICHARDS, Land & Industrial Agent, Room 30 Washington, D. C.

Maple Evaporators

To the live farmer our Perfect Maple Evaporator is a most needed. With our Maple Evaporator sap is easily and economically converted into the finest quality maple syrup. The body of the Perfect Evaporator is made of heavy sheet-steel, thoroughly riveted and braced with steel angle and fitted with cast-iron door and frame. The working of the evaporator is very simple—put the sap in at one end and it comes out syrup at the other.



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Seed Grain

There is an unusually big demand for good seed grains this season.

Oats as you know were badly sprouted and are quite unfit for seed in many sections.

If you have good seed there are thousands of farmers who will buy it. Tell them about it through a small advertisement in Farm and Dairy. They will pay you a good big price for good seed.

Fix up your ad. to-night and mail it to us for Farm and Dairy say four each issue to tell over 16,000 possible buyers of what you have for sale.

It will pay you handsomely to advertise your good seed in

Farm and Dairy

O.A.C. No. 21 Barley
90c a bus.

Choice Plump Seed, carefully threshed and sowed. Grows this barley and you'll make more money. Heavy yielding, stiff, big straw, easier to harvest.

For early buyers, only 90 cents a bushel, F.O.B. Best cotton base 25 cents extra.
H. R. NIXON, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

BOOKS Now that the long evenings are here plan to improve your time by reading. Get a Book Catalogue Free from **FARM AND DAIRY** All Books At Lowest Prices

Clip out this Advertisement



OR send your name and address for a free copy of the book that has opened the eyes of Canadian farmers to the possibilities of the "material-of-all-work"—concrete.

This book,

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will be sent to you absolutely free. You do not place yourself under the slightest obligation to buy any "Canada" Cement or to do anything else for us.

YOU will find the book interesting, instructive, and its information will be of real cash value to you. It is not a catalogue. It gives in plain, simple language the directions for using concrete for every possible kind of farm construction. Scores of every day uses, fully described and illustrated.

Write your name and address on the coupon below, or send them by letter or post card, and the book will be sent to you immediately. Address,

Publicity Manager

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

511 Herald Building, Montreal

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If you are using concrete and wish to ask any questions about its use, remember we have a Farmers' Free Information Bureau that will answer them without charge.



Land Value Almost Doubled

IT is no longer an unusual thing for us to get reports from farmers who have been using manure spreaders properly and consistently for periods ranging from three to five years, to the effect that the land on which the manure spreaders have been used is regularly raising so much more produce that the value of the land is almost doubled.

"The beauty of it is," writes one Ontario farmer, "that the increased fertility seems to be permanent. Dry weather has less bad effect on our crops now than it used to, the soil is much more easily worked, making the day's work easier both for the horses and for the men, it is less tending to raise better crops, and we are a good deal surer of good returns since our soil was built up by the use of an

IHC Manure Spreader

IHC manure spreaders, **Corn King** or **Cloverleaf**, are made in various styles and sizes to meet any and all conditions. There are wide, medium and narrow machines, all of guaranteed capacity; return and endless aprons; in short, a spreader built to meet your conditions and made to spread manure, straw, lime, or ashes as required.

IHC spreaders will spread manure evenly on the level, going up hill or down. The wheel rims are wide and are equipped with Z-shaped lugs, which provide ample tractive power without jarring the machines excessively. The apron moves on large rollers. The heater drive is positive, but the chain wears only one side. The IHC agent will show you the most effective machine for your work. Ask to see an IHC manure spreader. You can get catalogues from him, or, if you prefer, write the nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)

At Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Estevan, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, N. Bedford, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Yorkton



Clydesdale Mares at Auction

Also other Farm Stock including
19 Holstein Grade Cows, mostly
all freshening in March, and my entire
Farming Outfit

Thursday, Feb. 20th, 1913

The registered mares are **Baroness Cairnhill** (6410), age 8 years, and her daughter **Queen Minnie** (22568), aged 5 years. Match to a finish, in color dark brown. Both in foal, one to a son of old **McCue**.

Also 1 Holstein Bull, registered, 2 years old, 1 heavy draft Gelding, 4 years old, 1 heavy draft Mare in foal and 1 heavy draft Colt, 5 months old, a beauty.

12 Months Credit will be given on bankable paper with interest at 6 per cent.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. Send for bill of sale. Will meet the noon train at **Harebell Station**. Lunch at noon. Horse from a distance.

RIVER VIEW FARM, LOT 1, CON 11, BELMONT TP.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, Trent River, P.O., Ont.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at the rate of \$4.00 a line per month. No card accepted under two lines nor for less than six insertions, or 26 insertions during twelve months.

YORKSHIRE PIGS, all ages, either sex. Choose your boars, fit for service. Also sows of all ages, bred and heavy with pig—H. C. Benfield, Woodstock, Ontario.

FOR SALE—2 Sons of King Fyrno Segis Clothilde, from R. O. P. cows. Also three Clyde Fillies and 3 Segis Yearlings.—R. M. Holtby, Manchester, Ont.

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

SPACE right here costs you only 2¢ reading line a year. Take you weekly to 15,000 possible buyers. Can you afford to be out? Then come in! Write Farm and Dairy today about it.

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

A Great B.C. Government Farm

(Continued from page 31)

milking; all the milk is weighed; weekly tests are made and the resulting records are always available. The milk as drawn goes direct to the pasteurizer, which is located in a modern and thoroughly equipped dairy, only a short distance from the milking stable.

The dairy is composed of two concrete buildings, each 36 by 24 feet; one includes the boiler, wash room, sterilizing plant, racks for cans, scales, etc.; the other contains the pasteurizing plant, separator, milk cooler, cream ripener, churn and also two cooling rooms. The milk that remains, after the hospital needs are supplied, is turned into butter, the skim milk going to the calves. Some pasteurized whole milk, of course, goes to young calves.

In all the work on the farm, patients render valuable assistance, and the staff of paid employees in all departments is augmented with patients, the majority of whom take a keen interest in the work. Hence the expenditure for upkeep is reduced to a minimum.

Since milk and butter are essentials in the hospital, Dr. Daherty decided that attention should be paid to dairying on Colony Farm, and Holsteins were selected as being the breed that would best meet requirements. The herd now numbers some 125 to 150 head, of which there are some 40 to 50 cows in milk, while the calf crop for 1912 totalled 45.

