



FARM & FIELD. It frequently happens that the advertising matter sent out by the manufacturers of agricultural and farm implements and machines contains good suggestions for the farmer. In some cases statements are made with which we do not agree, but we all know that there is still necessarily a great difference of opinion about many matters agricultural. Thus we find in some matter recently sent out by manufacturers of grinding mills, the following suggestions among others:

When to Feed the Cows. The question of when to feed the cows, whether before, during or after the milking, is one which has been discussed a great deal by farmers and farm journals. The custom of allowing the cows to eat while they are being milked is quite common, but it never seemed to me to be a wise one, especially if it is the grain feed that is given the cows at that time, and that is undoubtedly what is understood in what is said on this subject.

Small Flocks vs. Large Flocks. For years the beginner has been advised to start in the business in a small way. In fact he has been cautioned to do so that he might increase in knowledge as his plant enlarged. It is not necessary to go over all that again, but more important to take up the methods employed by so many beginners—and act a few others who have been in the business for several years. It is false economy to have these large families, as has been proved time and again. The most successful poultrymen and poulterers of today are of the same opinion.

It has been frequently found that where car corn is fed to fattening steers, the droppings from one animal alone contain enough food value to sustain two hogs. This is an unnecessary drain on the animal, a waste of food, and a disgusting manner of feeding hogs, which some farmers have been known to do. "Regardless of what animals you are feeding, remember that food, to be digested, must first be reduced to a liquid form. The nutritive value of food must be assimilated into the system through the red and white corpuscles of the blood before it becomes a living substance in the animal, and this can be accomplished only after the food is converted into liquid form.

An investigation which was recently made by the Connecticut Agricultural College seems to show that the conclusion of many dairymen is wrong in thinking that cows will stand more quietly and give their milk down better if they are eating while being milked. The conclusion of the College investigation is that the man who has once adopted the plan of milking before any feeding is doing so, if ever, cares to go back to the old method of having the cows eating while being milked.

Unless the animal heat is all out of the carcass before packing to ship, there will be a discoloration of the skin. For the production of broilers and medium sized roasters, no varieties of fowls excel, if they equal, our American breeds. The bulk of buyers want a fowl that weighs ten to eleven pounds to the pair or about five apiece. The Houdan fowl may well be termed the Queen of the French Farmyard. It not only has an elegant carriage and form, and a gay and enticing plumage, but it also has all the practical qualities that one could wish in a fowl. It is a good layer, easy to fatten, and their flesh is of delicate flavor.

The grinding of food for animals is not only a great economy of food, value from the food it consumes. Therefore, if nature's first act is to grind and masticate food, why not assist the process by grinding the food before it reaches the animal? This insures a better digestion, and certainly makes a surety that all the food the animal consumes will probably allow the digestive organs to assimilate life from it, thus overcoming the bad features caused by animals bolting their food. "Every farmer should have a good feed grinder. The most valuable kind is one that will grind wet grain as well as dry. Its saving in feed and increased value of stock pays back its cost many times over.

The average cow seems to be unable to divide her attention satisfactorily between two operations, and the result is that either she pays most of her attention to eating or else she pays more attention to the man who is milking her, and is therefore, unable to eat quietly during the milking process, and probably will not see the milk when he approaches, and the first stimulation she has of his presence is when he speaks or touches her, and if she is a nervous cow she will probably either jump or kick, and then continue to annoy him with her tail during the entire process of milking. If the feeding is being done at the same time as the milking, the annoyance is even greater, since the cow is uneasy until she gets her feed and does not stand quietly or give down her milk freely.

Overcrowded flocks are not the active, energetic hens that are so needed to make profitable egg production. Besides, there cannot be the proper fertility of farms where there are these large common flocks or more males are allowed with the hens at the same time. Even if these males do not quarrel they are always interfering with the other's attention to the female. This not only cripples fertility but is injurious to the hens. But the greatest view point is that from health. It is a noteworthy fact that the bulk of liquors that come to the editor, asking for rump, cholera, and other ailments remedies, come from farms upon which it is the custom to have large flocks. At night these birds crowd on the roosts, get close together, and the air they breathe is full of germs. This condition causes an injury when the next morning the hens fly from their roosts and go out to face a temperature many degrees colder than what they had during the night. For successful work, one should never allow more than twenty-five fowls in one flock, and the nearer you keep the number to fifteen the better will be the returns.

Care for Shade Trees. This is a season when the shade trees should be carefully inspected, and decayed branches removed before the rot gets any way into the heart of the tree. Care should be taken to cut the branches off close up to the body of the tree as stubs left of trees cause disease and insects to enter the main body of the tree and eventually kill it. If the land is rather thin it would be a good plan to spread manure around the trees. This gives them a good start when spring opens. Trees that are badly infested with borers or other insects and disease may be greatly benefited by manure. The manure may cause the tree to get a start on insects and disease so that the pests will not injure it further.

