



Experimental Farm's Work

Over twenty acres have been devoted to the cultural plots. They are one-fourth acre size, and each experiment is operated on a different set of plots. A system of rotation is followed on each experiment so that the required number of plots are ready to carry on the work each year.

These plots have been established with a view to gain some information as to the methods of cultivation likely to give the best results along the line of conservation of moisture, conservation and increase of soil fertility, and the eradication of weeds.

The preparatory work was done on these plots in 1911, and results have been obtained in 1912. Owing, however, to the fact that one year's experimental work counts for so very little in establishing a procedure which might be adopted on the average farm, and to the large amount of space a full report would occupy, it is not considered advisable to quote figures at the present time.

A few conclusions that this year's work have borne out might, however, be given.

1. That ploughing summer fallow in May gave greater yields per acre than the summer fallow ploughed later in the season.
2. That ploughing down large quantities of green crops for manure did not increase the yield as did well rotted barnyard manure.
3. That a second ploughing of summer fallow in September did not increase the yield.
4. That discing in the fall or in the spring gave as large returns as did ploughing but increased the number of weeds.
5. That burning the stubble without further cultivation decreased the yield and increased the amount of weeds.
6. That seeding two inches deep gave larger yields than shallower or deeper seeding.

Have a Leader

Every progressive merchant, no matter how large his stock in trade, caters to the public with some particular part of his stock as a leader. Likewise, sensible farming may be called for a diversity of lines, but he is a poor workman who does not show aptness for some particular thing and devote a portion of his stock to not find something to commend.

If your aptness leads you toward dairy stock, hogs, turkeys, or whatever else, follow it to the extent that it brings up not only satisfaction and success, but financial returns as well. Do not, however, permit it to go so far outgrow the other lines you are following that it will unbalance your system of farming. One-sided farming is dangerous to follow, and is seldom a lasting success.

Your leader should be one that will attract the attention of your neighbors and set the pace along that line in the community. Not only will it set the pace of the community, but if you are made of the right stuff, it will mark the pace of the other lines you are following, and raise your standard along all lines.

The Seed to Sow

The best seed to sow is the best, and it pays to sow no other! Let the fanning mill pick out the best. It seldom makes mistakes if its wind is not broken. You need plump, glossy, heavy kernels to make good parents for your next crop. It will mean that you will have less to fear from bad weather and other troubles.

Care is necessary in the feeding of the steers. Increase the feed very gradually or "stalling" may result. Once a steer gets off its feed it is no easy matter to get him back again and for the time he loses rather than gains in weight.

IF YOUR BABY IS SICK
GIVE BABY'S OWN TABLETS

The little ones of the neighborhood and childhood should be treated promptly, or they may be serious. An occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets will regulate the stomach and bowels and keep your little ones well. Or they will promptly regain health if sickness comes unexpectedly. Mrs. Lenora M. Thompson, Mill Springs, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little girls as occasion required, and have found them always of the greatest help. No mother, in any relation could be without the tablets." Sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Nearly every man has an idea that if he stays away there won't be any party.

The Money Value of a Dairy Cow

Some statements made to the Eastern Ontario Dairyman the other day by Mr. Whitley of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa should secure the earnest attention of all who are engaged in dairy farming. It has long been common knowledge among dairymen that some cows under the same treatment will produce more butter or cheese than other cows, but not many dairy farmers have ever given, perhaps very few of them have been in a position to give, a mathematical demonstration of the enormous advantage of keeping only good milkers in their herds.

Mr. Whitley and his staff collected and collated during 1912 what he calls "amazing information" on this point. The aggregate performance of the best three hundred cows reported in the Province was contrasted with that of the worst three hundred with startling results. The average cost of the cows per head was thirty three dollars for the one class and forty dollars for the other; the average yield of the inferior cows was thirty three and a third dollar per head; that of the superior animals was a hundred and four dollars each; the profit yielded by each of the superior ones was sixty four dollars. A VERY GOOD DAIRY COW WILL YIELD AS MUCH PROFIT AS NEARLY TWO HUNDRED VERY POOR ONES.