A PRIZE WINNING HERD

Animals of this herd have done splendidly at nearly all the leading exhibitions East and West, and have carried off the lion's share of prizes and honors at practically all the big shows in 1911 and at Toronto and Ottawa last season.

A loose leaf system of records is kept in the farm office, and each individual's pedigree and ascertainment can be immediately ascertained on enquiry.

So many of the herd are good that it is impossible to give space for name and breeding. Suffice it to say that they are all from prize winning and butter-fat producing stock, and unlike some herds of this kind, they are giving remarkable returns. The standard set at Colony Farm is for cows of three years and over to produce 24 pounds of butter in seven days, and all cows under three years 18 pounds. Some now return 25 pounds.

It can readily be understood that land on this farm yields phenomenal crops. Oats have given a return of up to 120 bushels an acre; grass crops made up of timothy, red top and red clover, or sometimes without the clover, have returned hay up to four or five tons in a season, while a few weeks after cutting, the aftermath provides luxurious pasture until the winter sets in.

One of the photographs in Farm and Dairy this week shows that fodder corn grows to perfection. These crops, along with potatoes and roots and some barley, demand the attention of the farm superintendent, while his competent help is supplemented by assistance rendered by paroled patients. Dr. Dherty wisely concluding that unless a man is seriously affected, he is much better at work than idle. The benefits derived by the patients from the outdoor life they lead can readily be seen by the yearly increasing number of recoveries among the insane population of the British Columbia Mental Hospitals, while the benefits derived by the farmers from this almost unique farm are incalculable.

See your friends about subscribing to Farm and Dairy.

264 Page Book on Silos and Silage

10c

1913 copyrighted edition just off the press. Most complete work on this subject published. Used as text book by in a number of Agricultural Colleges. Gives the facts about Modern Silage. Methods—tells just what you want to know. 264 pages—indexed—over 45 illustrations, a vast amount of useful information boiled down for the practical farmer. Tells "How to Make Silage"—"How to Feed Silage"—"How to Build Silos"—"Silage System and Soil Fertility"—"Concrete or Cement Silos"—"How to Mer Silos"—and the Use of Silage in Beef Production. Nuts in all the important details. Send for your copy at once. Enclose 10c in coin and mention this paper.

SILVER MANUFACTURING CO., Salem, Ohio

Poultry and Eggs

Have You Any for Sale?

There are many thousands of people who would like to buy pure bred poultry for breeding purposes.

There are many more who would like to buy eggs for hatching.

Can you supply these people?

Then it will pay you to tell them through Farm and Dairy what it is you have for sale.

Your advertisement in these columns will cost you only \$1.00 for 10 lines; \$1.50 per inch of 14 agate lines.

Classified column, only 2 cents a word, cash with order.

Make up your mind now to advertise in Farm and Dairy. It will pay you.

Water Your Milk!

But do it by getting your cows to drink more water this winter through having

The Water Warmed

The Heller-Aller Tank Heater sets right into your water trough. Burns any kind of fuel—coal, corn cobs, rubbish, wood, etc.

Costs in one piece. Takes on a uniform temperature and will not crack. The result of careful study and actual use. Weighs 15 lbs.; is 24 inches high, exclusive of pipe, and 12 inches in diameter. Has ash pan and grate, and basket fire pot and grate, all heavy cast iron.



Price, only \$6.00. Will last a lifetime. It will pay you big to have one.

Catalogue of Tanks, Pumps, Windmills, Pressure Water Systems, etc., sent only on request.

The Heller-Aller Co.
WINDSOR, ONT.

Have You Seed Grain for Sale?

Advertise it in Farm and Dairy columns and get good price in cash with order for it. Write Advt. Dept., FARM AND DAIRY, Peterboro

WHAT you want WHEN you want it



No farmer wants to buy a flash in the pan, the kind of fertilizer that starts and stops, or the kind that begins to work next year. What he wants for his crop is a supply of plant food that once applied in the right amount and form will feed the crop from seed to harvest. It is not a question of being available at the start, or available at the finish, but being available all the way through.

The A. A. C. Fertilizers are made that way, timed to be available at each stage of the growing season.

We have a number of factories, all located at convenient points, and wherever you live, we can reach you with the right fertilizers, the right service, and the right price. Write today for copy of "Plant Food," a practical hand book on fertility. No advertising in it; sent without cost, while this edition lasts.

Agents wanted in unoccupied territory. Liberal terms and goods that sell. It pays to sell our fertilizers as well as use them. Ask for agency proposition.

The American Agricultural Chemical Co.

Makers of brands with fifty years of quality and results behind them.
70 Lyman St., Buffalo, N. Y.
P. O. Box 814-F Detroit, Mich.

Say "I saw your ad in Farm and Dairy" when you write Advertisers. Then you get full benefit of our absolute Guarantee.

AUCTION SALE

HIGH GRADE Holsteins

Two Miles North-east of Morewood, Dundas Co., Ont.

FEBRUARY 18th, 1913

Cattle consist of 56 high grade Holstein Milch Cows, 3 Registered Holstein Bulls, rising 1 yr. old. 1 Pure Bred Bull Calif. 2 weeks old. My herd bull Prince De Kol Wayne, 9431, calved May 5, 1909, also in sale. The grand dam of this bull has a record of 54 lbs. of milk in one day.

HORSES

Five Young Horses, from 1 yr. to 6 yrs. old. Also my FRENCH STALION "MAJOR" will be sold.

Parties from a distance will be met at Chateaufort, on C. P. R., or at Cambridge, on N. Y. O. railroad, free of charge and returned; send advice on post-card to proprietor to meet you.

JOHN WAGNER, Prop.
MOREWOOD ONTARIO
T. IRVIN, Auctioneer

For These Reasons



To tell all the reasons why we believe your choice of a cream separator should be the Standard would be impossible in this space, but here are four: First—Because the

Standard

FREE

Write for the Standard booklet, giving full description of "The World's Greatest Separator," also folder entitled "Skimming Results."

