

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

TO THE FARMER

Farmers and others interested are invited to contribute to *The Farm, The Dairy, The Turf and Good* departments of the *Guardian* either by question, correspondence or otherwise. Answers will be given by experts to all questions of general interest and space will be given to any article that will in any way help to advance Prince Edward Island interests.

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. All received after that hour cannot appear until the following week.

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

ANGEL CAKE

Angel cake is the prize dish of a college professor. Here is the way to make it:

Break enough egg whites to fill a cup-eight or nine will probably be required. Add a pinch of salt and beat them, adding half a teaspoonful of cream tartar when they are half beaten, and then beating them until they will stand stiff by themselves. Sift a cup of flour, measure a cup again, and then sift three times. Add a cup and a quarter of granulated sugar to the whites and then add the flour but do not stir. Fold the mixture over and over with half a teaspoonful of almond extract, and bake with a hole in the center.

On the baking of this cake its cook bestows as much care as he would bestow on the preparation of a lecture. He lights the gas oven just three minutes before putting in the cake, and then keeps the oven just warm until the cake has risen to the top of the pan. This is easily done by manipulating the gas cocks. Then he gradually increases the heat until the cake is brown and firm. The process of baking in this way takes forty minutes and he calls the cake done when it springs back when he presses the top with a silver spoon without leaving the mark of the spoon.

A CONVENIENT CLOSET.

How one woman solved the closet problem in a New York apartment, thereby doing away with an extra piece of furniture is worthy of note. There was a space 18 inches deep by a yard and a half wide, between the mantelpiece and wall, occupied generally by a piece of furniture. The dearth of closet room set her thinking and this poorly used space gave her an idea. A carpenter was called in and she had him build, from the ceiling down to a yard and a half from the floor five deep shelves with drop front. These are stashed to match the woodwork, and below them she had a cleat placed against the wall for hooks, and a rod run through side partitions which formed the closet under the shelves. The door of the closet was a wide one, and in it a good looking mirror was set, to do duty as a cheval glass. The closet thus created was quite commodious and the shelves proved an excellent linen closet, the lowest one being used for hats, muffs and so on. In looks, the closet might have been built with the house, and seemed as perfectly in keeping, and it was such a joy to its owner that she advised other women with small, useless alcoves in their homes to go and do likewise.

FURNISHING A BEDROOM.

Make Provision for Keeping the Room Clean.

"In furnishing a bedroom, where there is limited space, it is well to have as many things as possible which will hang up," says Christine Terhune Herrick in *Woman's Home Companion*. "The shot bag, which hangs on the inside of the closet door, should have pockets deep enough to accommodate shoe-holding devices. There should be a bar of some suitable wash material for soiled handkerchiefs and collars and hang this where it will be accessible.

Cleanliness in a bedroom cannot be too strict. If the walls are painted, they should be wiped off every few weeks with a cloth wrung out in soda water to which a little kerosene has been added. When there is a washstand, the furnishings of this should have daily care. The inside of the bowl, pitcher and slop jar should be washed with hot water and soap, and the last named article should be scalded out daily. The soap dish should be washed thoroughly every day.

Special attention should be given to the bed and its belongings; it should be entirely stripped and well aired, the covers turned down over the foot on the chair placed there to keep them from contact with the floor, the mattress tilted up that air may get to both sides. The mattress cover should be laid on smoothly, the lower sheet tucked down all around before the upper sheet goes on. The latter must be put under the mattress at the foot far enough to ensure against working up at night and yet sufficient must be left free at the top to protect the face and neck from contact with the blanket. The blankets must be tucked in at the foot and sides; the spread must be arranged less securely, so that it may be taken off when opening the bed without loosening the covers.

CHEAP FUEL

The wood lot on the average farm in some of the best districts of Ontario has met with considerable neglect of late years, or, to be exact, has been treated in a manner that is worse than neglect. What are commonly termed "bushes" exist in positions convenient to the farm-house on many farms, but these pieces of land

thinly covered with trees are not a rule of any real value to the farmer. Too often the cattle are allowed to pasture or browse in the tree lot, with the result of a destruction of all small growth, and when firewood is needed the most convenient tree is picked out for slaughter without respect to its fitness for other purposes. The idea seems to be the eventual turning of the wood lot into a pasture field without labor, but the usual effect is the attainment of a place filled with weeds or else so poor that it will not pay as pasture land.

