

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN For Parents, Pupils, Teachers, Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

TO THE FARMER

Farmers and others interested are invited to contribute to The Farm, The Dairy, The Turf, and Good Roads departments...

Contributors are asked to have their articles at this office early each week, as only a short emergency item can be handled as late as one p.m. Wednesday.

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

Contributions for this department should be addressed to Guardian School and Home, P.O. Box No. 116, Charlottetown.

REGULARITY IN FEEDING

It is of great importance that strict regularity should be observed in feeding and in milking, in order to secure the greatest degree of contentment in the herd...

HOW POTATOES CAN MULTIPLY

A lady in Oakville has been conducting some interesting experiments with potatoes. The year before last she discovered a large potato weight...

CHILDREN AND PICTURE PALACES

The question of the effect on school children of the numerous picture shows is at present occupying the thoughts of educationists up and down the country.

If your pigs squeal they are either cill, hungry or uncomfortable in some way.

The most successful farmer is the man who farms his land just as though he was to be in possession of it for all time to come.

Selling all the raw materials of the lands is not farming. It is robbery and the worst kind is, in the end, the man that practices it.

HANDY FEED CARTS

The dairy or beef feeding farm that does not use one or more handy feeding carts in serving the rations is not up to the minute. With hired labor high in price and limited in quantity, the progressive farmer has to employ every possible labor saving device on his farm that is not too costly and yet thoroughly efficient.

With the aid of those food wagons one man can feed fifty animals in less time than it would take three men to perform the same work by hand.

The silage cart may well be placed on several pairs of old truck wheels the wheels being no placed in a relatively small space as compared with its size. In feeding one cart can be placed in front of the other and one man can push both wagons down the feeding alley, distributing the grain and silage as he goes along.

Any farmer handy with tools can easily construct these carts. Use a pair of old buggy or light wagon wheels and their axle for the lower part of grain cart and build the body out of sound lumber. If desired he can equip the grain wagon with an upright on which a pair of scales can be hung, so that the grain ration of each animal may be rapidly weighed out.

"FEED AND PROFIT"

We came across two records recently that set us thinking. A Jersey cow that gave a yield of 14,450 pounds of milk and 727 pounds of fat, consumed an average of 12.1 pounds of meal per day all year. An Avshire's record was almost identical, 12.5 pounds of meal per day. Just what the average cow in Canada receives as meal is uncertain, but that would do infinitely better if

THE FARM

2,000 POUNDS PER ACRE

While glancing over the results of the dairy herd competition given at the recent dairy convention, one could not help being struck by the yields—7,317 pounds of milk; 215 pounds of fat per cow.

During the same session a chart was displayed indicating that some dairy farms are producing very little milk; one was listed giving a yield of only 125 pounds of milk per acre.

With a dairy farm growing corn, oats, clover and alfalfa, and having pretty good pasture, it should not be very difficult to produce 2,000 pounds of milk per acre, and at the same time increase the fertility of the soil. This system should yield an income of over thirty dollars per acre, instead of the insignificant average of five dollars and seventy nine cents, which was the average yield per acre cultivated, including pasture given officially as the average return from five thousand cows in Ontario and the acres need not be idle more than the cows, are yours just common acres, or dairy acres?

The herd will average up better if the poor cows are weeded out. Do you know for certain which they are? You can easily detect them if you keep records on forms supplied free by the dairy division, Ontario. State in your letter if you want forms for weighing every day, or only on three days per month. Is there any good reason why your cows should not average at least six thousand pounds of milk? Many men are getting this, and more, but they don't do it until they keep records and know which cows should be kept and which should not.

A NEW POTATO

It is reported that a new variety of potato is now being grown at Newtonlee Farm, Scotland, which is the result of several year's experiments. The potato is of a beautiful shape, with rough skin of excellent quality, and the yield has been very high. One and half acres were planted, and they have given a yield more than double other varieties planted alongside. One root and fifteen tubers attached to it, thirteen were and two seed, the total weight being 12 ounces. As many as twenty-two marketable potatoes have been taken from one root. This new variety is not, however, to be placed on the market for another year.

SALT FOR DAIRY CATTLE

Dairy cows in milk require salt daily to do their best work. A lump of rock salt thrown somewhere in the yard may do for the young stock, but cows need a greater quantity than they can get by occasionally licking rock salt. Cows will take a tablespoonful of salt every day, and when they get this quantity they will drink more regularly and give more milk.

