DAIRYING

PROPER FEED

BY T. L. HACKELL

FOR THE COWS

PROVIDING OF



is an excellent time to buildings. The weather more favorable for paint-Fall than any other time and rain to soak the re painting, and no flies to stick to the wet paint ur buildings need paint not delay. Paint them



sympathy apparent in the gyman's face.

old home, Dr. Rogers had been asantly associated with Rev. en, and had later been his in circuit work. In this conwell remembered the kindof the older man in taking y end of the work in order the vounger greater time for every way, the speaker had late Rev. Mr. Comben by feelings of consideration adness for others. His memwarmly colored by his exaracter, true life and eminent

HELD YESTERDAY

ent Caused that St. John urches are not Being Incorporated

ting of the St. John Presbytery yesterday in the parlors of ew's Church. Those present ird, clerk, and J. J. McCaskill. David Lang, Dr. Burrows, J Anderson, Fraser, D. MacOdrum. W. MacDonald. aser, Jas. Ross, W. M. Townughlin MacLean, Mr. Farley, ckie and Wm. Girdwood, and essrs. W. J. Parks, Nicholson rew Malcolm. Trinidad, was heard in con-

eign missions. It was that Mr. Fraser visit several tions of the Presbytery. stion of social and moral reecially as regards factories, places of work, was introduced nith, of Fredericton. missions were presented by

lon Dickie r. Farley, of Norton made anfor a loan of \$50 without inrepairs .- Granted. drew Malcolm was appointed to represent the Presbytetry at

siling of the tablet to Rev. A at English Settlement on Oct. ials from Scotch Ridge and ettlement were receiveed. unications were received from R., Dr. MacCready and Rev. acDonald. The C. P. R. ac

ed receipt of the Presbytery's egarding Sunday trains port of the session records of hurch and St. John's Church, were received and adopted. nes of the Revs. Morton, Aross and Willard MacDonald on the appendix of the roll of bytery at the wish of the meet

erk's bill of expenses amount-25, was read and ordered to be

was read by the clerk show-14 congregations of the provso far been incorporated, 12 n St. John Presbytery. It was ed that the churches of the rather slow in taking this

moved and adopted that the d Lang confer with the Evanliance in connection with the rvice at the jail. At present on Army hold worshin there. to them a minister had minere, but this was discontinued int of some unpleasantness arisen with the authorities. eting adjourned at 1.20 after on had been pronounced.

ASIATICS TO

and Hays Will See rier About Admitting Orientals

A, Ont., Sept.14.—Sir Charles son and Charles M . Hays of I Trunk Railway will inter-Vilfrid Laurier here tomorrow ct to the Grand Trunk Paway. It is understood they he government to permit the t of Oriental labor on the ection of the road. Conciast from Prince Rupert, as le interview given yesterday lingwood Schrieber, are such actors are unable to secure ke enough men to earry out cts within the specified time medy, such as they suggest the present difficulty of vies on the mountain sec npletion of the road from to Prince Rupert will be de-

CANADA'S BEST AGRICULTURAL PAGE

The dairy cow is a highly developed and very delicately organize machine. She is a factory into which the dairyman puts his raw products and from which he expects returns that will pay him better than market prices for his feed and more than ordinary wages for his time and work. As with any factory, she must have the ability to work continuously for long periods or the expense during periods of idleness will eat up the profits made while the factory is in operation. This ability in a dairy cow is generally recognized by saying that she is a persistent milker; in other words, that she has a good constitution and can stand the strain of a long period of lactation. If she does not have a good constitution, she is likely to go off in the milk yield from the slightest causes; perhaps a little change in the feed or a little irregularity in the hour of milking, or a hundred and one other things which may come up any day on an average farm, and walch seriously affects the milk yield and consequently the profits for that particular day or week. Consequently the intelligent dairyman is ever on the lookout to build up a herd that has good constitution. Now of just what this term constitution consists some men have rather vague notions. We give a

Professor Haecker in speaking on this point once-said: "An animal deep in brisket, with broad shoulders and forelegs far apart, has no more stamina or endurance than one with a narrow, sharp shoulder and ewe neck. In fact, the latter, as a rule, has more nerve force and endures longer. So far as my observation goes, an animal with a good middle and carrying little surplus tissue is fitted for much work and a maximum period." Commenting on the same point, Editor Hoard, of Hoard's Dairyman, has

