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THE CAMPBELLTON GRAPHIC, CAMPBELLTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1917

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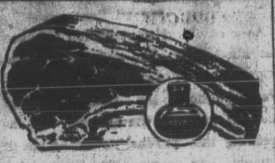
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OLD HENS FOR EGGS

(Experimental Farms Note)
For Profitable early winter egg production the early hatched pullets are three times better than the late pullets, four times better than the yearling hens and thirty times better than the "aged" hen.
Early pullets are best for winter eggs. This has been demonstrated many times. The Poultry Division, Experimental Farm, has collected figures for several years and when the three months (November, December & January) only are taken into consideration the relative profitableness of the four ages is as noted above. If the six winter months were considered the contrast would not be so striking for the hens and the late pullets were just beginning to lay when the experiment closed. However, if eggs alone are to be considered we cannot afford to feed birds until towards spring before they produce or only at a loss. Certainly there is no excuse whatever

for keeping in our country houses late pullets whose eggs cost more than they are worth and birds that are absolutely useless as breeders.
This summary is of results that extend over four years and are taken from several of the farms of the system so that the figures will indicate fairly well what may be expected for these three months.
These figures show that early pullets hatched before May 1st, produced eggs at a cost for feed of 18¢ cents. The late pullets (hatched after May 15th) at a cost of 56 cents. The year old hens at a cost of 82 cents, and for every dozen eggs laid by the hens in the aged class the cost of feed was \$5.73.
Again these facts should be emphasized (1) that for profitable egg production birds should lay before February. (2) Early well matured pullets are the only birds that may be expected to do this. (3) Late pullets as a rule will not pay to keep. (4) For eggs, hens are not profitable. (5) If we have a good flock of early pullets, for the time being depend up



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BOVRIL
Bovril contains the
goodness of the beef
There has been no
increase in the price of
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on them for breeding. (6) It is a national loss to keep birds that eat a dollar's worth of feed to produce fifty cents worth of eggs.

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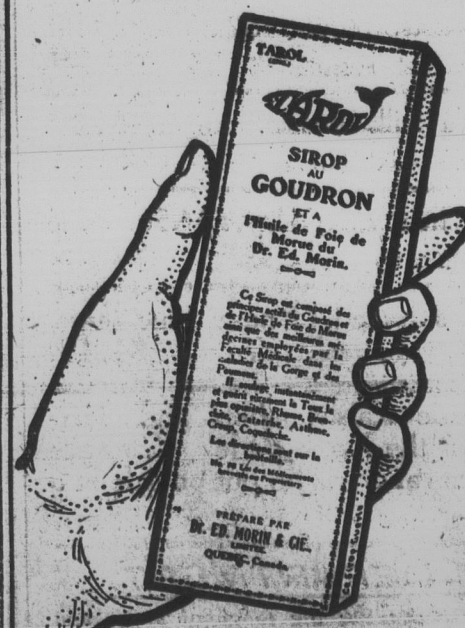
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It is a time tested and scientifically compounded remedy composed of Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, Wood Tar and other choice elements approved and recommended by the faculty of medicine for the immediate relief and ultimate permanent cure of all ailments of the **Throat, Bronchi and Lungs.**

TAROL is therefore the logical remedy to use for the relief and cure of

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Grippe
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TAROL acts as a soothing agent to the irritated mucous membrane, as an expectorant and as a tonic to the bronchi and lungs. It is agreeable to the taste, easily digested and perfectly harmless. It is therefore suitable to the young and old; to the strong as well as to the weak. Use it at the start of a cold, when you feel its first effects and it will save you from many annoying symptoms and often fatal complications—Always have a bottle of it on hand.

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Dr. Ed. Morin's Almanac for 1918 is now ready and any one can secure a copy, either in English or in French, free of charge by asking for it of their druggist or merchant. This popular almanac contains 68 pages of interesting and practical recipes, hints and advice invaluable to every member of the family. Secure your copy to-day.

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POULTRY FEEDING

(Experimental Farms Note)
The problem of economical production with feed at the present prices, is a question that has been worrying producers during the past few months. The question of what to feed is one that requires more careful consideration than ever before. Feed is high; therefore the flock should be culled closely and nothing but the most vigorous birds retained. They should not only be fed heavily, but should be fed such foods as will give results. For this purpose it is necessary to supply cereal, animal, vegetable and mineral feeds.

Cereal or grain seeds should form the principal part of the ration and for best results a certain proportion should be ground. The question is what are the best and most economical feeds to use. During ordinary times, a mixture of corn, wheat and timothy is popular, but under present conditions milling wheat should be conserved for human food and only the lower grades used for stock feed. Lower grade wheat, oats and corn, buckwheat and barley these are all feeds that may be used to advantage. The extent to which each is used will depend on prices.

