or of the Church sented With An is Congregation

DV

neration. To all and each I anks this night." ne service an informal recepheld at the parish house. ning an entertainment will in St. Patrick's Hall by the vhen an address will be read erend father by the little

HONORS DR. Address From Church D AT SERVICE ch Makes Suitable y-Pastor Speaks Feelingly

ADCTON, N. B., June 27 .-- At ist Church service this official boards of that sented to retiring Superin-Education Dr. Inch a most address. The proceeding unusual interest. The ke of Dr. Inch's long conering a period of eighteen time he had devoted to the nt of its interests. These ioo fully appreciated. All ely regretted his departure d him for the noble work past. The address was J. Wedddall, and was pastor and the congrega-

made a most feeling and reply. He reviewed his church service, takliving here, and expressed wish that the church nue to grow and prosper in as it had in the past. Connell, the nastor of who appeared much af ke feelingly and told how Inch's valuable service to nation here would be misslusion all the congregation. nging the hymn, "Blest be Binds Us." Canadian Regiment, conrty-seven men, under Maleft yesterday for Camp 71st follow next Tuesday, onsist of 124 men, or four of 28 each, with offcers. eod will be in command. rman has returned from ennoxville and is receiving gratulations in his recent will leave in the autumn

OFFERS GOOD OPPORTUNITIES USE SKIM MILK Dairymen who are located on the outskirts of a town or city usually buy their cows. Some dairymen, especially those who live on small farms, do the same. They find that they cannot secure room for calves and heifers. Others with more room buy some and rear some. When they are thus brought in, supplies being as they are, the hazard is frequently present of bringing in disease, and frequently the cows do not prove entirely satis-

BREEDING OF DAIRY COWS

factory. Why would it not be a good thing for some at least, to become professional breeders of dairy cows? The reference here is not to pure breds, but to grades. Those who have large farms and can, therefore, grow supplies of food cheaply may thus be in a position to grow dairy cows for sale. They could begin with cows that were very common. They would, of ourse, need to use a pure sire of one of the milk-producing breeds. The record of the heifers would, of course, have to be kept and the male calves would have to be disposed of while yet young. The record of the cow would be the guarantee of her ability, and would be the correct gage of the price, Such females would command high prices. Those interested could afford to pay them, as they would not be buying at random. The prices paid would probably be not much less than those paid for the ordinary pedigreed dairy

Such establishments do not seem to have yet come into existence, but there should be room for them. They could furnish cows guaranteed free from tuberculosis and in many ways desirable. The source from which good cows may be obtained must be one of much interest to dairymen.

The average graduate of the agricultural college of to-day does not go back to the farm, and for this reason the schools are often criticised as failing in their mission. The real reason seems to have been quite generally overlocked. Talking the other day with a leading educator about this subject he pointed out that when the Morrill bill was passed in the United States, providing for agricultural education in colleges, an entirely new type of education had to be evolved. The teaching force to man sixty-six state institutions had to be made up out of existing material, and necessarily some of this was not of the best. Then a generation later, and before the early-established schools had become settled into their work, the Hatch bill, establishing the experiment stations, doubled at a stroke the demand for workers in agricultural lines. Following close upon this came the demand for men in the Department of Agriculture, again more than doubling the demand for men of scientific agricultural training. Then while the schools were still staggering under the burden of the effort to supply men for these varied activities came the call from the normal, high, and primary schools for instructors in agriculture,-a call that was only dimly foreseen, and that all the facilities of the present agricultural colleges, if taxed to their utmost, can only partially meet

In other words, the demand is outrunning the supply, and if a man has the training, as our agricultural raduates are supposed to have, if he has the aptitude for investigational work or for teaching along either line a very congenial field is open to him immediately upon graduation, and at a salary that makes most other lines of teaching seem poor by comparison.