Cream Separator under ordinary conditions skims to 50 per cent. or less. It loses but one-tenth of a pound of butter fat in 1,000 pounds of milk skimmed. The ordinary separator loses a wide open bowl. Everything easy to clean. Third—Because the supply can be more than a foot lower than on ordinary machines. No high or awkward lifting to do with the Standard. Fourth—Because the Standard has a self-oiling system and lubricates its working parts automatically all the time it is running.

The Standard will save more time and labor, and make more money for you, than any other cream separator. Try one and let the machine prove these facts.

The Renfrew Machinery Company, Limited

Head Office and Works: RENFREW, CANADA
Agencies Everywhere in Canada.

PEERLESS - PERFECTION

The Fence That's Locked Together

The attacks and onslaughts of animals can't face it. It's strong, yet springy. Manufactured from Open Hearth steel galvanized wire. When made by this process, insects are barred out of the metal, removing one of the chief causes of rapid corrosion or rusting.

Read What Others Say

Gentlemen—There is no fault to find with your fence. The fence I put up 3 years ago is just as good as the day I put it up. I've never seen of rot, and good satisfaction. The Peerless stands like no better than any other made that I have seen. Yours truly,
Spring Brook, JOHN RASON.
Send for our latest catalogue. Agents wanted in open territory.
Baltimore, Ont. Yours respectfully,
LILLIS.
Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.

Benwell-Hosie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

"EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES FOR YOUR HOME ROOF

"EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES

Have been used for many years in preference to woollen shingles, and they are now rapidly replacing slate roofing. Why?

Because "EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES will not split, crack or wear out, neither can they warp or swell, and are not affected in any way by weather conditions.

They do not require heavy timbers to support them, thus lessen the weight of the roof to a considerable extent.

Barns and public buildings covered twenty-six years ago with "EASTLAKE" STEEL SHINGLES are as good as new to-day.

We will tell you the cost, if you send the measurements of barn, house or building to be roofed. Let us send you our free booklet.

THE METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS - TORONTO & WINNIPEG

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS

Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Our herd of about 70 head went into winter quarters in good condition. At the head of the herd is the young bull "King Urna," whose dam, Urmagelche 2nd A, has a seven-day butter record of 31.24 lbs. her milk testing 6.04 per cent. fat. She is, with a single exception, the highest testing dam of any bull in Canada. Her daughter, Urna Burke, made 33.21 lbs. butter in 7 days, her milk testing 5.26 per cent. fat. Another daughter at three years made 26.70 lbs., and another as a junior three-year-old, 22.64 lbs. Her sister, Alma Clyde, has a 7 day butter record

of 33.06 lbs., and a yearly record of 970 lbs. King Urna's sire, King of the Hengerveld, is from May Harting Pauline De Kol, A. R. O., 23.57 lbs. (the second highest record daughter of De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol). His sire Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol has 90 A. R. O. daughters, and has more daughters with milk records over 100 lbs. a day than any other bull of the breed; his granddaughter, Creamelle Vale, holds the world's milk record, 33.63 lbs. in a year. We are now getting King Urna's first calves which, as individuals are about all that could be desired. At present we are offering cows and heifers bred to this young sire, also a

few bulls fit for service in spring from official record dams and sired by the great bulls, Prince Hengerveld Pietje and King Pontiao Artis Canada.

One of the most important of our recent sales was made to Fred B. Shaw, Salmon Arms, B. O., who got the exceptionally well bred young bull, Count Pietje Sara Jewel, and five young cows and heifers, all from advance registry stock.

The young bull is sired by Prince Hengerveld Pietje, whose sire, Pietje 2nd's Woodcrest Lad, is from Pietje 2nd, the best record cow ever imported from Holland. She made in 7 days 31.61 lbs. butter, and in six months, 56.50 lbs. butter,

and 1473 lbs. milk. Woodcrest Pietje's sire, Homestead Girl De Kol Saracosta Lad, has 97 A. R. O. daughters. One of them, commencing at 25 mos. old, made in a semi-official year, test 59.23 lbs. butter, and another, commencing at 26 mos., made 81.87 lbs. Prince Hengerveld Pietje's dam, Princess Homestead Lad, is the highest at record daughter of Hengerveld De Kol (who has 1166 A. R. O. daughters), having made 33.64 lbs. butter in 7 days Count Pietje Sara Jewel is from Sara Jewel 3rd, A. R. O., 12.97 lbs. at 24 mos. Her dam, Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd, made the following records: At two years, 12.70 lbs. butter in 7 days; at three years, 12.98 lbs.; at four years, 20.33 lbs.; at five years, 30.39 lbs.; and 1.615 lbs. milk and 121.37 lbs. butter in 30 days. This was the Canadian record for butter at the time it was made. She held the Canadian championship for four years. (This cow was sold to F. F. Field, Brocton, Mass., for \$2,600, which is the highest price ever paid in Canada for a cow of any of the dairy breeds).

At eight years of age she gave in 30 days, 25.25 lbs. milk and 110.18 lbs. butter; in 7 days, 68 lbs. milk and 23.12 lbs. butter. (This cow was sold to F. F. Field, the price being \$1,500.) The combined butter records of Sara Jewel Hengerveld and her daughter, Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd, for 7 days and 30 days are greater than the combined butter records of any other cow and daughter in Canada. A bull from this stock as this is bound to make good and we expect to hear of some great daughters from him.

In Mr. Shaw's purchase was a daughter of Inna Josephine, A. R. O., 21.97 lbs. butter in 7 days shortly after calving, and 15.30 lbs. 8½ mos. after freshening. A granddaughter of Sara Jewel Hengerveld, a granddaughter of Sara Jewel Hengerveld 3rd, also a heifer from a granddaughter of De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy, were in Mr. Shaw's purchase. This cow has a record of nearly 19 lbs. butter, and one of her sisters recently made 25.53 lbs. Mr. Shaw's heifers are all bred to "King Urna," and we expect to hear from the cross to give a good account of themselves.

OXFORD HOLSTEIN BREEDERS MEET

Questions of an important nature regarding the breeding of Holstein cattle came up for discussion at the annual meeting of the Oxford County Holstein Breeders' Association, which was held at Woodstock, Jan. 29. It was a unanimous opinion that it would be wise to hold this sale during the Easter season. Several of the members wanted to have it on Good Friday, so that those wishing to come from a distance might take advantage of the cheap rates. This led one member to remark that if a man wanted to buy cattle, a dollar would not stop him. He moved that it be held on the Wednesday previous to Good Friday. This was put to a vote and carried.