Cows which have been accustomed to eating during the milking process may bother for a few days if the feeding is postponed until after the milking, but they become accustomed to the new order of things very quickly and after a few days will behave much more satisfactorily than they did when the two operations were done at the same time. It is not only more pleasant to milk before the feeding is done as a result of the better behavior of the cows, but the sanitary and keeping qualities of the milk are also better than when feeding has been done before or during the milking period.

First grow bone and muscle, and then put on fat. Corn forms the meat. Close grazed poultry are most desirable. Pure food poultry are most desirable. Pure food improves the flavor of the meat. It takes about eight weeks to grow a squab broiler. Dark pin feathers give a dirty appearance to a dressed carcass. Crooked breast bones spoil the look of an otherwise attractive dressed fowl.

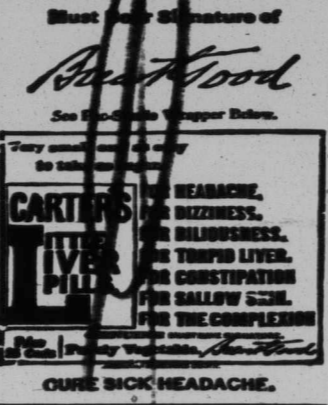
Breed the Old Sows. I prefer to breed the old sows and retain them as long as they give satisfactory. As a rule brood sows are sacrificed long before their usefulness as breeders is lost, while untried and oftentimes inferior ones are put in their place. Litters from old sows are more profitable. They are usually larger in number and size and make better growth than pigs from young sows. It is a common thing for pigs from old sows to weigh 50 pounds more than pigs from immature sows at 10 months of age. If an old sow proves to be a poor breeder of course she is discarded. I never breed my sows until mature. When bred too young the result is usually a stunted sow, susceptible to disease, and a small, weak litter of undersized pigs. The old brood sows are more profitable and safer.

Churning in Winter. In the winter season, difficulty is sometimes experienced in churning the cream. The addition of water at a temperature of 70 degrees F. to the cream, while it is still sweet, to the extent of twenty five per cent of its bulk, will cause it to yield its butter in less time and more completely. The water should be added before the cream is sour and at least twenty hours before the churning is commenced. The next treatment is the development of lactic acid, or ripening of the cream. If a quantity of sweet cream is churned, and an equal quantity of ripened cream, of the same quality as to composition, is also churned, these will be obtained, on the average, from the sweet cream only 77 pounds, while there may be obtained from the ripened cream 97 pounds out of every possible 180 pounds. There are thousands of pounds of butter lost in the country every year from the churning of two qualities of cream in the same churn at one churning. The only safe plan is to have all the cream for each churning thoroughly mixed from twelve to twenty hours before the operation begins. It should be kept at a temperature of from 51 degrees to 70 degrees, according to the season of the year, to permit it to ripen. The higher temperature is required during the winter season, and for separator cream during the summer season also. Churning is performed for the purpose of causing the globules of fat to strike each other, and unite in

impaction. If two globules strike each other at a suitable temperature they will stick together when large numbers of them unite in this way, it is said that the butter has come and the particles may be removed and washed. The size of the fat globules varies according to the cream. Creams vary in their behavior during churning, and not only do creams of different breeds of cows but frequently cows of the same breeds show variation. Speaking generally, the larger the fat globules in the cream, the more easily is the butter obtained. Recent investigations have been made to ascertain the optimum temperature for churning, and to determine the loss in churning at various temperatures. The optimum temperature is found to be 52 degrees F. for all creams; that is to say, the lower the temperature, the less fat is left in the buttermilk. With sweet cream as much as 30 per cent of the total fat may be lost in the buttermilk if too high a temperature is used. With ripened cream as much as 20 per cent may be lost.

# ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Contains Carter's Little Liver Pills.



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## GERMAN NAVAL AUTHORITY HANDS OUT SOME TRUTHS

### Tells his Fellow Countrymen that for Germany to Attempt to Rival a Fleet of Greater Britain is Waste of Time—The Situation has Entirely Changed Since the Overseas Dominions Took a Hand in the Game.

There are some people who would only recognize a national emergency if it were presented to them in the form of a declaration of war or in the shape of sudden invasion. We have a fair sprinkling of them in Canada and for many moons they have been flouting the idea of a German menace and scorning the suggestion that the British Empire should prepare to defend its supremacy on the sea. They say that the Germans have the most friendly intention towards Britain, but they fail to tell us why, through feverish activity, Germany has jumped from fifth to second place in the world's naval strength in twelve years, and they are mute about the fact that, if Britain had not waked up to the situation, she would have been hopelessly outclassed on the ocean by her rival across the North Sea, in a very few years. They assure us that this so-called war scare has no real basis, that it is nothing more than the fell design of armor plate manufacturers for their own aggrandizement, but they have no explanation to offer why the greatest land power on earth should also make Herculesian efforts to become the greatest sea power.