It is required in the system, and animals that are deprived of salt entirely lose their vitality. In Henry's "Feeds and Feeding" an experiment is described, as conducted at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and the following facts are cited: "In every case the cows exhibited an abnormal appetite for salt after having been deprived of it for two or three weeks, but in no case did the health of an animal, as shown by the general appearance, the live weight or the yield of milk appear to be affected until a much longer time had elapsed. There was finally reached a condition of low vitality, in which a sudden, complete breakdown occurred. This stage was marked by a loss of appetite, a general haggard appearance, and a decline in both live weight and milk. If salt was applied at the very beginning of this condition, recovery was rapid."

CLEANLINESS IN MILKING

The supervision of the present-day milk supply of our towns involves the desire there into considerable cleanliness. It reaches the consumer a close inspection is required. Sometimes milk in an uncleanly condition will be attributed to the farmer's methods, which is very often far from the case. Notwithstanding this, however, it is in the interests of the farmer that the greatest care should be exercised in the operation of milking, which, besides being to his credit, will also be to his benefit financially. If cows are kept well groomed, their udders carefully rubbed before milking, cleanliness will be at any rate partially obtained. The stands should also be kept clean, and proper bedding supplied, while the latter should be renewed at frequent intervals. Apart from the question of sanitation, it will be a great advantage to extract the last drop of milk, this being effective in inducing an increased volume—"Agricultural Economist."

VALUE OF BLOOD FOR PRODUCTION

In 1906, the West Virginia Experiment Station made a series of experiments that tell a tale worth remembering. Fifty white Leghorns were compared with 50 mongrels for one, as to cost of food and egg production, ordinary care and attention being given them, such as they would receive on the average farm. In addition to skim milk used to moisten the mash, the Leghorns consumed 51 pounds of food costing 83.3 cents and the mongrels consumed 66.3 pounds of same materials, costing 92.1 cents. During the year the Leghorns averaged 116.5 eggs, worth \$2.24 per hen and the mongrels 96.1 eggs, worth \$1.78 per hen. The Leghorns gave a profit over the cost of food of \$1.39 per head and the mongrels a profit of 86 cents. The Leghorns gained in weight one pound per head more than the mongrels. The highest prices for fresh eggs usually prevail during the months of November, December, January and February. During these four months the mongrels laid only 864 eggs, but where the duty of others may be practically

WATERING RACK FOR HENS

The winter watering of hens presents difficulties when the flock consists of over 100. The practice of placing drinking dishes on the floor is unsanitary. A serviceable and efficient rack was built by making a frame 2 feet, nine inches wide by 5 feet long and from 3 inch braces were nailed from the floor to the sides of the frame.

The frames, 2 feet from the floor, will not be too high for the heavier breeds to reach. A 9 inch piece was then nailed across the top of the frame, next to the wall.

A slat rack which fits on top of the frame, made 5 feet wide and 5 feet long from slats 1/2 inch wide and 1/2 inch high, nailed edgewise on a frame made from 2 1/2 inch stuff. Place slats 1 1/2 inches apart. Shelves are placed 7 inches above the rack on which the fountains rest. A rack of this size will accommodate 10 to 12 fowls at a time.—M. J. Cady, New Jersey.

PROBLEMS OF THE FRUIT GROWER

(The Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture)

During a sitting of the Select Standing Committee of the House of Commons on Agriculture and Colonization a few months ago, it came out in evidence that many apple growers were last year unable to secure more than 75 cents to \$1.00 per barrel on the tree and in some districts hundreds of barrels of good fruit were allowed to fall to the ground and rot because no profitable market could be found for it. It came out also that in the western provinces consumers were required to pay from \$5.00 to \$5.50 per barrel for good fruit. Mr. J. A. Swindick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, in giving evidence on this question pointed out that about \$1.75 per barrel was received in the Lake Ontario and Lake Erie Districts by the members of co-operative associations who are independent growers receiving about \$1.00 per barrel. The Commissioner in referring to the discrepancy between the local buyer and final prices of apples estimated that the unavoidable expenses amounted to about \$2.23 per barrel made up as follows—barrel, 45 cents; picking, 17 cents; management expenses, or commission to local buyer, 19 cents; freight to Winnipeg, 20 cents; broker's commission, 12 cents; and retailer's profit 50 cents per barrel.