In spite of adverse conditions, a splendid corn crop, both as to quantity and quality, was grown last year. A better one will be grown this year. There is good money in growing corn at the present market prices. Corn was nearly as high this spring as it was last spring, and next spring it may be as high or even higher. It is predicted by good authority that 'corn will never again go below the 50-cent mark, and some think that it will gradually climb till it reaches one dollar a bushel. The right preparation of corn ground is becoming more fully understood each year. Plow the soil moderately deep when it is dry and turn under all the trash. Turn it under deep and well where it will rot and furnish plant food and not interfere with planting or cultivating. Weeds, stalks, and all kinds of litter in the soil when well buried soon form vegetable mould, promoting bacterial growth and increasing the moisture-holding capacity of the soil, a much needed condition for mid and late summer growth and perfect maturity of crops.

28 3 BALT 8 1

In order to produce a ton of dry hay on an acre of land and it is necessary that the growing grass pump up from that acre approximately 500 tons of . In order to supply this enormous quantity of water, the soil must not only be in condition to absorb and hold water well, but it must be porous enough to permit water to flow freely from soil to soil grain. The presence of large quantities of decaying organic matter (humus) adds enormously to the water holding capacity of the soil. One ton of humus will absorb two tons of water and give it up readily to growing crops. Not only that, but the shrinkage of the particles of decaying organic matter and the consequent loosening of soil grains keep the soil open and porous. Furthermore, humus of good quality is exceedingly rich in both nitrogen and mineral plant food. The maintenance of fertility may almost be said to consist in keeping the soil well supplied with humus. The first step in renovating worn-out soils is to give them an abundant supply of humus of good quality. Perhaps the best source of humus is stable manure containing both liquid and solid excrement, especially when the stock are fed rich nitrogenous foods. Even a poor quality of barnyard manure, which has had much of the plant food leached out of it, has considerable value because of the humas it makes. Another cheap and valuable source of humus, but one which must be used understandingly, is crops grown to turn under as manure. The legumes are especially valuable for this purpose because of the nitrogen they contain, but other crops, such as rye, and even corn, sown thick, may sometimes be made to supply large quantities of humus of fair quality. Crops thus used are called green manures.

WITH FREEDOM I PASTURE FOR HOGS WORKED OUT ON IS NOW ON TOP AND IT'S ECONOMY IN THIS CASE SCIENTIFIC BASIS WILL STAY THERE All Kinds of Stock Pros What it Cost to Feed Six Pens of Leg- The Canadian West's Greatest Product Half an Acre Would Keep Fifteen Hogs Diet. In Good Shape, horns for One Year. of Supreme Importance. IT AIDS DIGESTION. GOOD FOR CHICKENS, TOO. AND WHAT THE PROFITS WERE. JIM HILL'S IDEAS. BY ESTELLE F. MILLER BY R. R. BIISHING BY JAMES S. DRYDEN. BY T. J. LOWELL.

POULTRY

POULTRY PROFIT

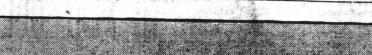
Of all the by-products on a farm in Here are the results of some inter-Being a little short of clover pasture the dairy line, skimmed milk should for my hogs, I concluded to sow some esting experiments covering several nouncement was made in these columns. It may be sown at the rate of 12 gts per

CANADA'S BEST AGRICULTURAL PAGE

SWINE

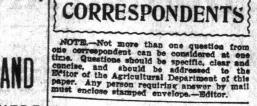
RAPE WAS GOOD

DAIRYING





ENCOURAGING GROWTH BY STIRRING THE GROUND WITH THI



ANSWERS TO

Linseed Meal for Hogs .- E. D.-Lin. seed meal is a good food for swine if fed in small quantities. About 1-2 teacupful at a feed either raw or boiled may be mixed with the food.

Flowers-Mrs. S. M. Q.,-You can proours' peony bulbs and delphinium plants at seedsmen and nurserymen, who advertise in F. & H. Peonies are best planted in early Sept.; delphinium in earg spring or September.

Grass for Hay-J. N .:- Timothy is the

A couple of years ago, when the an- most profitable grass to grow for hay.