Fortunately Britain took notice in time and forthwith began enlarging her programme of fleet construction. Fortunately also the Dominions realized that their security was bound up with that of the Imperial centre and hastened to bear their share of the burden of Imperial defence. The coming of the young, vigorous British nations, with their great resources, to the assistance of the Motherland has had a most beneficial moral effect. It has led the German war party to realize that they cannot win in the mad race for armaments. This is the justification of the Canadian government's proposal to contribute three super dreadnaughts. This is the reason why the Canadian ships should be placed in commission with the least possible delay. One of the most eminent naval authorities in Germany is Capt. Perschke. He is the Admiral Mahan of that country and this is what he

## FEAR OF CHRONIC CONSTIPATION



"I wish to tell you of the great good 'Fruit-a-Live' has done for me. For years, I was a martyr to Chronic Constipation and Stomach Trouble. It was greatly run down and my friends feared I had Consumption. I tried numerous doctors and all kinds of medicines but received no relief until advised to try 'Fruit-a-Live' by Mr. McCrea of St. Stephen, and am pleased to say that I now enjoy excellent health. 'Fruit-a-Live' is the best medicine made, and I strongly advise my friends to use it." HUGH MCKENNA.

TO RIVAL THE IMPERIAL FLEET OF A GREATER BRITAIN IS A HOPE WHICH EVEN OUR GREATEST NAVAL ENTHUSIASTS MUST ABANDON. Our cousins across North Sea have no lack of money to build ships or men to man them. In both respects they have rich resources yet untouched. But it is superfluous to discuss these matters, for the fact remains that, with the Dominions coming to her assistance in the hour of need, Albion's world position is assured unconditionally, and we in Germany may have to reckon with the new situation. This is a very plain intimation from a candid adversary that Canada's offer of dreadnaughts has changed the German outlook and that it is therefore a potent influence for continued peace. These who are opposing the Naval Aid Bill should take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Premier Asquith in withdrawing the Franchise Bill in the Imperial Parliament, said the members of the Cabinet thought the proposed amendments admissible, and that they had honestly endeavored to carry out their pledges to challenge a decision from the House of Women Suffrage. The government, he continued, had now pledged itself to give a Women's Suffrage Bill, introduced by a private member next session, the same facilities as it had given to the controversial government measure, although members completely refused to vote in accordance with their individual predilections. Mrs. Pankhurst says the women will not accept a private member's bill.

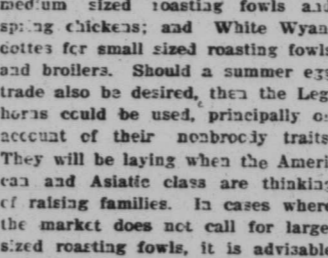
A parrot in New South Wales is 112 years old, and an Englishman owns one of these birds that has passed his 100th birthday.

Whoopee Cough. A simple, safe and effective remedy for Whooping Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis. It is a simple, safe and effective remedy for Whooping Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis. It is a simple, safe and effective remedy for Whooping Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis.

juice on top, cover with fat or melted butter and seal while hot. It will keep through the year and then can be prepared in many different ways for the table. It makes a convenient dish for unexpected company. After repeated trials with the different breeds, the writer has become convinced that where a person wishes to cater almost exclusively to a meat market, as well as a winter egg trade, he will make no mistake in keeping three varieties: Light Brahma, Wyandottes, and Plymouth Rocks for roasting fowls; Plymouth Rocks for medium sized roasting fowls and spring chickens; and White Wyandottes for small sized roasting fowls and broilers. Should a summer egg trade also be desired, then the Leghorns could be used, principally on account of their nonbroody traits. They will be laying when the American and Asiatic class are thinking of raising families. In cases where the market does not call for large-sized roasting fowls, it is advisable to cut out the Brahmans and keep only the other two mentioned. If the market is not a good one for broilers then either the Plymouth Rocks or the Wyandottes would fill the bill, and in that case it would be best to keep only one breed. In mentioning these particular breeds it is not done to convey the idea that they are the only ones fitted for that class, but rather to show about what class of fowl is needed. The Rhode Island Reds, or the Orpingtons, for instance, might suit the fancy better.—M. K. Boyer in Maritime Farmer.

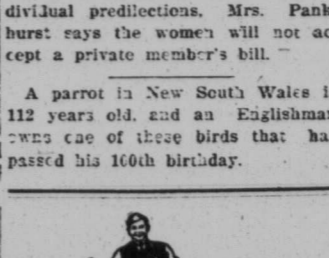
THE EMPIRE TYPEWRITER. It is easy to learn and simple to operate. Many who feel the need of a typewriter hesitate to introduce one on account of the difficulty in sparing the necessary time to learn the machine's manipulation. This former drawback no longer exists. From the very first the Empire is a help and a time saver. References will willingly be given to users, who will state that from the very beginning the machine was a help, and was so simple that it could be operated by a novice without difficulty. FRANK J. FAIRWEATHER, Insurance, Fire Apparatus, Typewriters 12 Canterbury St., St. John, N. B. Tel. Main 653. Try one.

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