Obviously every dairy farmer should become an intelligent and discriminating judge of dairy cows, so that when he undertakes to add to his herd he may be able to purchase without perpetrating costly blunders. Just as obviously every farmer should be a systematical experimentalist and record keeper, and whenever he finds a cow below his standard he should in his own interest get rid of her. It is quite easy, in the light of Mr. Whitley's statistics, to understand why one man can make dairy farming pay handsomely while another can barely make a living at it under the same conditions.

Management of Cows

In the management of cows there should be as little excitement as possible, and an effort should be made to milk, feed, water and treat the cows at fixed and regular times. Regularity in everything counts in the dairy.

Live Stock

Many herds will require leaders for the coming season. Good bulls are never over-plentiful. Make a selection early and get the best available.

Do not confine the brood sow too closely. Outdoor exercise, even if the weather is cold, does her no harm; in fact, it makes for success with the coming winter.

Let the light into every stall. Short days and long nights and dull weather make enough darkness under the best of conditions, and dark stalls do not promote health.

How often one sees a man, and sometimes two or three men, trying to lead a cow or heifer which has not been taught the use of the halter, the animal nervous, excited and generally stubbornly refusing to go in the direction desired; the men also excited and applying some of the roughest of persuasion which only serves to increase the trouble. All this could be avoided by teaching the animal to lead when a calf. A little of winter's leisure may be profitably employed in teaching the calves, particularly the heifers to be added to the herd, to lead.

Quietness and gentleness are admirable at all times in caring for stock. Firmness is sometimes necessary, but firmness never means harsh words and abuse. Were you ever jammed in an old-fashioned stall by a nervous cow? Did "loud talk" and vicious blows cause her to stand over and let you out? Such is not generally the case. The more she is scolded and the more blows she receives, the tighter she squares up against the stall partition. Why? Because it is nervousness or fear that causes her to do this in the first place, and yelling and punishment increase the fear and also increases the cow's efforts to put its cause away from her. Petting and quieting words are far better balm for the cow's ruffled spirits than holterous conduct.

Have dry comfortable quarters for the use of the calves in stormy weather. It does not pay to leave little calves out where they will be exposed to cold blasts. A chilled calf is usually a sick calf.

It is also well to remember that the best's excellent reputation is the result of unremitting industry, and not because of any exhibition of superior intelligence.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PROPER CARE OF EGGS

To the Farmer

Remove the male birds from the flock immediately after the breeding season and market as fertile eggs.

Provide roosting nests and plenty of clean nesting material, preferably dry shavings or cut hay.

Keep the nests clean and sanitary. Collect the eggs regularly at least once, better twice, a day in moderate weather and more frequently in very warm and very cold weather. Remove at once in clean utensils to a cool, dry cellar.

Cover with clean cloth to prevent dust from settling upon them and also to prevent evaporation and fading. Do not pack loose in a box when taking to market, but rather secure a suitable egg case and thus avoid breakage.

Market as frequently and as directly as possible.

To the Merchant

Buy on a loss-off basis, if possible, and encourage other merchants to do the same.

Insist that the farmers furnish first quality eggs only.

Keep in mind the perishable nature of the product and do not hold eggs on a rising market without proper facilities for storing them.

Realize that fresh eggs at any season of the year are much more valuable than stale eggs, when prices are higher.

When shipping, pack carefully in strong, clean cases and fillers.

To the Egg-buyer

If buying direct from the farmer, make regular and frequent collections.

Pay a premium for quality and do not hesitate to condemn bad, dirty, small and broken eggs.

Encourage the farmer to keep better poultry and more of it.

If buying from the country merchant, encourage frequent shipments and if possible buy on a quality basis.

To Railways and Express Companies Handle eggs with care. Provide suitable accommodation. Guard against undue exposure to heat and cold.

Deliver with all reasonable despatch to the consignee.

To the Dealers and Packers Indicate to the producer that, financially, quality counts for more than quantity.

Pay the farmer a "quality" payment. The system of "average payment" on a case count makes permits of a great deal of the carelessness and dishonesty that exists in the egg trade.

If the packers were to adopt the method of "quality payment" in its widest sense the storekeepers and collectors could not afford to take eggs from producers regardless of quality.

To the Retailer

Buy eggs of assured quality. If it is necessary to handle inferior eggs, sell them for what they are.

Encourage producers to forward their shipments direct.