A sales committee, composed of Messrs. Bollard, Hulet, Ede and Dent, was appointed.

Regarding the class of animals to be sold at the sale, it was agreed that strict measures should be taken to keep out defective animals. "Keep up our standard and get the confidence of our buyers," was the way several of the speakers of the association expressed themselves. It is altogether probable that all cattle to be presented at the sale will be tested previous to the sale by a competent official.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: Pres.—F. E. Ede, Oxford Centre. Vice-Pres.—Mr. A. Hulet, Norwich. Sec.—Mr. E. J. Kelly, Tillsonburg. Asst. Sec.—Mr. H. G. Benfield, Woodstock. Directors—T. H. Dent, Woodstock; E. Tree, Tavistock; T. J. Lammiman, Curries Crossing; Geo. Prouse, Otterbender; H. Bollen, Cambridge; J. H. Baber, Tavistock; H. Reddy, Norwich; M. I. Haley, Springford; M. Hartley, Norwich. Auditors—T. L. Duncan, Norwich; Mr. Hobson, Innisby.

A live discussion took place on the question of testing cattle which are being imported into this Province. It was pointed out that British Columbia has now a law which says that all cattle being taken into that Province be tested but at the same time there is nothing to prevent the cattle men of British Columbia dumping onto the rest of the Province cattle of all kinds and descriptions. The members of the Oxford Association were of the opinion that in all the Provinces it should be the law that cattle which are to be imported should be inspected.—Sentinel Review.

MOLASSINE MEAL

is made in England and is recognized by the leading veterinary surgeons in Great Britain—used in all mounted departments of the British Army—large Cartage Companies—Omnibus Companies—and all owners of horses having heavy work to do or for show or breeding purposes. It is

A Splendid Economical Feed for Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs



"MOLASSINE MEAL" is not only a good food itself but enables the animal fed on it to obtain the full nourishment from all other food. When MOLASSINE MEAL is fed regularly three times a day, you have no waste fodder of any kind. It costs you less for feed and the animals obtain more nourishment.

Get some from your dealer to-day. If he has not got it, write and let us know at once.

The Molassine Co., Ltd.
London, England

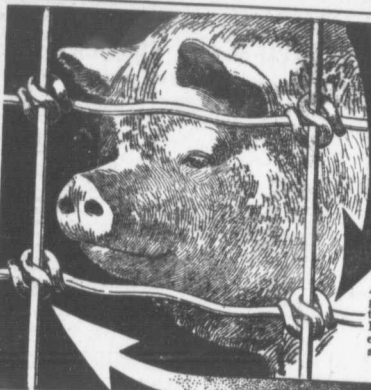
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There are dozens of molasses preparations on the market but only one MOLASSINE MEAL

Write to the Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, for their Bulletin No. 241, on Registered Stock Foods, and see the Government analysis of MOLASSINE MEAL. It is better than its guarantee and away ahead of any other molasses food.





INVEST IN "IDEAL" FENCE

Money used in the purchase of "Ideal" Fence is not spent—it is invested. When you invest a dollar in "Ideal" Fence you get a dollar's worth. You get full value for your money because "Ideal" Fence is made exactly as represented and described in our catalogue and all our advertisements. When we say "Ideal" Fence is made of No. 9 gauge wire (which is one hundred and forty-four one-thousandths of an inch in diameter), it is full size No. 9; if anything it will average over full size.

When we say the uprights or stays on "Ideal" Fence are 1 1/2 inches apart, they are 1 1/2 inches, not 1 1/8 or 20 inches, and the same with 2 1/2 inch spacing.

A fence can be greatly cheapened by using under-gauged wire or having the stays farther apart than advertised. From top to bottom "Ideal" Fence is all the same, made of large gauge, No. 9, evenly galvanized hard steel wire—no small or soft wires—all are full size, true to gauge, tough

and hard. The reason that there are more sales of "Ideal" Fence sold in Canada annually than any other make is not due to the merit of the fence itself, but it is due to the protection and workmanship that enters into it, to our many satisfied customers all over the Dominion. Do not experiment in buying fence; it will not pay getting a fence exactly as represented. We invite you to compare "Ideal" Fence with any and every other make on the market. Compare the size of wire; compare the weight to the rod of fence; study the quality of workmanship; test it—in the severest way you can think of, and you will find "Ideal" to be superior in every way. Do not spend money in buying fence—invest it in "Ideal".

A postal card will bring you the "Ideal" catalogue free, which shows many different styles of fence—a style for every purpose; also our complete line of Field and Stock Gates, Lawn Fences and all fences supplies.

The McGregor Banwell Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

100 HEAD
Cows, Heifers,
Heifer Calves

HOLSTEINS

All Tuberculin
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TO BE SOLD

No faulty udders
Nothing to apologize for



At Public Auction



AT **Elmdale Farms, Thorold, Ontario, February 25th, 1913**

These Holsteins are mostly young; 55 Head are of milking age; they are mostly fresh or springing.

Twenty-five (25) are Heifer Calves; 10 are Yearling Heifers; 5 are choice grades, in milk. **There are also 5 Choice Bulls of various ages.**

Many of these Cattle have Record of Merit, or Record of Performance, records; some of them have records in both R. of M. and R. of P. None have faulty udders, not a one will require any apology. **All are Tuberculin Tested.** All good cattle and a square deal assured.

Our sale affords you the best opportunity yet to add richly bred females, all young cows and heifers, to your herd. Descriptions and records in catalogue. Write now for your copy.

Railway facilities—Thorold is easily reached by Grand Trunk and by trolley every hour from St. Catharines, Merrion, Niagara Falls, Welland, all C. P. R., N. O. R., T. H. & H. Wabash, Pure Marquette, Buffalo & Go. derich, and Buffalo and St. Thomas points.

We believe that no such lot of such uniform excellence was ever offered to the public before in Canada

Munro & Lawless

THOROLD, ONT.