The wood lot properly kept up is no luxury, but a paying investment, not only on account of the firewood and lumber obtainable from it, but as a shelter for the rest of the farm.

A traveller on the country roads fully appreciates a sheltering belt of trees in winter, and as the farmer himself is the most frequent passer on these roads, he might take this fact into consideration before removing all forest growth from his farm.

Coal rises in price every year, and to be independent of this kind of fuel the farmer must conserve his bush. A few acres kept for this purpose alone will pay better than the same acreage used for other purposes, and the other expenses of preparation for seedling.

POULTRY

POULTRY NOTES

The poultry house is better too large than too small, and an accumulation of body heat should not be depended on for keeping the hens healthy.

The floors, whether of concrete, or wood will be more comfortable to the chickens if covered with fine sand or loam.

A hopper, divided into three sections for grit, charcoal, and oyster shell should be hung in every hen house so that the birds can help themselves.

Milk, beef scrap and cut bone; green food, such as cabbage or sprout ed oats, should be fed regularly during the winter to all poultry.

A draught is more to be dreaded than extreme cold in the poultry house.

GAPES IN POULTRY

There are numerous internal parasites of poultry, but only two serious diseases are caused by such agents. The chief internal parasites are worms, and the most important disease caused by worms is gapes.

Gapes is due to a round tape worm which takes up its abode in the windpipe and also in the crop, the intestines, and is also known as the red worm and the forked worm. The disease is produced through the worms taking up their abode in the air-passages, and irritating the lining membrane, causing inflammation.

If these pests are present in large numbers, they will block up the windpipe and stop the passage of air to the lungs. As a rule a number of worms may be found together in the windpipe of the fowl, as many as twenty crowding into one particular part of the tube.

The symptoms of gapes are a curious listless gaping of the mouth, a wheezing cough, and a stretching forward of the neck, and the frequent appearance of frothy saliva in the mouth and sometimes in the nostrils. Any birds showing signs of the disease should be isolated at once, and chicks should be kept well away from them. If possible, a fresh breeding ground should be used every year, as the worst outbreaks are always on over-stocked land. All water vessels should be kept scrupulously clean, and only pure water should be given to the birds. Drinking troughs are best cleaned by being put into boiling water and scalded.

Worms may be partly removed from the windpipe by means of a feather dipped in eucalyptus oil or oil of cloves, pushed down the windpipe and turned round and round.

A fumigating box will be useful. Either Camlin powder or finely ground chalk and camphor blown into the box will loosen the worms, which the birds will expectorate during their fits of coughing.

EXERCISE FOR EGG-LAYERS.

If hens are kept for egg laying, they must be fed egg-laying food when the fowls are laying well, but laying no eggs at a time when eggs are generally plentiful, there must be something wrong with their management, or the kind of food they are getting. Hens that have failed to produce eggs with one owner sometimes do so when given over to another, who does not feed so heavily as the first, but understands the balancing of rations. Close confinement and too much corn has the effect of spoiling the hens for egg production. Exercise and fresh air are as necessary to good performance as are food and water.

To obtain best results from feeding, the grain should be scattered in deep litter, so as to force the fowls to take exercise in obtaining this part of their feed, but they should not have to depend entirely on this grain for sustenance, a mash consisting of bran, cut clover middlings and corn meal (2 parts of the first and one of the others) should be added as soon as the fowls begin to clean up their grain in a hurry. A little beef scrap should be served every day, and grit, oyster shell and ground charcoal should be kept within reach of the fowls at all times. A hen that has been fed for a long time on fat producing foods must have her food supply cut down until she makes special effort to find her own living by scratching. An open-front hen house, with the floor deeply covered with straw, is a fit place for laying hens if draughts are not allowed to work in from back or sides of the building. A curtain should be provided for the front, which can be let down, to keep out snow, or on very cold nights.