For ground feed, "Buckwheat screenings" may be used to advantage, also mixtures containing bran, cornmeal, ground oats or other similar grains.

Vegetables or green feed is absolutely necessary to keep the flock in thrifty condition. For this purpose, sprouted oats is one of the very best. It not only supplies succulence, but grain feed as well. Mangels, turnips, cabbage, small potatoes or other similar waste products may all be used to advantage.

Animal or meat feed is a form of food that poultry keepers frequently neglect supplying. It is not possible for a hen to produce eggs profitably on an all grain ration. Sour milk is usually available on farms and no animal feed will give better results, as it not only keeps the birds in good tone. If milk is not available, beef scrap, blood flour, green cut bone or similar feeds must be supplied to take the place of the grubs and insects which the birds get on range.

Mineral feed. Lime for the egg shells and mineral salts for the growth of bone must be supplied. Small quantities may be obtained from such feeds as clovers, but it is necessary to feed oyster shells or something similar to supply lime in sufficient quantities for a heavy egg production.

SAMPLE RATION.
Morning. A light feed of mixed grains scattered in a deep litter.
Noon. Green feed, mangels, vegeta-

FIFTY YEAR BOYCOTT.

Paris, Dec. 19.—On Dit, a weekly gossip paper, says that one of Col. House's intimates declared just after a conversation with Andre Tardieu—"Germany doesn't consider that she will have a good peace unless she dictates the commercial treaties. President Wilson told us before we embarked for Europe:—When our armies are in force on the western front I will address myself directly to the German government and people will say to them:—You're going to accept a just peace, a peace which the free people desire. You will renounce Belgium and the invaded districts of France as well as Serbia and Roumania. You will give back Alsace Lorraine. You will give the guarantees which are demanded of you. We await your reply."
"If you say no, I will have a law call for the senate and the house of representatives for a formal declaration of war against Germany."
The invasion of Belgium and the invaded districts of France as well as Serbia and Roumania. You will give the guarantees which are demanded of you. We await your reply.

CONSERVATION AND UTILIZATION OF FARM MANURE

(Experimental Farms Note)
All investigators go to show that farm manure has no greater value when fresh than the solid material and that the former is more readily lost through drainage and leaching. Hence it is that every farmer should be careful to ensure minimum loss of plant food constituents in the manure and is the chief reason for applying manure to the land, where practicable, as quickly as possible after it is produced.

At the Central Farm, Ottawa, the liquid manure is absorbed by means of sties, usually cut straw, and a certain load of mixed liquid and solid manure is gathered it is taken directly to the field and is spread on the land either by hand or by means of the manure spreader, as convenient. This method is carried on consistently throughout the year although during occasional winter seasons this system may be disorganized for a time due to the depth of snow or other causes. The contour of the land at this farm which varies from fairly level to gently rolling lends itself admirably to the foregoing plan of procedure.

The manure is always applied systematically in definite cropping systems or crop rotations. The amount and frequency of application vary according to the duration of the rotation, but, without exception, in the regular farm rotations, six tons per acre of fresh manure is allotted to each year of the rotation. For instance, in a three year system, of hood, grain and hay crops, eighteen tons is applied for the hood crop. In four-year rotations twenty-four tons is the quantity used. For a five-year rotation the amount is thirty tons of which fifteen tons is applied for the hood crops and the balance is spread in lighter dressings for the clover and timothy hay areas.

Where manure is applied for cultivated or hood crops the importance of incorporating the manure thoroughly with the soil as near to the surface as practicable is closely observed.

table parings or sprouted oats.Night.

Full feed scratch grains.
The scratch grains should be a mixture such as lower grade wheat, oats, and corn, barley, oats and corn, barley oats and buckwheat, or whatever grains are cheapest at the time. So far this season, oats have been the cheapest grain food, so it is advisable to use them to as great an extent as possible.

The present indications are that corn will be greatly reduced in price. When this happens it should be used extensively, as, supplemented with a high protein feed such as sour milk or beef scrap, it is one of the most valuable of feeds.

Besides the foregoing, a hopper of dry mash, such as ground buckwheat screening three parts, blood flour or beef scrap one part, is kept constantly before the flock, also hoppers of oyster shell and beef scrap. If sour milk is available the beef scrap may be omitted or green cut bone may be supplied in place of either. A good time to supply this is at the noon feed when a mash from the kitchen scraps in which is mixed the green cut bone, at the rate of about one half ounce per bird and dried off with the meal mixture, may be fed.