Auctioneers { B. V. KELLY, Syracuse, N.Y.
R. E. HAEGER, Algonquin, Ill.
L. V. GARDNER, Welland, Ont.



In-Foal Mares INSURANCE

OF ALL the losses owners are liable to, none can be less prevented or modified in any manner whatsoever than loss by foaling. Notwithstanding the best care and attention, although a mare may have foaled many times successfully, she is always a cause of worry and anxiety to the owner through the fear of losing by death the often very high cash value of the foal, not to mention service fee, care and expenses incurred for no avail. **Why risk such loss** when a payment of a few dollars in premiums would cover you should it happen. Reduce the amount of the **RISK** by insuring, only risking thereby the **loss of the Premium** if the mare foals alive. We issue 30 days, 6 months and 12 months policies with or without cover on all:

Write for address of nearest agent.

All kinds of live stock insurance transacted.

THE GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA, 71a St. James St., Montreal, Que.

HOLSTEINS GLENSPRINGS OFFERS

1. A young Bull, 11 months old, sired by a Son of De Kol 2nd Butter Boy 3rd, and out of dam, Blaine's 2nd Lulu, dam of Lulu Keyes. Light in color and a fine straight leg. Price, \$150.

A HERD HEADER FOR SALE

Pir Woodland Sarcastic (681), a son of Netherland Aggie De Kol, champion B. O. P. cow in Canada for 1909. He is 4 years old, sure, quiet and in the pink of condition. Has 1 G. O. P. calf. Has also a pair of sale Bull Calves, sired by him and out of B. O. P. cows. Write for price and breeding.

2 Holstein Cows For Sale

One a four-year-old, due to calve in February. The other a heifer, one year 6 months old, in calf. Both are from best milking strains, pure bred and registered. Write for full particulars. Must sell, as we have disposed of farm and am leaving here.

W. W. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONT. A. D. URLIN, DUTTON, ONT.

Registered Holsteins FOR SALE!

To make room I offer for sale 15 Heifers, due to freshen in March and April. They are coming 3 years old and are carrying their 2nd calf, with the rest of a 2nd or 3rd year-old.

R. CONNELL, R. R. No. 2, SPENCERVILLE Greenville Co., Ont.

LAKESIDE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM

Present offering, Bull Calves from Record of Performance and Damages; also a few females.

W. P. BELL, BRITANNIA HEIGHTS, ONT. Ottawa Bell 'Phone.

Holstein Dispersion Sale

Watch Farm and Dairy for big announcement of Dispersion Sale Registered Holsteins, 40 Grade Cattle, Horses, one Registered Mare, and Implements, on Wednesday, Feb. 26th, 1913.

E. W. LAMBKIN, GORRIE, ONT.

CLOVERLEA HOLSTEINS

Head headed by Rag Apple Korndyke 5th, a double grandson of Pontiac Korndyke. This is the blood that will increase the butter fat of your herd. Last year's bulls all sold. Book orders for coming crop from high-feeding females. Write to John J. Tannahill, Whites Station, Que.

HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS

If you are looking for high-class Holsteins, plan on making a visit to Vaudreuil, Que., to make your selections. Vaudreuil is on main line of G. T. R. and C. P. R., twenty-four miles west of Montreal. Telephone 34 R. 2.

LES CHENUAUX FARMS, VAUDREUIL, QUE. Dr. L. de L. HARWOOD, Proprietor

RIVERSIDE HERD OFFERS a Choice Bull, from Anggie Emily, 2-97 daughter, sire, John J. Pontiac and two dams of his sire, eight of their sisters and his sister, Pontiac Lady Korndyke, average for the twelve, 33.7 lbs. This calf is well marked and straight. Price right. Come and see him—J. W. Richardson, Coldstream, Ont.

FAIRVIEW FARMS HERD Offers a splendid son of Rag Apple Korndyke, the young bull we recently sold for \$6,000. Call in five months old, nicely marked and straight as a string, and I will sell him. Well worth the money. Write to W. H. WRIGHT, Prescott, Ont.

E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, New York (Near Prescott)

HOLSTEINS Lilac Holstein Farm

Offers young Cows and Yearlings at moderate prices.

W. F. STURGEON, Bellevue, Que., C. P. R. Glen Buell, Ont.

CAMPBELLTOWN HOLSTEINS

A few sons of Korndyke Veeman Pontiac for sale. Also a number of Cows and Heifers bred to him. Come to Tillsonburg if you want to buy Holsteins and I will show you that get them. Farm, North Broadway, Tillsonburg.

R. J. KELLY, TILLSONBURG, ONT. ELMDALE DAIRY HOLSTEINS

A few Females for sale, Calves, Yearlings or Cows. 50 head to select from. Most of the young stuff sired by Paladin Ormsby (TRA), service bull, Palatin Ormsby and Highland Calamity Calantha (13-68)

FRED CARR, BOX III, ST. THOMAS, ONT. The Graceland Farm Holsteins

Grand dams of King Lyons Holsteins. Average nearly 34 lbs. Their best daughters average 32 lbs. V. B. H. (756) at the head 1911 and 1912. Grand sires have 30 lb. daughters. R. O. P. cow a specialty.

ELIAS RUBY, Tavistock, Ont. YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS HOLSTEINS of different ages

Safe in calf to a son of the great bull De Kol, sire of the 365 days. Also Yearling Heifers, and Heifer and Bull Calves for spring delivery. Write for prices.

W. W. GEORGE, CRAMPTON, ONT. HOLSTEINS

No matter what your needs in Holsteins may be, see RUSSELL, the live Holstein man.

He is always prepared to furnish anything in Holsteins.

Write, or come and inspect T. H. RUSSELL, Geneva, Ohio, U.S.A.

Avondale Stock Farm

A. C. HARDY, PROPRIETOR. HERD SIRS Prince Hengerveld Pette, 6259 (5,587). Sire, Pette 2nd Woodland Lad, Dam, Princess Hengerveld De Kol, A. R. O. 3122.

Highest recorded daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, King Pontiac Ayr Canada, 19,82 (7,298) Dam, Pontiac Ayr, 317 lbs. butter 7 days, 178 lbs. 365 days.