The average farmer's wife does not care for the purely ornamental fowls. Get Wyandottes or Plymouth Rocks, which varieties cannot fail to please. Get the color you like best, and keep only the one kind.

PACKING POULTRY

Poultry packers are urged by the specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture to give unusual attention to preparing and packing their birds for shipment. The poultry specialists say that the weather conditions in many sections have been very similar to those which prevailed in the Autumn of 1913, and which, as poultry shippers will remember, proved disastrous to all packers who did not dress, chill and pack properly.

The specialists therefore recommend the particular observance of the following methods of handling dressed poultry, which are essential to a perfect product at any time and are of vital importance whenever weather conditions are unfavorable.

1—Keep the holding batteries for your incoming stock clean, well aired and free from vermin, and see that the chickens have plenty of fresh water and plenty to eat.

2—Don't kill a chicken when the crop is full of feed. Give the chicken only water for 24 hours before it is killed. Food in the crop or in the intestines of a dressed chicken causes loss of flavor and hastens decay, which more than offsets any gain from extra weight.

3—Good bleeding is absolutely essential to a good appearance on the market and retards decay. Circular 61, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, explains the best methods of bleeding and loosening the feather muscles for dry picking.

4—Hang the chickens by both feet while picking. Hanging by one leg spoils the shape of the bird. Picking on the lap gets the skin dirty and hastes decay.

5—Chill every dressed bird until the body temperature is below 35 degrees F. Never pack or ship an imperfectly chilled bird. More decay is due to imperfect chilling than to any other single factor in dressing. Dry chill, if possible. Chickens cooled in water lose flavor, decay sooner, will not cold-store as satisfactory as dry-chilled, and are in every way more undesirable on the market. Refrigerator cars will carry well chilled goods in good condition, but they cannot chill warm goods to a sufficiently low temperature.

6—Pack in boxes or small kegs whenever possible. A large barrel makes an undesirable package, because where poultry is packed in large masses the weight of the upper layers crushes the birds at the bottom.

7—Line all packages with parchment paper and cover the top of the poultry before the lid is put on.

8—Wrap every head in suitable paper so that blood from one bird will not mar the appearance of another. Never handle chickens roughly either before or after killing. Rough handling causes bruises, broken bones, scarred skins, and soft places in the flesh. Undue haste on the part of the killers and pickers results in lowered keeping quality and poor appearance of the product.

9—These directions will apply with equal force to turkeys intended for the holiday market.

pligs, believing that it was of so particular value to the birds. A circular from an experiment station, some years ago, opened my eyes to its worth. According to tests made it was established that sour milk had a feeding value of two cents per quart for the laying hens. My own experiments indicate that this is not an exaggerated statement.

Skim Milk a Good Appetizer

Skim milk contains a little less than ten per cent. of solid matter. This is very rich in muscle-forming material and protein for the production of eggs. The remainder is water. It will be seen, then, that its use is valuable, both for growing chicks and laying hens. It is also the best thing known to use in mixing up the wet mash for fattening the birds for market, largely taking the place of beef scrap and bone meal. Fowls or chicks fed largely on milk are noticeably healthy and always seem to have a ravenous appetite. Large food consumption is of prime importance, either in growing chicks or laying hens. In fact, the good appetite is necessary to promote growth of eggs.

I do not believe in feeding wet mash except on rare occasions until the fattening stage is reached. It is then necessary to feed the grain known to induce the birds to eat enough to put them into condition for the market. I have, however, found that an occasional mash mixed with sour milk is an excellent appetizer. It should be wet just enough to be crumbly, never soft and mushy for chicks or laying hens. When the birds are in the fattening crates, it is safe to feed a softer mash.