Establish if possible, a brand of eggs, which will, in itself be a guarantee of good quality.

Every city retailer must realize how quickly the buying public of the better class proportions its consumption of eggs to the quality of the product. In fact, there is hardly any class of consumers, however careless, but which will increase consumption when the product is improved.

To the Consumer

Demand now laid eggs of good size and color.

Insist that they be clean.

Learn to distinguish between a new laid egg and a stale egg; a fresh egg and a storage egg.

If laid eggs are furnished, demand retribution.

Be willing to pay a premium for good eggs.

Having purchased eggs do not overlook their perishable nature and give them proper care.

Many consumers use the product of poor, unhealthy stock, kept in unsanitary surroundings rather than pay a cent or two more for clean, wholesome eggs. This is a direct bid for poor eggs.

The responsibility for present conditions rests in part therefore with the consumer and the whole trade insists that he be supplied with nothing but first class eggs.

Conclusion

Improvement in the care of eggs is important from a financial point of view, in fact, it is a business proposition. There is an enormous financial waste, resulting not only from the absolute loss of thousands of eggs and the shrinkage in millions of others, but also from the cost of handling, packing and transporting so much worthless or practically

IN AMERICA, "THE LAND OF THE FREE"

Some of the Barbarities Practiced in the Penal Institutions of that Country.

A new form of the "water cure" has been introduced at the Missouri State Penitentiary. It is declared by convicts that as a result of the severity of the tortures inflicted many men have been incapacitated for work in the contract shops.

That some of the prisoners have been forced to undergo the "cure" while ill is a further charge, says the St. Louis Republic.

A large bathtub in the hospital ward of the prison is used for the "water cure." The prisoner ordered punished by the "cure" is first stripped to the skin. Then his arms are strapped to his sides and his ankles pinioned. The bathtub is filled with ice cold water, and into this the convict is placed.

He is utterly helpless in the grasp of the guards or "trusties" who administer the "cure." One man seizes the victim by the ankles and another plunges his head under the water, where he is held until he is almost strangled.

As he involuntarily gasps for air he swallows quantities of the water. The "ducking" is repeated until it has all the effects of the water cure once practiced in the Philippines in which Moros were pinioned to the ground and water poured down their throats through a hose.

The further charge is made that a chemical which causes nausea is placed in the water. This is denied by the prison officials.

That the incoming democratic administration will put an end to the "water cure" and other cruel punishments now practiced in the prison is assured. A board of pardon and parole will be established and the problem of what shall be done with the convicts when the present shop labor system is abolished will be worked out by the General Assembly.

The "lash" still is used in the prison and there are many other forms of punishment in effect, that were long ago published in the majority of penal institutions.

Though the prison officials declare the "lash" is resorted to only in extreme cases, the convicts say it is used much more often than the outside world knows.

A common punishment now practiced in the State Prison is "stringing up in the ring." It is a form of torture inflicted when a convict makes the tasks in the shops.

The unfortunate is taken to the hall in which are the solitary cells. In the back wall of each cell is an iron ring fastened about seven feet from the floor. A handcuff is placed on the wrist of the convict to be punished. The cuff is passed through the ring and fastened to the man's other wrist. The convict is then chained to the wall with his arms above his head and his body thrust sideways.

He cannot sit or lie down, but can only lean against the rough wall. The strain of the pulling handcuffs is constant on his arms.

Three or four hours of this "stringing in the ring" punishment ordinarily will break the spirit of the most stubborn prisoner. When released the convicts fall to the floor utterly exhausted and sometimes they are unable to move for hours because of suspended circulation of the blood.

The whipping posts still stand in each about seven feet from the floor. When the "cat o' nine tails" punishment of the whipping post is inflicted the convict is stripped to the waist and his arms are fastened by handcuffs to the rings above.

His body swings forward without support and the rawhide of the whip is applied to his bare back. From three to twenty blows are suffered by the prisoners. The second or third blow—if depending upon the humanity of the official who wields the whip—cuts through the skin.

Few spirits are dauntless enough to keep conscious after the tenth blow. The convicts whipped are sent to the hospital for treatment after the punishment. Their backs often bear scars for life.

worthless product. If the manufacturers and business men in Canada were to take no more care of the articles manufactured by them and no more pains in advertising and in placing first quality goods on the market, than is taken by farmers in handling and marketing eggs; how long would the average business be prosperous?