AGRICULTURE

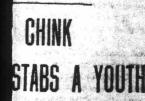
CANADA'S WHEAT

eaten was paid for at market prices, and the cost averaged only 56 cents per hen. The cost would have been only 80 cents if the wheat had cost 90 cents per bushel. The farme, however, who keeps fifty or a hundred hens can do better than that, for on the average farm that number of hens may be kept largely on the wasts products or by-products of the farm. They will find the animal food in the fields, in the shape of bugs, grasshoppers, worms, etc., and there will usually be skim milk or buttermilk. There need, therefore, be no cost for animal food, resulting in a saving of 8 to 10 cents per fowl. The or butterming. There need, thereast, as truth about the richness of Canada's with soft soap or carbonate of potash, in grain-producing areas has been "kept warm water before applying the parasi-clover or grass they eat will have little strenuous efforts of our newspapers and the skin after it has been applied three clover or grass they eat will have little marketable value. The destruction of grasshoppers in the clover and grain-fields, and of bugs in the orchards, will, where these insects are bad, offset a, large part of the annual cost of food for the fowls in better crops. In experiments with larger breeds the cost of feeding was greater. The cost In experiments with larger breeds the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta cost of feeding Plymouth Rocks averaged Millions of acres, free for the taking, balsam of Feru, dissolved in alcohol—one fielding Plymouth Rocks averaged Millions of acres, free for the taking, balsam of Feru, dissolved in alcohol—one field are cost is largely offset when these millions are gone there are other millions in regions not yet opened up to immigration. A few years ago the write, who has been through these millions are gone there are other millions of poultry and eggs.

John automobile partles city yesterday and returnlay. They report the roads exceptionally fine condi-

MOMENTS **R** YOUNG MOTHERS

eather months are an anxr all mothers, but particuing mothers. They are the ime of the year for babies children, because of the nce of stomach and bowel ese come almost without often before ille mother there is danger the little beyond aid. No other equal Baby's Own Tabnptly curing bowel and ubles and an occasional the well child will keep and bowels free from ofand ensure good health Therefore the Tablets be kept in the house as the means of saving a ld by medicine dealers or cents a box from The Dr. dicine Co., Brockville.



June 27 .- There was a onight, during which abed a young boy named pree or four celestial e corner of O'Conner and were being pelted with vel by some lads, when inamen suddenly dashed n, and drawing a knife ell in the neck. The t. The Chinaman blew fifty of his compatriots lately on the spot. A eral hundred white men and became menacing. who did the stabbing amped and the others, nper of the crowd, scat. . . .

The Farmer and Grazier of Adela de, Australia, is very properly opposed to the government going into the horse raising business. That paper says:

"The proposal for the Australian overnment to breed horses is not favorsbly regarded by farmers. Many of them consider it's farcical suggestion. The best way to encourage the horse-breeding industry is to pay a good price nals. The cause of the present scarcity of superior animals arises from the fact that they were a drug in the market a few years ago, and ntly breeders turned their attention to more payable lines. With the ertainty of a fair margin of profit farmers will soon set about to breed horses of the right stamp. The Commonwealth Government could assist to attain its end in this direction by offering substantial prizes at the principal agricul-tural shows in the various states for its needs and by giving, as already men-tioned, a fair price for animals of the right type. We consider that it is the business of the government to assist industries in which it is interested, but not to embark in them in opposition to many taxpayers."

setty, an agricultural writer, visiting the Dunning institution, observed that Mr. C. W. Pottenger, the head farmer, "carries a note book and jots down everything that needs to be done. These notes are copied into a desk book. with the word showing the kind of work, as 'hauling,' or 'cultivating,' standing the first in the line. When a man is set to do a certain kind of work, as haufing, it takes but a minute's glance down the left of the list to see how many jobs of handing are waiting and o select the most important, and whatever kind of a man is presented for the work, it is easy to find him a job from that list. When a job is done its line s scratched off."

Any man who will keep up such a note-book during having and harvesting when, during more or less short intervals, he finds trouble in keeping his men employed, will find that he will be able to call to mind, and secure the accomplishment of, numerous odd jobs.

A remarkable record of injuring only 102 passengers out of 141,659,543 carried during the year 1908 is reported by the Pennsylvania system.