Clean Milk Dishes Daily

Best results are obtained using the milk after it is sour. Fresh from the separator it does not give as good results, neither is it eaten as freely. I feed milk to both chickens and fowls from a drinking fountain. In this way it is kept clean and free from filth. It is best not to feed too much at a time. Milk spoils easily, that is, it reaches a stage unfit, for the birds if left outside in the sun for a few hours or even in the house when the weather is warm. For this reason it is a good plan to feed in the morning while the flock will clean up in a couple of hours. Then the fountain should be scalded out before any more milk is fed. Where milk is plentiful and is fed regularly, it is advisable to have at least two fountains for each flock, using one while the other is being aired and sweetened for the next feed. Remember, milk sours the fountain much quicker than water. When the milk is just at the point of turning sour it is unsafe to feed to little chicks as it is liable to cause digestive troubles. It is all right to feed after it curdles. Sweet milk for the little birds is also good, but it should be fresh from the separator.—C. H. Chesley.

FARM

ADVANTAGES OF STRONG SEED

Seed of this kind comes up quickly and evenly and gets a good start before frost, hail, rust or other injury overtakes it in the fall. Seed which keeps coming up for a couple of weeks after it is sown is not satisfactory. The plants never attain the same

stage of maturity but ripen unevenly, with the consequent loss of a few bushels per acre through the over ripeness of some and the immaturity of others. Strong plantlets too are better able to withstand unfavorable weather. Many of the little plants produced from weak seed are killed by adverse weather while those that survive are weakened so that it takes them some time to recover even when fine weather does come.

The crops produced by strong and weak seed may be compared thus:—
Strong Seed
Comes up quickly.
Even stand of vigorous plants.
Able to withstand unfavorable weather.
Keeps down weeds.
Ripens evenly.
Ripens early because of early start and vigorous growth.
Produces well ripened, evenly matured, clean crop.

Weak Seed
Slow in coming up.
Uneven stand; some vigorous, others weak.
Weaker plants killed or greatly set back by adverse weather.
Weeds get ahead of weak plants and come up where grain is killed.
Ripens unevenly.
Late in ripening on account of poor start. Danger of frost, hail, rust, etc.
Grain apt to contain a high proportion of light kernels, often frosted and badly contaminated with weed seeds.

PRESSED POTATOES

For several years factories in Germany have been busy in preserving potato by desiccation, and have employed the method of drying potatoes on gratings, first, directly by hot air, later, indirectly by steam. The cost of evaporating the high percentage of water, however, is at least 60 pfennig (\$0.14) per zentner (56 pounds), or, owing to the fact that on 25 per cent. of the raw potatoes is left, mark 2.40 (\$0.58) per zentner (110 pounds) of the dried product.

After many years of experiment Mr. C. A. Koebimann has now succeeded in finding a method which lessens the expense. The principle is that the water is not extracted from the potatoes by evaporation, but simply mechanically without heat. What is thus extracted reduces the cost of evaporation. Moreover, from the water extracted from the potatoes the valuable albumen of the potato to which so far little attention has been paid, is extracted by a special process of secretion and cleaning. The press process is as follows: The raw potatoes are mechanically washed and cleaned and reduced to pulp in a pulp basin; from this basin the pulp passes into a suction apparatus of special construction working with air pressure, and the poisonous solanine is removed from the potato paste in the simplest way. The water is then automatically separated from the solid substance. Thereupon the original percentage of water of the potato, amounting to 75 to 80 per cent. is decreased to about 45 per cent. by means of a mechanical press. The mass pressed into cakes finally passes into a drying apparatus which consists of a high, round oven, divided into compartments, through which a vertical bar runs provide with stirring apparatus. For heating the drying apparatus is supplied with steam of the engine of the plant sufficient. The product has a dry and

crumbly appearance and has a good smell like new bread. For transportation it can be pressed into slabs or cubes of any weight.

The advantages of this method are very important. The principal advantage is economy. While the old system of so-called flakes cost 60 pfennig (\$1.42) to 1 mark (\$0.24) per zentner (110 pounds) this method does not cost more than 20 pfennig (\$0.04) per zentner (110 pounds). A further advantage of the pressed potato is that the raw potato is immediately worked and is not first steamed and afterwards dried. It is true that 1 per cent. of the albumen is wasted with the water extracted, but according to statements of competent authorities, pressed potatoes form a very good foodstuff and can be at least be put on a par with potato cakes.—Trader and Commerce.