"We thoroughly agree with Professor Haecker in the above estimate. How often we hear men say that a deep brisket and much width between the forelegs indicates great lung and heart power, when indeed it does nothing of the kind. That is an old beef cattle notion, and is without foundation in fact. If anyone wishes to prove the truth of our utterance, let him compare the heart and lungs of a 1,000-pound dairy cow with those of a 1,500pound beef animal of the most approved build between the forelegs. He will find in most instances that both heart and lungs of the dairy cow are larger than those of the beef animal. Indeed there is a reason for this. The dairy cow secretes a large amount of milk daily. This is a great draft on the blood circulation. The blood is wita lized by the lungs and she requires strong breathing power. This fact should compel us to provide an abundance of pure air for our stables, for we are beating ourselves if we do not.

"Compare the build of the race horse between the forelegs with that of the draft horse. Yet will any man claim that the race horse is deficient in lung and heart power. It is very evident that the facts in these two cases do not justify the judgment of those who have reasoned in favor of the deep, wide brisket as indicating increased heart and lung action.

"The best and truest indication of constitution in man and animals is the construction of the walls of the abdomen. A large, strong frame with a weak belly will not endure. On the contrary, a deficient muscular abdomen will often show surprising endurance. This principle is established by the structure of the umbilicus. A weak, spindling umbilicus indicates that the mother has very imperfectly nourished the fetus, and the walls of the abdomen will be thin and weak and the power of endurance correspondingly reduced. It is the animal, as Professor Haecker says, with a good middle, not unduly large or pot-gutted, but a belly with very strong muscular walls, that will go to the end of the course and endure best. This is constitution. It is well to remember asways that large size in both men and animals is no indication of constitution or staying power."

A more intelligent appreciation of the adaptation of the horse to the duties required of it seems to be developing. The tendency to grow large horses exclusively, and without any reference to the sort of work they are to do, or the conditions under which they are expected to work, is showing signs of modification, and it is a wholesome sign. Of late, it is common to see the conviction expressed that there are places where a 1.200-lb, horse is actually more efficient than one weighing from 800 to 500 lbs, more: places where the first would be more desirable even if its cost of up-keep were

Many observing farmers are now asserting that a good horse weighing around 1,200 lbs. is a better horse for the farm than the heavier ones now so generally used for farm work, does more work in a day and at less cost. When considering this subject it should be remembered that the horses on average farms have many idle days during the year, and since the larger horse consumes more feed than the smaller one, the first should have much the greatest efficiency when at work to make good his greater cost of maintenance. Hence, if true, as is now frequently asserted, that for most kinds of work on the farm the lighter horse is the more efficient, then keeping the heavier one is a bit of extravagance that no farmer should feel himself able

The farmer who would buy and maintain a ten-horse power engine to do the work of one of half that power would be regarded foolishly extraverant: why, then, should he be regarded less so if he insisted upon owning and maintaining horses of greater power than his work and conditions require.

This is not an argument against the larger horse. It has its place, and the field of its use is a large one. For market purposes it is a desirable horse to grow; the market demands the well-formed, good-actioned large horse, and the time is not likely to come when it will not be a profitable animal to grow. But it should not be forgotten that the places it is required to fill are very unlike those of the farm horse or the ordinary roadster, and it is a reasonable inference, then, that the horse should be adapted to the conditions in which it is expected to work. Adaptation to environment is as beneficial to horses of various types as to other forms of creation.

Silage may be fed with advantage to beef cattle, in moderate quantities up to about forty pounds a day. The health of the animals and the quality of the beef produced on moderate silage feeding, leave nothing to be wished for. If the silage is made from immature corn, care must be taken not to feed too large quantities at the start, and to feed carefully, so as not to make the animals scour. Prof. Henry says in regard to the value of sliage for fattening steers: "As with roots, sllage makes the carcass watery and soft to the touch. Some have considered this a disadvantage, but is it not a de-sirable condition in the fattening steer? Corn and roughage produce a hard, dry carcass, and corn burns out the digestive tract in the shortest

With silage and root digestion certainly must be more nearly normal and its profitable action longer continued. The tissues of the body are julcy, and the whole system must be in just that condition which permits rapid fattening. While believing in a large use of silage, in the preliminary stages, and its continuance during most of the fattening period, I would recommend that gradually more dry food be substituted as the period advances, In order that the flesh may become more solid. Used in this way, I believe flage will become an important aid in steer feeding in many sections of the country. Results from Canada, Wisconsin and Texas experiment stations show the broad adaptation of this food for stock feeding purposes.