The question of marketing was but one of the many dealt with by the special committee who had as witnesses besides the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioners, Messrs. Daniel Johnson Forest, Ont., S. B. Chute, Berwick, N. S., W. S. Foggog, Vernon, B. C., and James Hardwell, Ottawa.

In evidence of the value to the grower of co-operation Mr. Johnson instanced the case of a woman who was offered, by a local buyer, \$125 for her crop for which she received through a co-operative association \$1,035.

Mr. Chute who represented 1,500 farmers, as manager of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, explained that through his organization 5,000 tons of fertilizer had been bought from the manufacturers for the members in a way benefited to the extent of about \$15,000 on purchases of fertilizers, spraying machines and materials, farm implements, seeds and other requirements. Equally interesting evidence was given by the other witnesses, all of whom have in a pamphlet of 116 pages that has been printed for public distribution by the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

THE TURF

AMERICA FACING A RACE HORSE FAMINE

America is facing a race horse famine. This is the belief of many who follow the campaigning trotter and pacer as a pleasure or a livelihood. Some believe that it already has arrived. Along this spring, when the entry lists for the Grand Circuit close, it will appear that the fears of any such thing have been groundless. There will be horses enough named. Jeers, Cox, Murphy, Snow, McDonald and Andrews will have enough at that glance to insure good-sized fields all the way down the line. When race day comes, however, it will take the offerings of the trainers who have small stables to fill out the programmes. The fact is that at the present time there is not a trainer who regularly follows the Grand Circuit but that has commissions to buy stakes and class material that he cannot fill. The leading money-winning aged trotters of 1913 were not the ones that were on the market before the campaign opened. With the pacer it was the other way, and the Poughkeepsie trained out of the half dozen landed a race last year. That the others did not make good cannot be charged to Tom's lack of judgment. The leading money-winning aged trotters of 1913 were not the ones that were on the market before the campaign opened. With the pacer it was the other way, and the Poughkeepsie trained out of the half dozen landed a race last year. That the others did not make good cannot be charged to Tom's lack of judgment.

THE DAIRY

INFLUENCING THE RICHNESS OF MILK

Dr. Harold B. Wood states that the conditions which affect the richness of milk in butterfat are: (1) Breed and individuality of cows; (2) Time during milking; (3) Manner of milking; (4) Length of time between milkings; (5) Period of lactation, care and feed of cow; (6) Environment.

COWS BREED TO PAY

In Ireland, (England) nothing but a driving is carried on. The Irish farmers carry on their business without cereals. The whole of their work is carried out on the factory system and all the factories are under co-operative management so that the producer gets the whole of the profit. The milk is paid for according to its quality, as well as its quantity, and there is such a complete system of accounts and records that everybody is perfectly satisfied.

The system of records has enabled the Irish farmer to breed a cow which gives a higher average of milk than any other cow in the world. The records show that you will not find a cow which gives less than 700 gallons of milk per annum. The average is 900 and a number of records run up to 1,000. Owing to careful breeding and by eliminating the bad butter producers, they get an average of 8.4 per cent. of butter fat in their milk.

More bad milk is caused by dirty utensils than by dirty barns or cows, says Franz Stock and Florence. Salls and cans only half washed, harboring as they do millions of bacteria, so contaminate milk that it will spoil or sour easily, or at any rate, suffer deterioration in flavor. Utensils should be seamless and washed thoroughly and then steamed or scalded.

The critical consumer of milk may give a snap verdict on the glass of "good rich milk" given him in the restaurant or at home, and may vaguely wonder what percentage of fat the milk is supposed to contain. Certain standards of richness are fixed by various countries, and by municipalities and dealers also set a standard below which the milk must not fall.

The knowledge of the average test of the herd, interesting as it is, is not as valuable to the progressive dairyman as a knowledge of what each cow's milk test. Whether it is 2.9, 3.1, 4.5 or 5.6 per cent. of fat only is ascertained after systematic sampling and testing. Such testing depends on various factors, and can sometimes reveal curious facts. A pet cow whose "good rich milk" was reserved for table use was recently discarded by a farmer when her milk test was nearly the poorest in the herd.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

work is carried out on the factory system and all the factories are under co-operative management so that the producer gets the whole of the profit. The milk is paid for according to its quality, as well as its quantity, and there is such a complete system of accounts and records that everybody is perfectly satisfied.

The result is that they get a uniform quality of goods and the best quality of everything is made while the expenses of production are cut down to their lowest point.