KEEP HARNESS WELL OILED

Harnesses wear and look better if they are kept clean and well oiled. Rainy days offer an excellent opportunity for this work. They should be oiled at least once a year, and when the weather is not too cold, unless a heated room is available. The harness may be hung so that much of the leather may be reached when sitting on a stool or chair. All straps should be unbuckled and thoroughly cleaned with kerosene or turpentine before the oil is applied. This may be bought at the harness or hardware store and comes put up in cans all mixed. Or, neat's-foot oil may be used. After the oil has struck in an application of some good dressing will greatly improve the appearance of the harness. This last applies particularly to driving harness.

Metal polish is cheap, and its use adds much to the appearance of a team. If the harnesses are not in need of oil, washing with composition soap will remove sweat and dirt, which help to rot the leather. Harnesses treated in this manner will outlast at least two sets that have been uncared for, says a man who has tried and proved it.

SHEEP

MATING EWES.

Too Much Age Must Not be Allowed to Creep In.

This is a most important thing for the sheepbreeder to consider. There are proper selections of breeding animals to be made. Broken-mouthed ewes should not be bred, because not only does loss of teeth go against their feeding, but indicates degrading age, for which there is no remedy. Neither should there be defective make, delicacy of constitution, seriously diseased feet, or anything wrong with the udders.

Furthermore, as far as may be we should go for wool, now that prices are picking up. The coats should be good of young entries into the breeding flocks, for these sheep have to hold their places probably for three or four years, hence many producers a number of progeny to make or mar the future flocks.

It is better that full-mouthed ewes

should be culled off, though they may have bred several twins and nursed them well. They may look as blooming as any ewes in the flock and, in fact, much more blooming, than many of the younger sheep, but do not forget that they have entered on the downward path.

This time next year they will not cut so good a figure if kept, on and their fleeces will grow lighter with every shearing. The object should be to keep the flock always growing into money, and not to let the merits of old members lead to their retention in the flock beyond their fair and proper time.

AMONG THE HORSES

It is hoped that Roadville will be on the racing map again next season.

It is expected that Atlanta Ga., will ask for membership in the Grand Circuit with a meeting to follow Lexington.

Thirty-five \$1,000 stakes were on the programs of the various members of the Michigan Short Ship Circuit last year, and twenty different horses won them.

Peerless Hal, 2.09 1/2, Rouse's Point Boy, 2.10 1/4, and Monarchal Lady, 2.14 1/2, campaigned last season by Fred Pickle, have been sent home to their owners in Canada.

Axon, 2.06 1/4, is slated for another campaign, according to his owner, Samuel Harris, of Plymouth, Ill., who believes that the fast, but unfortunate son of Axworthy, 2.15 1/2, will yet show his true worth as a race horse.

Peter Red Bell, the four-year-old gelding at one time owned by Martin Maguire, of Dorchester, Mass., is now the property of W. L. Baker, of Amherst, he having recently bought the son of Peter Red, 2.11 1/2, from parties in St. John.

Neil McDonald of Pinette, has sold Cherry Rippe, 2.21 1/4, to a syndicate of Summerside horsemen for a handsome sum. Cherry Rippe, as horsemen know is by Parkside dam of Right, 1.16 was owned by Mr. Edgert, before he was sold to Mr. McDonald.

An Australian record of 2.18 1/4 for a mile and three furlongs, was recently made by a mare named Carita. The Canadian mark is 2.21 by Our Belle, at Fort Erie. The distance is one that is in request for races in this country, and our Bessie's performance dates back to August 1905, ten years ago. Irish Lad's 2.17 3/5 is the American record.