Daughters of Hengerveld De Kol. We are offering bulls from these great sires and high record dams, and also a limited number of cows in calf to them. No selfishness. Write for full particulars. Address all correspondence to H. LORNE LOGAN, GRR., BROCKVILLE

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Avondale Stock Farm, A. C. Hardy, Proprietor. Herd Sires: Prince Hengerveld Pette, 6259 (5,587). Sire, Pette 2nd Woodland Lad, Dam, Princess Hengerveld De Kol, A. R. O. 3122.

Highest recorded daughter of Hengerveld De Kol, King Pontiac Ayr Canada, 19,82 (7,298) Dam, Pontiac Ayr, 317 lbs. butter 7 days, 178 lbs. 365 days.

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MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

Toronto, Monday, Feb. 3.—More sensibly weather has been followed by an almost immediate increase in trade. The volume of trade in wholesale lines shows almost as great an increase as does the retail country trade, stimulated by better roads.

A review of the Farmers' Market this past week reveals very few changes in quotations. Wheat, coarse grains and minor products are all steady. The most noticeable change is in the cattle department, which decided increases are noted. The potato situation does not improve and buyers are anticipating even lower prices.

WHEAT Quotations locally are unchanged, but it is evident that the edge has already been taken off the export demand. Were it not for a somewhat steady and immediate decline in wheat values would probably follow. For Ontario wheat there is a most strong local demand. We quote as follows: No. 1 Northern, 95c; No. 2, 92 1/2c; No. 3, 90c; feed wheat, 60c; Ontario No. 2, 94c to 95c outside; lower grades, 70c.

COARSE GRAINS There are practically no changes in coarse grains. Local dealers report trade quiet, but with a normal amount of inquiry. Quotations are as follows: Oats, C. W. No. 2, 41c; No. 3, 39 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 38 1/2c; Ontario, No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 38 1/2c; No. 3, 36 1/2c; No. 4, 35 1/2c; No. 5, 34 1/2c; No. 6, 33 1/2c; No. 7, 32 1/2c; No. 8, 31 1/2c; No. 9, 30 1/2c; No. 10, 29 1/2c; No. 11, 28 1/2c; No. 12, 27 1/2c; No. 13, 26 1/2c; No. 14, 25 1/2c; No. 15, 24 1/2c; No. 16, 23 1/2c; No. 17, 22 1/2c; No. 18, 21 1/2c; No. 19, 20 1/2c; No. 20, 19 1/2c; No. 21, 18 1/2c; No. 22, 17 1/2c; No. 23, 16 1/2c; No. 24, 15 1/2c; No. 25, 14 1/2c; No. 26, 13 1/2c; No. 27, 12 1/2c; No. 28, 11 1/2c; No. 29, 10 1/2c; No. 30, 9 1/2c; No. 31, 8 1/2c; No. 32, 7 1/2c; No. 33, 6 1/2c; No. 34, 5 1/2c; No. 35, 4 1/2c; No. 36, 3 1/2c; No. 37, 2 1/2c; No. 38, 1 1/2c; No. 39, 1/2c; No. 40, 1/4c; No. 41, 1/8c; No. 42, 1/16c; No. 43, 1/32c; No. 44, 1/64c; No. 45, 1/128c; No. 46, 1/256c; No. 47, 1/512c; No. 48, 1/1024c; No. 49, 1/2048c; No. 50, 1/4096c; No. 51, 1/8192c; No. 52, 1/16384c; No. 53, 1/32768c; No. 54, 1/65536c; No. 55, 1/131072c; No. 56, 1/262144c; No. 57, 1/524288c; No. 58, 1/1048576c; No. 59, 1/2097152c; No. 60, 1/4194304c; No. 61, 1/8388608c; No. 62, 1/16777216c; No. 63, 1/33554432c; No. 64, 1/67108864c; No. 65, 1/134217728c; No. 66, 1/268435456c; No. 67, 1/536870912c; No. 68, 1/1073741824c; No. 69, 1/2147483648c; No. 70, 1/4294967296c; No. 71, 1/8589934592c; No. 72, 1/17179869184c; No. 73, 1/34359738368c; No. 74, 1/68719476736c; No. 75, 1/137438953472c; No. 76, 1/274877906944c; No. 77, 1/549755813888c; No. 78, 1/1099511627776c; No. 79, 1/2199023255552c; No. 80, 1/4398046511104c; No. 81, 1/8796093022208c; No. 82, 1/1759218044416c; No. 83, 1/3518436088832c; No. 84, 1/7036872177664c; No. 85, 1/14073744355328c; No. 86, 1/28147488710656c; No. 87, 1/56294977421312c; No. 88, 1/112589954842624c; No. 89, 1/225179909685248c; No. 90, 1/450359819370496c; No. 91, 1/900719638740992c; No. 92, 1/1801439277481984c; No. 93, 1/3602878554963968c; No. 94, 1/7205757109927936c; No. 95, 1/14411514219855872c; No. 96, 1/28823028439711744c; No. 97, 1/57646056879423488c; No. 98, 1/115292113758846976c; 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THIS BULL

Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs
Heads the Manor Farm Herd.

The first daughter of this bull recently finished an official test during 7 days, in which she made 42.6 lbs. milk, 16.58 lbs. butter. She did this on only 16 lbs. of meal, and 12 lbs. of alfalfa hay, and 20 lbs. of roots, other feed not being available on the farm where she was tested. Under these conditions you will reckon this as a very creditable record for a heifer.

The dam of Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs has never been given a proper chance. She has not been tested officially hitherto. She is of the richest breeding and is an excellent individual; she has recently been purchased and brought to the Manor Farm, where she will have an opportunity to do that which she gives every indication of being able to do—make a very good record.

Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs is very richly bred on his sire's side, being a son of the great King of the Pontiacs, now the greatest living bull, this bull being out of the great Pontiac Kordyke, which recently died, having attained the great age of 14 years, and having 3 daughters over 37 lbs. butter in a week, and 12 daughters over 30 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Orders are now being looked for the coming crop of calves from Prince Hengerveld of the Pontiacs. They will go at reasonable prices, such as will please you and make you money.

You are invited to visit the Manor Farm, which is easy of access from Toronto. Take the Metropolitan Electric Car from North Toronto and ask the conductor to put you at the Manor Farm.