Because feed is high in price, don't stint the flock. It takes a certain amount of feed merely for maintenance. It is only the feed over and

COMPARATIVE PROFIT

IN THE CROPS ON A THREE YEAR ROTATION

The shorter a rotation the more labor or required to work a given area and the greater should be the profit to the farmer. Three years is the shortest term in which a rotation, as generally understood, can be conducted. That is, after breaking sod only two crops are grown before hay is again the crop. The only method to follow in the rotation, if the soil is to be handled as to get the fullest benefit from its latent fertility, is to put a hood crop or some kind on the turned down sod and by the rough cultivation during growth of the crop, so pulverize it and improve it with air as to increase the productivity of the next crop. The rough cultivation during preparing plant food and fitting the soil for not only the growing crop of succeeding years.

Those of the extra profit view to the greatest production possible, but rather to the securing of such a flock as any amateur might go out and purchase. The flock consisted of twenty-six birds four of which were three year old Black Leghorn hens, six White Leghorn pullets and one Black Minorca pullet hatched in May 1916. The balance were cross breeds, Black and White Leghorns, hatched in June. They were not put into a winter quarters until well on in November and it was December 7th before the first egg was laid.

How the Flock was kept.
An old wood shed chosen by the farmer was utilized as a poultry house. In the fourth side, fifteen inches from the floor a line of windows two feet wide was placed and above an opening about eighteen inches wide was made across the entire front. In this frame covered with light cotton was hung. This frame potatoes were raised, which that year had a market value of 50 cents per bushel for large, and 20 cents per bushel for small a total value of \$134.15. The total cost of crop including fertilizer was \$46.00 leaving a profit per acre of \$88.15. On the portion of the field where 1000 pounds of fertilizer was applied the yield was 279 bushels per acre of marketable and 3 1/2 bushels of small, a total crop value of \$146.17, at a total cost of \$54.18 leaving a profit per acre of \$91.94.

In 1915, Banner oats were sown, seeded with 10 pounds Red clover and 4 pounds timothy seed per acre. The yield of oats was 521-3 bushels, valued at 60 cents per bushel, \$31.40. The kitchen waste such as vegetable parings at 60 cents per bushel, \$19.44. On the area where also scattered.

In the morning, raised grain usually cracked corn, wheat and oats, equal parts, was given. At the same time the water was renewed and all the kitchen waste such as vegetable parings at 60 cents per bushel, \$19.44. On the area where also scattered.

In the winter, as it is always dark before the night feed which consisted of mixed grain was given, an electric light was turned on for a couple of hours and the fowl allowed to scratch to their hearts' content. Water was also supplied at the night feeding. Before turning off the light, the water pan was emptied so as to prevent its freezing solid through the night.

As the flock from the time it was put in the fall until it was disposed of in the summer, never got outside the house, and as no rooster was kept there was no cause of annoyance to the neighbors.

The methods followed were such as almost any city dweller could follow. A very small space for a house and no yard room are required. By buying pullets in the fall and selling them when poultry is high in the early summer, the most will be had out of the flock without interfering in any way with either your own or your neighbour's back-yard garden.

This mixed flock of hens and pullets laid, in the six months December to May, 138 dozens of eggs which were sold at seventy cents (70¢) a dozen in December, January and February, sixty cents (60¢) in March, fifty cents (50¢) in April, forty cents (40¢) in May, giving a total revenue of \$84.42.

The cost of feed and litter for the same period was \$26.13.

Thus twenty-six hens and pullets turned \$26.13 worth of feed and the table scraps that would otherwise have been wasted from a household of four persons, into \$84.42 worth of eggs or a profit over cost of feed of \$58.29.

"My friend," said the solemn individual, "what are you doing for those who come after you?"

"Doing for them? I'm trying to dodge the pest," replied the man who was harassed by bill collectors.

"But I am so unworthy, darling," he murmured, as he held the dear girl's hand in his.

"Oh, George," she sighed, "if you and papa agree on every point as you do on that, how happy we would be."

BACK-YARD POULTRY THAT PAY

(Experimental Farms Note)

A dozen hens in the back-yard should supply the average family with new laid eggs more cheaply than eggs can be bought during the winter and as a business proposition such hens pay. Further to demonstrate this, a small experiment was conducted by the Poultry Division of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. The details are supplied by Mr. George Robertson who kept the flock in his own back-yard.

At this time when increased production is of such vital importance, the urban and suburban keeping of poultry requires particular attention. To demonstrate what might reasonably be expected under ordinary city conditions, a mixed flock of fowl were placed in surroundings such as a majority of city fowl would be subjected to.

The birds were not selected with a view to the greatest production possible, but rather to the securing of such a flock as any amateur might go out and purchase. The flock consisted of twenty-six birds four of which were three year old Black Leghorn hens, six White Leghorn pullets and one Black Minorca pullet hatched in May 1916. The balance were cross breeds, Black and White Leghorns, hatched in June. They were not put into a winter quarters until well on in November and it was December 7th before the first egg was laid.

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