William Sharon, the Fredericton trainer, has arrived home with the four horses he bought at the Chicago sale. Epeus, 2.2.16, the three-year-old colt that he secured for a St. John patron, is eligible to the slow pacing classes. Potter Palmer, a nine-year-old green trotter, is the property of C. Jewett of Fredericton, while

(Continued on page ten)

We will give absolutely free to any farmer, stock or poultry raiser one of our new 80-page booklets, which tells how to balance rations for feeding stock, milk cows, horses, etc. This also deals with the common diseases in poultry, the symptoms, treatments, etc. Tells how to build poultry houses; how to avoid all kinds of diseases in both stock and poultry; tells how to raise calves without milk, and describes fully the high-class stock and poultry remedies and foods we manufacture.



FREE
Last year our horses were troubled greatly with coughs and I used 26 tins of your Cough Specific with excellent results.

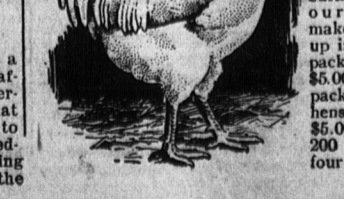
It will increase the flow of milk from 3 to 5 pounds during the winter. It will help fatten steers a month earlier, thereby saving labor and market them a month earlier, saving a month's feed and labor. Malcolm Gray of Komoka, Ont., says: "In regard to the feeding of Royal Purple, I had two lots of hogs. The first lot I fed Royal Purple Stock Specific and sold them when 6 months old and they averaged 190 pounds each. On the second lot I did not use Royal Purple Stock Specific and at the same age they averaged only 150 pounds. They were both the same breed and one lot had as good a chance as the other. We have also fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific with excellent results."

Put up in 50c. packages; \$1.50 tins that hold as much as four 50c. packages, and \$5.00 tins which hold four times as much as the \$1.50 tins. A 50c. package will last an animal 70 days. A \$5.00 tin will last 10 animals nearly three months. The cost to use this is so small that no farmer can afford to be without it, as it will average less than 1/2c. a day if purchased in large tins.

Royal Purple Cough Cure
It will cure any ordinary cough in four days and break up and cure distemper in 10 days. The large quantities of musty grains and fodder harvested this year will start more horses coughing than in any year for a decade past. John Cartier, Bothwell, Ont., says: "I have used one tin of Royal Purple Cough Specific and found it excellent for distemper. One of my father's horses had distemper last fall and inside of two weeks the distemper was entirely cured by using your Royal Purple Cough Specific. I am recommending it to my neighbors."

Put up in 50c. tins; 60c. by mail.

Royal Purple Poultry Specific
Works entirely on the digestive organs of the poultry. When a bird's gizzard is working properly, it will be healthy, and when healthy will lay just as many eggs in winter as in summer. You can fatten turkeys and other fowl in just one-half the time on the same food when they digest their food properly. Royal Purple Poultry Specific should be used in the food once a day through the fall, winter and spring seasons. The cost to use it is so small that it will pay for itself 10 times over in actual results. No poultryman can afford to be without this excellent tonic. It is a hen's business to lay. It is our business to make her lay. Put up in 25c. and 50c. packages, \$1.50 and \$5.00 tins. A 50c. package will last 25 hens, a \$5.00 tin will last 200 hens for over four months.



Royal Purple Stock Specific
Not a dope, but a pure unadulterated condition powder that can be fed according to directions every day. Will make the animal digest its food properly and secure the greatest good therefrom. There has not been a season in a decade when it will be so absolutely necessary to use condition powders as this coming season on account of the enormous amounts of musty grain and fodder that have been harvested. Unless in bad condition due to coughs, heaves, indigestion, etc. Royal Purple Stock Specific will cause the animal to digest every particle of food and will make impurities pass through without injury. Royal Purple Stock Specific will fatten animals you have never been able to fatten before.

Mr. Dan McEwan, the veteran horse-trainer, says: "I have used your Stock Specific 8 years and have never had an animal out of condition more than a week in all that time. Your stock conditioner is the best I ever used, and as for your Cough Powder, I can safely say it will cure any ordinary cough in 4 days."

Barrie, April 25th.