The system of records has enabled the Irish farmer to breed a cow which gives a higher average of milk than any other cow in the world. The records show that you will not find a cow which gives less than 700 gallons of milk per annum. The average is 900 and a number of records run up to 1,000. Owing to careful breeding and by eliminating the bad butter producers, they get an average of 8.4 per cent. of butter fat in their milk.

More bad milk is caused by dirty utensils than by dirty barns or cows, says Franz Stock and Florence. Salls and cans only half washed, harboring as they do millions of bacteria, so contaminate milk that it will spoil or sour easily, or at any rate, suffer deterioration in flavor. Utensils should be seamless and washed thoroughly and then steamed or scalded.

The critical consumer of milk may give a snap verdict on the glass of "good rich milk" given him in the restaurant or at home, and may vaguely wonder what percentage of fat the milk is supposed to contain. Certain standards of richness are fixed by various countries, and by municipalities and dealers also set a standard below which the milk must not fall.

The knowledge of the average test of the herd, interesting as it is, is not as valuable to the progressive dairyman as a knowledge of what each cow's milk test. Whether it is 2.9, 3.1, 4.5 or 5.6 per cent. of fat only is ascertained after systematic sampling and testing. Such testing depends on various factors, and can sometimes reveal curious facts. A pet cow whose "good rich milk" was reserved for table use was recently discarded by a farmer when her milk test was nearly the poorest in the herd.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The critical consumer of milk may give a snap verdict on the glass of "good rich milk" given him in the restaurant or at home, and may vaguely wonder what percentage of fat the milk is supposed to contain. Certain standards of richness are fixed by various countries, and by municipalities and dealers also set a standard below which the milk must not fall.

The knowledge of the average test of the herd, interesting as it is, is not as valuable to the progressive dairyman as a knowledge of what each cow's milk test. Whether it is 2.9, 3.1, 4.5 or 5.6 per cent. of fat only is ascertained after systematic sampling and testing. Such testing depends on various factors, and can sometimes reveal curious facts. A pet cow whose "good rich milk" was reserved for table use was recently discarded by a farmer when her milk test was nearly the poorest in the herd.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

The average test of the herd is a vital matter to every man whose milk is paid for at the cheese factory by the test; it is of decided importance to both creamery manager and producer when considering the by product of skim milk for feeding, and the stock used for the cream hauler. For two lots each of 16,500 pounds of normal milk may contain either 500 or 900 pounds of fat; one lot is scarcely the best for cheese making, while the other would be "good rich milk."—C. F. W.

ORIGINAL GENUINE Horlicks Malted Milk Instantaneous Lunch. Invigorating. The Food-Drink for All Ages - Highly Nutritious and Convenient Rich milk, with malted grain extract, in powder form—dissolves in water—more healthful than tea or coffee. Used in training athletes. The best diet for Infants, Growing Children, Invalids, and the Aged. It agrees with the weakest digestion. Ask for "HORLICK'S"—All Chemists, Hotels, Cafes and Stores. Don't travel without it. Also keep it at home. A lunch in a minute. In Lunch Tablet form, also, ready to eat. Convenient—nutritious.

MAKING HENS PAY is simply a matter of making them lay—and making them lay is mostly a matter of keeping them in good health and keeping up their appetites. International Poultry Food Tonic is a mixture of herbs, roots and spices that, fed to them in very small quantities, supplies the weak spots of their system, and wards off disease, and by its special action on the egg-producing organs makes them lay. It is absolutely guaranteed to increase the production of eggs. You will be surprised at what they will do for you. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. We have just got out a very complete "Poultry Guide"—it tells pretty nearly everything there is to know about chickens. We would like to send it to you if you will write for it—absolutely free. INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., LIMITED Dept. K Toronto Canada 115



This Fence Has Vast Strength For a fourth less than the price we pay, we could get hard-drawn steel wire. But that kind, though used in most other wire fence, hasn't the life, the springiness, the strength we insist on for Maritime Wire Fence. You can bank on the strength of this fence. Make the test for yourself and your neighbors. Then get the agency. It will pay you well. Address NEW BRUNSWICK WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Moncton, N.B. You can bank on the strength of this fence. Make the test for yourself and your neighbors. Then get the agency. It will pay you well. Address NEW BRUNSWICK WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd., Moncton, N.B. On this extra-quality wire we put a smooth, even heavy coat of galvanizing. We put on

There is not a trainer who regularly follows the Grand Circuit but that has commissions to buy stakes and class material that he cannot fill. The leading money-winning aged trotters of 1913 were not the ones that were on the market before the campaign opened. With the pacer it was the other way, and the Poughkeepsie trained out of the half dozen landed a race last year. That the others did not make good cannot be charged to Tom's lack of judgment. The leading money-winning aged trotters of 1913 were not the ones that were on the market before the campaign opened. With the pacer it was the other way, and the Poughkeepsie trained out of the half dozen landed a race last year. That the others did not make good cannot be charged to Tom's lack of judgment.