THE MANOR FARM
GORDON S. GOODERHAM, - - BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

AUCTION SALE OF PURE BRED

Holsteins

Also

Horses

Farm Implements, etc.

The undermentioned will Sell by Public Auction at his farm at Lochiel, six miles from Alexandria, Ont., the following registered Holsteins:

Fifteen Cows, Two Spring Heifer Calves, Five Bull Calves and One two-year old Bull

Besides the pure bred Holsteins mentioned there will be sold at the sale the usual Farm Implements and stock of Horses, consisting of One Mare, Two Mares with foal, One three-year-old Colt, One two-year-old Colt, One year-old Colt and One Spring Colt.

Sale Day: Tuesday, February 11th
Commencing at 11 a.m.

The foundation dam of the above mentioned herd was purchased from Joseph Fletcher, of Oxford Mills, Ont., and all the present herd belongs to that family. The best sires attainable have always been used.

The herd two-year-old bull to be sold is a son of the cow belonging to Neil Sangster, of Ormstown, Quebec, which won in the Dairy Test at Ottawa, two years ago. All cows are due to freshen early.

everything will be sold without reserve

Terms of Sale: \$5.00 and under, cash; over that amount to months credit upon approved joint notes; 5% off for cash.

Slighs will meet the trains to convey passengers free of charge to the sale, and will also return passengers to the Station in the evening.

FRANCIS TROTTIER, Prop.
LOCHIEL, ONT.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB
Correspondence invited
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
QUEEN'S CO., P. E. I.

BAT VIEW, Jan. 26.—The Prince Edward Island Dept. of Agriculture have inaugurated a short course in agriculture. It will open on January 27th and continue two weeks. There are about 450 applications for the whole term, and a number of farmers will attend a few days of the course. The Government grants five dollars and railway fare to full term students. The weather continues mild so far, and there is no snow for roads and trails every day or two. Beef is cheap, good quarters selling at 50¢; pork, best quality, 100¢. Stock is wintering well. Dairy companies are holding their annual meetings, and are reporting a very profitable season, with returns of \$1 to \$1.06 a cwt. for milk. Considerable butter is being made in the factories this winter, but the price is off lately to about 37¢-W. S.

ONTARIO
HASTINGS CO., ONT.
CHAPEMAN, Jan. 23.—Our fields are now quite bare of snow and largely covered with ice which causes farmers to be somewhat uneasy for the safety of their meadows and fall grain. Pigs for feeding, and dairy cows are in good condition and bring good prices at auction sales. Hay sells for \$15; potatoes, 41¢; eggs, 36¢; butter, 36¢. These are the highest prices that have ever been paid in this part of the country for butter and eggs. Potatoes are plentiful, but of rather poor quality on account of rot, and are very little in demand; price 75¢ a bag. There seems to be quite a lot of sickness; this warm, damp weather is very unhealthy. Quite a number of our farmers are leaving in the spring for the West. This is bad for the country, as settlers are too scattering now, and many homes are left vacant. We have no snow here, but I would like to see some built as I know they must be a fine thing to have. If we had the means of keeping them through the winter a great number of cattle could be kept here, as there are thousands of acres of wild land for summer pasture.—E. E.

NORTHUMBERLAND CO., ONT.
OOBOURG, Jan. 23.—Our Horse Show Association held their business meeting recently. The president, J. D. Hayden, quoted some interesting figures showing the wonderful growth that our Fair is making. In 1906 the gate receipts were \$697, and in 1912, \$1,546. At the same time total receipts had increased from \$2,300 to \$10,000. Over \$10,000 had been spent on the grounds. Mr. Hayden believes that the show can be made of great value to the horse owners of the midland counties of Ontario. He would appreciate suggestions from the agricultural societies of those counties as to how the show may be made of greater benefit to the average farmer and small horse owner. He made a list of suggestions along the line of the advisability of changing entry fees, giving more prizes, and he invites agricultural societies to appoint a representative to act on the Advisory Committee of the Horse Show.—E. C.

WELLINGTON CO., ONT.
PERU, Jan. 23.—We are having very changeable weather with a great deal of rain which takes down the snow but makes it very dry when it freezes. Grain is low in price but other prices are high, especially cattle and hogs. All kinds of stock sell well at auction sales. Milch cows are in great demand. Butter is 35¢; eggs, 36¢; hay, 81¢-W. A. M.

ELORA, Jan. 25.—This winter is the finest on record; just enough snow for sleighing and a slight covering for the fields. Farm produce is better than for some time. Turnips, of which there was a heavy sale last year at good prices, are now 8¢. Oats are cheap, too, but pork and beef, two of the farmer's staple products, are selling high. When hogs fetch eight cents and over with low priced

grain to feed them there is no more profitable business. Cattle have taken the usual droop after the holidays and will take a little time to recover. Those having bought draft will have to wait for profitable sales. The all-round prospects for the farmer are fairly good, with no immediate hopes for the consumer of a reduced cost of living.—G. W.

WENTWORTH CO., ONT.
KIRKBY, Jan. 23.—This winter has been the mildest for a great many years. We had splendid sleighing for one month, but the recent thaw took away the snow and the roads are now so muddy that wheels are in use again. The roads are splendid and winter will soon be half gone, as the snow has been very easy on the roads. Not a single straw is to be seen in barns as last year, but most farmers have an abundance of hay. Prices are good. Live hogs, \$9; dressed, 12¢; butter, 36¢; eggs, 35¢; wheat, 90¢-C. A. W.

NORFOLK CO., ONT.
ERIE VIEW, Jan. 23.—The weather is warm and spring-like. Local buyers are still shipping hogs at 88. Clover seed is selling at \$9 a bus. Butter has taken a drop, selling for 35¢; eggs, 36¢. Horse buyers are travelling through here, offering large prices for hogs weighing 1,600 lbs. for shipment to the North-West. All stock is in good condition. Winter in good condition; feed plentiful. All stock put into comfortable winter quarters at night and run at large into pasture fields during the day.—E. C.