"The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.: Dear Sirs,—In response to your request as to our opinion of 'Royal Purple' brand, leg to say that in two years, or rather two seasons (winter and summer), we have found it the best and most satisfactory factory stock and poultry specific we have ever handled. We have had many testimonials from customers as to its good qualities. One lady customer told us that she used 'Royal Purple' in feeding her turkeys, and the result was that she got the highest price paid on our market for them. The buyer stated they were the best turkeys he had ever seen."

Respectfully yours, H. H. ORTON & SON.

Royal Purple Roup Specific
Is a most excellent remedy and every poultryman should use it in the drinking water during fall, winter and spring months. Read over what Messrs. McConnell & Ferguson have to say about it.

"Gentlemen,—Enclosed you will find a photograph of one of our 'Duck-White Rocks' but I'd like to see a big-boned vigorous specimen? About three years ago we had a hen nearly dead with the roup, and after trying a number of remedies, sought the advice of Mr. Wm. McConnell, the well-known poultry judge, and he advised us to kill her at once, as it was impossible to save her life. She was not a valuable hen, and we thought it better to experiment further, as we might have a more valuable bird to treat later on. We got a package of your Roup Cure, and it relieved her at once. At the end of a week's time she was completely cured. We have put a little of your Roup Cure in the water from time to time, and have only had one case of roup in our immense flock in the last three years."

(The bird shown in this advertisement is reproduced from McConnell & Ferguson's photo.)

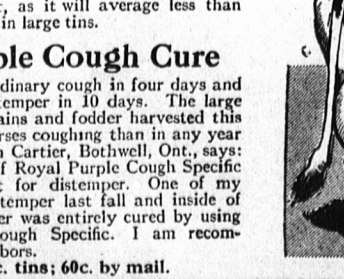
Put up in 25c. tins; 30c. by mail.

Royal Purple Calf Meal
You can raise calves on this meal without using milk. It is without doubt the highest grade calf meal on the Canadian market. This year we gave two \$25.00 prizes at the Western Fair, London, Ont., for the two best calves raised entirely on our calf meal. Read what Mr. Lipsit, who won these prizes, has to say about this meal. Mr. Lipsit is probably one of the best-known Holstein cattle men in Canada.

"Stratford, Ont., Sept. 28, 1915.
"The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.: Dear Sirs,—Replying to your letter of Sept. 15th, my bull's name is Flinders King May Payne. I am having printed now an extended pedigree of him, which I will be pleased to forward you, along with his photograph, as soon as completed.

"The calves I won your two special prizes on were Forest Ridge Payne Elite and Forest Ridge Payne Calamity 2nd. They were both fed regularly on your calf meal, as well as the calf that I won first prize at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, this year in a class of 33. I also won first and your special prize at the Stratford Fair here on another calf. I am sure you will be pleased to hear that the above I believe to be recommended enough for one breeder, as I have used several different calf meals, and have not found any quite so satisfactory."
Yours truly, L. H. LIPKIT."

\$4.00 a cwt. F.O.B. London, Ont.



Peace River Crossing, Alta., Oct. 4, 1915.
"The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.: Dear Sirs,—I used your Roup Cure last spring and can safely say that it saved my flock. Previous to my getting the remedy I had lost 17 hens, and after I began using it I only lost three and the entire flock were affected. Many people here have small chicks and they all complain of the roup condition of their fowl. There seems to be something in the climate or soil that causes the disease."
Yours very truly, J. W. MARK."

We also manufacture:
Royal Purple Sweat Liniment—8-oz. bottles, 50c.; by mail, 60c.
Royal Purple Gall Cure—25c. and 50c. packages, 30c. and 60c. by mail.
Royal Purple Disinfectant—25c., 50c. and \$1.
Royal Purple Worm Powder—25c. tins; 30c. by mail.
Royal Purple Lice Killer—25c. and 50c. tins; 30c. and 60c. by mail.
Royal Purple Linseed Meal.
Royal Purple Chick Feed—25c. packages, 100-lb. bags.

We sell only to the trade, but if you cannot get these goods from a merchant in your town, we will send you 25c. tin by mail for 30c. and any 50c. package for 60c. Larger packages will be forwarded by express or freight.

Made in Canada by Canadian capital and labor.
THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., LONDON, ONT.