Young stock may be fed half as much silage as full grown ones, with the same restrictions and precautions as given for steers. Experience obtained at the Kansas Station suggests that corn silage is not a fit food for breeding bulls, unless fed a few pounds only as a relish; fed heavily on silage, bulls are said to lose virility, and become slow and uncertain breeders.

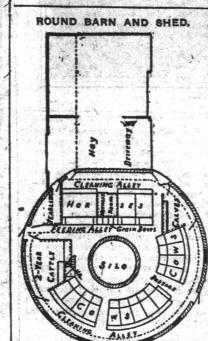
PAR A TOWNER ANTHON MET THE

ARBORCULTURE **GROWING TREES** IN THE GREAT **NORTH-WEST**

BEAUTY ADDED TO THE HONEY.

BY W. H. MERCER.

ssities of the time in the bry this spring as it was last; start



GROUND FLOOR.

past experiences. How often, during the long, cold days, have you looked through the frost laden air across an endiess stretch of drifting snow, with nothing to relieve the eye but a few alley is short, saving work and space.

The rear of a village lot or, if one lives on a farm, back of the house in protruding weeds along the roadside or.

shout the place in general, and see if you don't think it worth while it be plant for the second george, bilds spirited allows.

The second storys, bilds spirited allows with the second storys and formamental bedges.

The second storys holds spirited and the second story holds spirited and the second spirited and the second spirited and the second story holds spirited and the second spir

sufficiently to be injured by the dew. The following afternoon it is raked and put in the Northwest, if properly treated.

Trees can be grown in any place in the Northwest, if properly treated.

Trees are forest plants, so they should be put in large enough groups so that the properly treated.

Another way is to cut in morning, rake be marked and put in small cocks and left to cure for a day and then hauled in.

Another way is to cut in morning, rake be put in large enough groups so that the bees can distinguishing the harrowed once before it is up and once after, when the rows can be easily seen. Some plants will of course be covered up and now and then one will be draggged out, but if it is planted as thickly as suggested this will do no harm.

Another way is to cut in morning, rake the following afternoon it is raked and put in small cocks and left to cure for a day as a stone or brick or brush in front some of the hives may be painted different colonce after, when the rows can be easily seen. Some plants will of course be draggged out, but if it is planted as thickly as suggested this will do no harm.

The next tree bees can distinguishing mark as a stone or brick or brush in front some of the hives and not others. Such a mark is preferably made about the entrance, as the bees can see it hoth leaving the property treated.

The next tree bees can distinguishing the point of the hives and not others. Such a mark is preferably made about the entrance, as the bees can see it hoth leaving the property treated.

The next tree bees can destinguished as the course of the curs of hey will keep the ground scheme free from weeds and grass. Plant a group or belt large enough and wide group or belt large enough in the forest group or belt large enough and wide ough to give something like forest nditions. Use such trees as the oak,

BUILDING

ROUND BARN AND SHED SUITED TO

Construction Simple and Arrangements One

COMBINES SEVERAL PURPOSES.

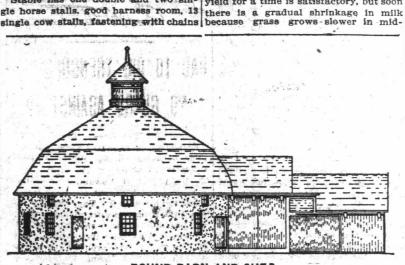
BY F. L. MARSH.

This building is suited to a rather

arvest starts.