This record shows that only one person to every 1,388,819 passengers carried during 1908 was seriously injured. The reduction of casualties from the

year preceding was 81.6 per cent.

Considering the rapidity with which the average man desires to travel. such a record as this is remarkable. Let this system keep up this record and they will find that it is some of the most profitable advertising that they have ever undertaken.

Consul Thompson, at Hanover, Germany, has been making a study of the highways in Europe, and finds that they range from twenty to thirty feet in width. Throughout the middle west he general standard of highway width is sixty-six feet. In many cases not only is this land wasted for all practical uses, but it is allowed to go unkept and become a favorable 'location for the production of norious weeds.

figures that if the road width in this country were reduced All indication in the state of the foat which in this country were reduced from an average of sixty-six feet to thirty-six feet in thirteen states in the Misissippi Valley, 2,500,000 acres of good tillable land could be added to that already under cultivation. Considering that much of this land is worth \$100 an acre, and often more,

already under cultivation. Considering that much of this land is worth \$100 an acre, and often more, something of the possibilities of Mr. Thompson's suggestion are at once ap-

tivate character. It is the best asset a man can have. I cannot run away from little difficulties. You must fight them or go So when you meet them don't back up, but go ahead and overcome You car

THAT I STATE STATE A FETSI ST

If the fool is going to ask questions to stump some or he better pick out was who has not had experience.

the n

PLOW.

The gospel of good cultivation is, stirthe ground and cut the weeds. In former years men were satisfied if they stirred half of the ground and covered up the weeds on the other half. But since close observers have gone to work on the proposition few progressive farmers will be satisfied with a cultivator un-less it stirs all of the ground and cuts all of the weeds. Some look upon weeds in a corn field as a disadvantage. But if it were not necessary to go in and cut them out many fields would never get the stirring of the ground necessary to retain the moisture. Sometimes we have plenty of rain in the spring and we think, "Oh, well, there is enough water in the ground to bring the whole crop to maturity." We forget, however, that the corn is not the only con-sumer of soil moisture. If the sun gets to work in earnest, it can draw the water out of the ground much faster than the corn does.

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sumer of soil moisture. If the sum gets to work in same is not the only on water out of the ground much faster than the corn des. hand separator than on the skimmed milk brough home from the creamery, where the million is or regions not yet opened to not leave out entirely the corn ra-lis probably mixed, or the mills of several hundred cows and crocks or deep cans, which summed milk may be fad to calves thing about the farm, unles it be the poultry. Chickens fad almost entirely on at large of the oast erop tits when or at what age of the oast crop tits when or at what age of the oast crop tits when or at what age of the oast crop tits when or at what age of the oast crop tits when or at what age of the oast crop tits when or at what age of the oast crop tits when or at what age of the oast crop tits when or at what age of the oast crop tits when or at what age of the oast to turn the hogs on to pay when or at what age of the oast crop tits when or at what age of the oast to turn the hogs on before or at what age of the oast crop tits when or at what age of the oast to turn the hogs on before or at what age of the oast to turn the pay. Figs fed on skimmed milk, either Pigs fed on skimmed milk fatther Pigs

vested. FIGHTING WORMS IN POULTRY. No remedy of any kind is so effec-tive in destroying worms as to war-rant its recommendation, because the only true way to deal with such con-ditions is to remove the cause. How-ever, as a makeshift, the liberal use of cultivated or wild garlic in the mash is often adopted by poultrymen when their birds suffer from worms in any part of the digestive tract. Garlic must not, however, be looked upon as a remedy, because the fowis are left unprotected and liable to lajer attacks so long as the cause of the infestation exists. This cause is invariably filth of some kind. It may be that the birds there wand modern homes—"built by of some kind. It may be that the birds there wand modern homes—"built by of some kind. It may be that the birds there wand modern homes—"built by wheat": everywhere is a growing hap-iness and contentment—happiness and contentment built by wheat—the "dio-the common condu-tion wheat," which has come to stay. will be resates economy and prove as the hors on before or after the east satisfactory. Pigs fed on skimmed milk, either spectra from one to the other. This section inversal for the other than of the other tha