ALGOMA DIST., ONT.
LIVINGSTONE CREEK, Jan. 25.—Our Farmers' Club has got started again and are having interesting meetings. A good deal of ice is going on and draining. Our greatest drawback is freight on tile from old Ontario. There is some talk of a strike in the coal mines. We have had a very mild winter, barely enough snow for sleighing. Stock of all kinds are doing well. There seems to be plenty of feed but very little hay has been shipped this season. Prices range from 12¢ to 15¢; beef, \$5.50 for choice; hogs, 10¢ to 15¢ dressed; butter, 30¢ to 35¢; eggs, 40¢. These are the highest prices that have ever been paid in this part of the country for potatoes are rotting that were stored in good condition.—J. A. H.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
NEW WESTMINSTER DIST., B. C.
CHILLIWACK, Jan. 23.—We are having winter now. There is good sleighing, with only 20 degrees of frost, and very little wind. The ground is not frozen much, as there was about four inches of snow on the ground before it did much freezing.—J. C.

GOSSIP
MR. HILLIKER TO SELL OUT
Editor, Farm and Dairy.—Having decided on making a clearing sale of all farm stock, including feed, etc., and going in other business, it is with great regret that I part with the Ayrshire herd I have collected together at Sunnybrook Stock Farm. They are certainly my choice of dairy cattle, and it has always been a pleasure to work among them. No doubt a great deal of my regret is caused from being so fortunate in procuring such a herd, being so exclusive a strain and good type combined. I think you will agree with me that I have been successful when you consider the excellent quality of my Ayrshires at the fall fairs the last two seasons, and it has been less than three years since my first purchase of Ayrshires was my choice of a herd. I have since purchased Toronto, and obtained 77 prizes on my cattle, 33 of them being first prizes. I never bought an animal unless it was my choice, and I have even given the prize pinched a little. My object was to get the right breeding, and nice type with large tails. Another pleasure was the farm friendships made in that time with other breeders, and to hold that friendly feeling I give you this assurance that not every head of my herd will be retained in a direct or indirect way.—E. D. Hilliker, Burgessville, Ont.

JERSEY MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club will be held in the dining-room of the Prince George Hotel, Toronto, Friday, February 7th, at 12.30 p.m. We would urge every owner of Jersey cattle to be present, as matters of importance will be discussed. The directors will meet at 8 p.m. on the same place on Thursday, February 6th. Every one is invited to bring a friend with you. Convention takes on all railways.—B. Bell, Secretary, Berlin, Ont.

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The World's Greatest Sire

Archie E. Vandercort of New York State, writing to Hoard's Dairyman in a recent issue, gives the following brief biography of the late Pontiac Korndyke: Pontiac Korndyke, the most popular sire of the Holstein-Friesian breed, is dead. He was fourteen years of age, and retained his physical vigor to the last. Why is it that Pontiac Korndyke is the most popular sire of his breed today? He has produced "the goods." In no other case can success be achieved in any walk of life. His sons and daughters, both of life and in command high prices. The daughters of Pontiac Korndyke have made a showing which places him in a class by himself. Seventy-seven have made A. R. O. records, this number including the following great cows of the breed:

Table with 2 columns: Cow Name and Seven-day butter record Pounds. Includes Pontiac Lady Korndyke, Pontiac Pet, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd, etc.

56 others with records of 20 to 29.61 pounds. Many of his most promising daughters are still too young to freshen and all his daughters are in good hands which promise well for his future reputation. In fact, Pontiac Korndyke has just got started and it is a great loss to the farm. His great transmitting ability is reflected in his sons which I will now consider. Twenty-six of them have produced A. R. O. daughters. Perhaps the best known among these is King of the Pontiacs, whose daughters are surpassing all previous records for heifers of their age, showing up particularly strong in the semi-finished work. The first two-year-old to produce 1,000 pounds of butter in a year is one of his daughters, now in test, which will surpass the 1,000-pound mark. Not far below King of the Pontiacs, is Pontiac Aggie Korndyke, who has two four-year-old daughters with records over 32 pounds and a wonderful list of two and three-year-olds. Sons of Pontiac Korndyke head many of the greatest herds of the breed. Through both his sons and dams, Pontiac Korndyke is grand sire of:

Table with 2 columns: Cow Name and Seven-day Records Pounds. Includes Pontiac Lady Korndyke, Maplecrest Pontiac Girl, etc.

Besides these there is a long list of some of the sensational two-year-olds of the breed. Pontiac Korndyke is a son of Belle Korndyke (25.77 pounds butter seven days), the foundation cow of the Korndyke family which is the most sought after strain of the present day. Her story is too well known to go into detail. Suffice to say that no more prepotent cow is known than Belle Korndyke. Pontiac Korndyke was sired by Manor Josephine De Kol, who was one of the greatest two-year-olds of Agnes De Kol's Ellen and by a son of Mechlinda's Sir Henry of Maplewood and the famous prize winning cow, Empress Josephine 3rd (33 pounds butter seven days unofficial). Thus, Manor Josephine De Kol was strong in the blood of Mechlinda's Pterier 2nd and Empress Josephine 3rd, thus, the greatest of the early foundation cows.

Pontiac Korndyke was born at Leacona, N. Y., the farm of Henry Stevens & Sons and was sold to the Eastern Michigan Asylum. Here he stood in service for some years, being purchased by Mr. E. H. Doolittle of Havelton, N. Y., in whose herd much of the present development of Pontiac Korndyke has taken place. This purchase was a very fortunate thing, both for Mr. Doolittle and Pontiac Korndyke as together they made an unbeatable combination and both steadily climbed to the top of the ladder of success. About three years ago Mr. Harry B. Davis, of Chester, N. Y., secured half interest in him, and ever since that time Pontiac Korndyke has divided his time between the two establishments. To summarize a few of his achievements:

I give the following concerning Pontiac Korndyke: He has as many 30-pound daughters as any other 20 sires, and, barring Henderson De Kol, as many as any three. He is the only sire to have three daughters with records above 37 pounds each, four above 35 pounds each, and one who is the sire of the highest record priced A. R. O. cow, the first 37 pound cow, the first 30-pound cow, the first cow to produce 1,000 pounds butterfat in a year, the only pair of full sisters with records averaging over 34 pounds, twenty-one cows with records averaging over 30 pounds. His grand-daughters have held over a dozen world records, etc., etc. Surely no one can dispute the claim of Pontiac Korndyke to the title of "The World's Greatest Sire."

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