It is deplorable that a product, like eggs, so uniform when produced in quality of composition, is allowed to deteriorate so seriously through gross neglect, carelessness and a lack of appreciation of its perishable nature.

It is evident that, if eggs are to reach the consumer's table in a fresh and palatable condition, the present antiquated system of handling and marketing them will have to be largely discontinued and more modern business-like methods adopted.

A MAN WHO KNOWS

Says GIN PILLS Are Good For Pain in the Back

WHEN your grocer tells you he uses a tin of GIN PILLS in his home, you feel very sure it's good. When a prominent druggist takes GIN PILLS for his own backache, you can feel quite sure there is something in it. Nothing is so good.

Winnipeg, May 15th, 1912. "In the summer of 1911 I suffered with a continual pain in the back. As a druggist, I tried various remedies without any apparent result. Having sold GIN PILLS for a number of years, I thought there must be good in them, otherwise the sales would not increase so fast. I gave them a fair trial and the result I find to be good."

GIN PILLS have well earned the confidence which druggists as well as the public have in them. For years they have been relieving the pain of Rheumatism, Lumbago and Kidney Troubles generally, and changing tortured cramping, aching, supple men and women.

Why should you suffer when there is a remedy so easily obtained and so reliable? GIN PILLS cost but 50c. do not help you. Money back if they do not help you. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

Liverpool Mercury: Islands have been known to disappear altogether. Some years ago Aurora Island, in the New Hebrides, entirely vanished one night, leaving no trace behind. Seventeen years ago a new island made its appearance in Tonga and was promptly annexed by a royal British trader, who boarded it and promptly hoisted the Union Jack on its highest part. Falcon Island, as it was named, existed for about a dozen years, attained to the dignity of growing a few bananas and coconut trees, and then one day disappeared in just as mysterious a fashion as it had come.

PALE ANAEMIC GIRLS Find New Health Through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

There must be no guesswork in the treatment of pale, anaemic girls. If your daughter is languid, has a pale, sallow complexion, is short of breath, especially on going upstairs; if she has palpitation of the heart, a poor appetite, or a tendency to faint, she has anaemia, which means poverty of the blood. Any delay in treatment may leave her weak and sickly for the rest of her life. She may even result in consumption, that most hopeless of diseases, when the blood is poor and watery. There is only one sure cure—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which will nourish food and strength out of your exercise. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood, which flows through the veins, stimulates the nerves, increases the appetite, gives brightness to the eye, a glow of health to the cheeks, and makes weak, listless girls full of healthy activity. The case of Miss J. M. Lashalle, a girl, Quebec, is typical of the "pale" made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says: "I was weak and all run down. My face was pale and covered with pimples. My lips were pale. I suffered from pains in all my limbs, which would at times be so bad, I was hardly ever free from headaches, and I lost weight about my house a burden. The least of food left me fatigued and breathless. I had no appetite, and notwithstanding that I was constantly doctoring, I seemed to be growing worse all the time. One day my mother said that she thought I ought to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I decided to do so. I soon discovered that I had found the right medicine, and after using nine boxes I was once more enjoying the best of health, and I have not been unwell a day since."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Best Food in the world is good Homemade Bread, made of "Beaver" Flour

Bread, made of "Beaver" Flour, will nourish and sustain you longer than any other one article of food. Bread, made of "Beaver" Flour, is the most expensive of wholesome foods. You can get bread made of "Beaver" Flour three times a day for a lifetime without wanting a change. It's good for you. "Beaver" is a branded flour. It comes in both Ontario and Western wheat, in exact proportions. Your grocer will supply you. Try it.

DEALERS—Write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals. The T. E. TAYLOR CO., Limited, CHATHAM, Ont.

ONE OF MANY LETTERS

St. John, N. B. Dec 26, 1912

Frank R. Fairweather, Esq.

St. John, N. B.

Dear Sir—

I have pleasure in answering your inquiry about a writer which you sent me some years ago and beg to state that in the five years which I have had the machine there have been no charges for repairs.

The machine also has been most reliable and I would not be without it.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) Rev. James A. Agnew

Frank R. Fairweather, Agent, Canterbury St., St. John, N. B.