Glance back for a moment and see if might not be possible to profit by of wood blocks laid in cement, and succulent feed, available when pasture loors of cattle pens are of earth. Hay grass gets hard and has a much lower iriveway has floor of matched plank, production value than it had earlier in or may have cement, or broken stone the spring when little of the nutriment laid as for macadam roads. Shed has is expended in the process of digestion. earth floors. Second storey of barn Unfortunately most of the cows freshen is floored for hay. Loft of machine in the spring.

shed is roughly floored, or part may be When the season is early and favor-open to roof. When the season is early and favor-able to a luxuriant growth of grass, the Stable has one double and two sin- yield for a time is satisfactory, but soon



ROUND BARN AND SHED

cular farms. If such cases are inserting the stigated it will be evident that the stigated it will be evident that the fault to lay down any rule or method of anter failed to thoroughly tame the making clover hay that can be regarded to the doubt to lay down any rule or method of making clover hay that can be regarded to thoroughly tame the making clover hay that can be regarded to do trees in improper places, as best. What does well under one contained to do the the high street to do the the high street to hold it in place. When the beehives are placed in long to make the best hay. It is different to be planted in hills, but should be drilled in from two to three weeks attended to hold it in place. When the beehives are placed in long to make the down any rule or method of making clover hay that can be regarded to do the drilled in from two to three weeks attended to hold it in place.

rake by raking in opposite direction which exposes the undried hay to the sun. If good drying weather exists some of the It is best to turn boars together on

INTERFERENCE SOMETIMES NEC- he is not to be master. Good judgmen ESSARY.

THE APIARY

LOCATING BEE

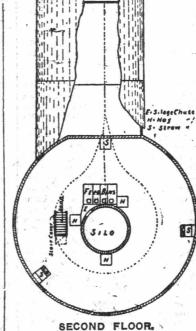
Profit in Heart of Large City.

SOME FAULTS OF PASTURES.

One of the potent factors in secur-A few years ago it was thought that small farm, or one with a moderate ing a large yearly flow of milk is to so only localities especially favored barn. Ans. - Clip the horse and keep amount of stock. Size can be varied adjust farming operations that cows are would give large honey crops; but skin healthy and clean. many hundreds of farmers in amount of stock. Size can be varied adjust farming operations that cows are would give large honey crops; but Northwest. In this annual much, but any change must be laid provided with proper food during the since the introduction of the Italians, renewing of plans for another season it out with care. Construction is simple, entire period of lactation. The mere and the new methods of management might be well to ask oneself, if there has been any extension of plans or broadening of ideas through knowledge to a several purposes.

The mere and the new methods of management and the new methods of manageme The outside wall of barn is of cement of feed in the early part of the season Bees are kept with profit even in the and cracked corn. Ans.-Try pulv. soda grout, built between forms. Hay drive- and gives the cows access to good heart of large-cities. In this case the way and machine shed are studded and water and shade, does not always keep apiary is usually located on the roof covered with drop siding. Roof is the cows in good flow. In fact the bet- of the building, that the bees may be covered with a good prepared roofing, ter the pasture the greater danger of less likely to frighten nervous people Stable floors are of cement, except that disappointment, because, those who and those unacquainted with their

ROUND BARN AND SHED.



SECOND FLOOR.

nothing to relieve the eye but a few protruding weeds along the roadside or a bunch of animals humped up behind a dismal strawstack, work horses possibly turned out by some of your neighbors to eke out an existence until spring work begins? This word picture will call to mind many similar ones which most country people have seen in past winters. Now if you are acquainted with any person in your vicinity who has a well arranged system of hedges and groves around his home, just take a little time off and study his arranged ment, learn what it cost, what care he gives, the kinds of trees and shrubs feed because it is built of convenience of the first time. Here was the manure from all parts feed, but the cows do not eat it and shrubs the country people have seen in past winters. Now if you are acquainted with any person in your vicinity who has a well arranged system of hedges and groves around his home, just take a little time off and study his arrange ment, learn what it cost, what care he gives, the kinds of trees and shrubs about the place in general, and see if you don't think it worth while to plant a few shrubs the coming spring afterward adding groves and ornamental hedges.

wrong kind of trees in improper places, all what does wen under one contidence that the hives differ from each other in the hives differ f

must in all cases be used, and the boar a should not be cruelly treated, or injured conditions. Use such trees as the cak, soft maple, box-elder, ash and elm, If the belt runs east and west it is a good plan to plant Russian willow on the plant Russian willow on the north side, then rows of maple, evergreens, and ash between, putting elms on the south side. The branches of the elm are strong and they grow very these the ground so that the property of the plant and less of the leaves will be lost. Turning, if only for an hour, in a good some overheated doubtless than from the injuries they give one another.