Horsemen Attention!! DR. J. WOODBURY'S HORSE LINIMENT & DR. J. WOODBURY'S CONDITION POWDER will save and preserve the life of your horses. Their use will cure and prevent the diseases common to horses, such as Coughs, Colic, Distemper, Glanders, Spavins, Pink Eye, Splints, Curbs, Bungle joints, Cracked Hoof, Kidney Trouble, Fever, Cuts, Sores and will remove bunches of all kinds. Cures: SPLINTS CURBS SPAVINS ENLARGEMENTS COUGHS COLDS DISTEMPER FOUNDERS Before Using Use this preparation thoroughly for all and every disease of the horse for which it is recommended. Critique it closely. Carefully watch, mark and note its effects, and honestly judging it on its merits, you will be compelled to endorse it. T. STIMONIA'S HILBURN, N.S. MR. STIMONIA writes: "I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment for the past seven years for coughs, colic and many other ailments, and find it gives the very best results for all ailments. I certainly consider it the best on the market, and would never be without a bottle of it." (Signed) WALTER SLATER, "Cash Livery." FRASIER THORNTON & CO., Colchester, Que. MR. STIMONIA writes: "I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment for the past seven years for coughs, colic and many other ailments, and find it gives the very best results for all ailments. I certainly consider it the best on the market, and would never be without a bottle of it." (Signed) WALTER SLATER, "Cash Livery." FRASIER THORNTON & CO., Colchester, Que. MR. STIMONIA writes: "I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment for the past seven years for coughs, colic and many other ailments, and find it gives the very best results for all ailments. I certainly consider it the best on the market, and would never be without a bottle of it." (Signed) WALTER SLATER, "Cash Livery." FRASIER THORNTON & CO., Colchester, Que. MR. STIMONIA writes: "I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment for the past seven years for coughs, colic and many other ailments, and find it gives the very best results for all ailments. I certainly consider it the best on the market, and would never be without a bottle of it." (Signed) WALTER SLATER, "Cash Livery." FRASIER THORNTON & CO., Colchester, Que. MR. STIMONIA writes: "I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment for the past seven years for coughs, colic and many other ailments, and find it gives the very best results for all ailments. I certainly consider it the best on the market, and would never be without a bottle of it." (Signed) WALTER SLATER, "Cash Livery." FRASIER THORNTON & CO., Colchester, Que. MR. STIMONIA writes: "I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment for the past seven years for coughs, colic and many other ailments, and find it gives the very best results for all ailments. I certainly consider it the best on the market, and would never be without a bottle of it." (Signed) WALTER SLATER, "Cash Livery." FRASIER THORNTON & CO., Colchester, Que. MR. STIMONIA writes: "I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment for the past seven years for coughs, colic and many other ailments, and find it gives the very best results for all ailments. I certainly consider it the best on the market, and would never be without a bottle of it." (Signed) WALTER SLATER, "Cash Livery." FRASIER THORNTON & CO., Colchester, Que. MR. STIMONIA writes: "I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment for the past seven years for coughs, colic and many other ailments, and find it gives the very best results for all ailments. I certainly consider it the best on the market, and would never be without a bottle of it." (Signed) WALTER SLATER, "Cash Livery." FRASIER THORNTON & CO., Colchester, Que. MR. STIMONIA writes: "I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment for the past seven years for coughs, colic and many other ailments, and find it gives the very best results for all ailments. I certainly consider it the best on the market, and would never be without a bottle of it." (Signed) WALTER SLATER, "Cash Livery." FRASIER THORNTON & CO., Colchester, Que. MR. STIMONIA writes: "I have used Dr. J. Woodbury's Horse Liniment for the past seven years for coughs, colic and many other ailments, and find