Insurance, Fire Protection, Agency

SHEEP RAISING NEEDS REVIVING

Breeders Urge that the Government Take Definite Action to Encourage the Industry.

That the government should take definite and emphatic action to encourage a greater production of sheep in Canada was set forth strongly at the annual meeting of the Sheep Breeders' Association, held at Guelph recently. The necessity of this both from the wool and meat standpoint, was dwelt upon by various prominent speakers. In connection with the latter phase of the question, it is noteworthy that many think the tariff on wool, as well as that on woolen goods should be adjusted in order that a more stable condition of the industry generally might be obtained. Apparently there are few who think the preference on woolen goods should be increased. They believe this would still further limit the production of woolen goods in Canada, thus reducing the home market in Canada for wool. In his address at Guelph Mr. H. S. Arkell, B.S.A., Ottawa, said in part: "At present in Canada there are about 2,260,000 sheep. In the year 1871 there were 3,155,000. What does that mean, then? It means that there are 700,000 fewer sheep in Canada today than there were forty years ago. Not only is this the case with the Dominion as a whole. In every single eastern Province there are less sheep than there used to be long ago. They are to-day fewer sheep in the whole Dominion of Canada than there were in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec alone forty years ago. In the year 1836 we exported 391,000 head, and since about that year the sheep have been falling off in numbers. Two years ago we exported sheep to quite an extent. We are now an importing nation. In the year 1910 we imported 25,000 head, in 1911 we brought in 25,000 head, and in seven months of the year 1912 we have imported no less than 154,000 head of sheep. The majority of the imported sheep do not remain in the east, even at that. Most of them go to the western Provinces. In the year 1911 about 227,000 sheep were handled at the Toronto markets. In ten months of the present year only about 150,000 have been through that market. Nor is this decline in sheep trade peculiar to Toronto. For exactly the same periods the sheep handled at the Montreal market numbered 117,000 and 102,000 respectively. In ten months of the present year the Winnipeg market dealt with 29,000 head of sheep, and of these not more than one thousand were Canadian sheep. All the others were from the United States. With the prevailing shortage of beef and mutton, the public has made quite a call for lamb. The prices asked by the butchers for lamb have consistently stiffened, as not only has the demand increased, but the supply has been limited.

"The sheep business is certainly not getting the attention it should," said the veteran John Campbell of Woodville. "At present butchers' lambs are selling at the highest price on record for the time of year, and the chances are that they will be extreme before spring."

"Would you recommend the average farmer to raise more sheep?" Mr. Campbell was asked.

"Decidedly. The country is suffering a very great loss in that there is not a flock of sheep on every single farm. Were I not already engaged in raising pure-bred stock, there is no line of five stock husbandry to which I would pin my faith so firmly as to the production of well-finished lambs for the market, using the best possible judgment in the selection of dams and sires."

Cranberries can be kept fresh for a long time if put in a jar and filled up with cold water. Place a lid on and change the water twice a week.

As a general rule, the man who says he can't be muzzled ought to be

SHE FAINTED WITH THE AGONY

"Fruit-a-lives" and Her Kidney



Montreal, Ont., Dec. 14th, 1912. "I feel like to let the world know the great debt I owe 'Fruit-a-lives' which saved my life when I had given up hope of ever being well again."

For six years, I suffered from double Kidney Disease. My legs and lower part of my body were fearfully swollen. The pain in my side and legs would be so bad that I could faint with the agony. Five different doctors attended me and all said it was Kidney Disease and gave me a chance of getting well."

A kind neighbor, who was a nurse and mentioned the case of Mr. Foxworth who had been cured of a sickness like mine. I tried 'Fruit-a-lives' and in a short time I began to feel better—the swelling went down and the pains were easier—and soon I was well."

I have gained over 30 pounds since taking 'Fruit-a-lives'—and my friends look upon my recovery as a miracle."

(Miss) MAGGIE JANNACE.

"Fruit-a-lives" are sold by all dealers at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

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Princess Pine, Hemlock and Cedar Railway Ties

36 Sets Princess Pine Switch Ties. Delivered at the point of the I. C. branch roads, for price will be paid. particulars write to

R. A. MURDOCH, MILLERTON or CHATHAM

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