It is best to turn boars tegether on a should not be cruelly treated, or injured to do morning, because they so easily become overheated when angry and exercising violently. More boars die from become overheated doubtless than from such the injuries they give one another.

An attendant should always be near at separate throughout he whole season. It is not at all necessary to keep boars there is a denser population and land has the south side. The branches of elim are strong and they grow very set to the ground, so that show the trees will ledge about the trees will ledge about the products can be program of the elims are whose branches are turned easily in an hour with a horse and it is not at an necessary to accept to an indication and land has an inecessary to accept the injuries they give one another.

An attendant should always be near at separate throughout he whole season. In the injuries they give one another.

An attendant should always be near at separate throughout he whole season. They can be turned together without danger of the first time. He may then interfere ger if properly managed, but unless some turned easily in an hour with a horse and if the duel becomes too lively and prewhere the elims are whose branches are turned easily in an hour with a horse and able to resist the crushing weight. After the third or fourth year no grass will grow in such a belt if the trees are from four to six feet apart. To get color effect, plant among the other trees, Persian Lilags and Snowballs.

The duel becomes too lively and prelititle attention is given to them they are vent calamity. He should grab the most victous one by the tail, administer a few fight out and become accustomed to each instead on the ground.

It is duel becomes too lively and prelititle attention is given to them they are vent calamity. He should grab the most victous one by the tail, administer a few fight out and become accustomed to each instead of purchasing more expensive and other, they vill get along peaceably the not spread on the ground.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Tongue Protrudes- T. B. -What can ongue out of his mouth when driving Ans.-A strap around the nose and lower jaw will usually stop tongue lolling.

Swollen Knee- A. S., A mare hurt he knee by stepping up in the manger. She lame and the knee badly swollen ASTONISHING YIELDS REPORTED. What do you advise? Ans. Apply spts camphor 3 times daily.

> Colt Ailing- G. A .- A one-year-ove colt eats and seems well but is not lively and sweats excessively when standing in

Thin Mare -Subscriber -What can I hyposulphite in tablespoon doses 3 times daily in feed.

Thin Mare- S. A. C -- A seven-yearold mare, though apparently well and lively, does not eat well and is thin. her hair is rough and she does not shed well. Ans .- Give the mare a run on grass for a month or two.

Grease Heel .- Subscriber - What can be done for a horse that has watery pimples on his hind heels. There is a lischarge. Ans .- Poultice with antiphlogistine for a few days, then apply esorcin Oint., 10 per cent. once daily.

Lame Colt-J. G. A .- A two-year-old colt has been lame since about 7 months. She swings her hind legs out quite deidededly. Ans. The colt is lame in the hip. Try blistering over hip joint

every two weeks. Stifle Slips .- E. P .- A four-year-old mare, after standing in the stall for some time, drags her hind leg and it is stiff for a time; she is not lame. Wha is the cause and cure? Ans .- The man should not be kept standing in stall when

not at work. Bloody milk- B. C. T .- A cow 6 years old always for a short time after freshening has blood in her milk. What is the cause? Ans.-The heavy flow of blood to the udder causes easy rupture of small blood vessels when milked in some ows with thin vessel walls.

Skin Diseases -E. A. D .- My horse has some kind of itch; the hair rubs off leaving the skin greasy and a kind of scurf collects on the hairs. What do you advise? Ans .- Wash the diseased skin with any of the dips advertised in this paper. Use as directed for mange.

fed to grassy steers as they dress out a higher percentage of carcass to live weight, also yield firmer meat. If, for any reason roughage is scarce so that it becomes necessary to turn full fed steers on grass, it should be done as early in the spring as can be done without injury from tramping and rough feed should be given in addition. In this way the grass and the cattle come on together and there is no abrupt change in the feeding and corresponding period of loss.

DAIRY PRODUCTS IN THE DIETARY.

The nutrients in milk can be produced at less expense than the nutrients in beef, hence in older agricultural regions where