Economy in Grain

Feeding the Dairy Cow

ical grain feeding of the dairy cow, in peas, oats and barley, provided the other than the ability of the cow to selection of varieties is made so that use her grain ration economically, is they will ripen as near the same time the supply of home grown roughages as possible. and grain feeds available on the and grain feeds available on the of good roughages, such as clover tance, for the richer, more succur, hay and silvage or roots (preferably lent and more abundant they are the above mentioned grains, will be in a cure the maximum milk flow from the cows. The home grown grain fleeds are of the cows. feeds are of equal importance, for in a position to feed his dairy cows they can be grown much more cheap will, however, require some purchasly than they can be purchased, the quality is known, and the greater the supply grown, the smaller the cap-a sufficient quantity of protein. If

feed to dairy cattle, the farmer must of necessity stick to the class of grains that will work in best with his rotation of crops. For this purpose oats can hardly be excelled and they are, as well, one of the best of grains for dairy cattle feeding. Another grain that works into a rotation very well, particularly as a high protein content; low fibre confield, is barley.. Greater use could be made of this grain in combination with oats in the dairy cow's ration. Where it is not desired to keep the various classes of grain separate, a very good yielding mixture, and



"I Cannot Go"

BILIOUS headache spoils many an expected enjoy-

When the condition of the liver is neglected, biliousness seems to become chronic and recurs every two or three weeks, with severe sick headaches.

Why not get right after this trouble and end it by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Fills to restore the health and activity of the liver.

Constipation, indigestion, back-

Dr.Chase's Kidney-Liver Pitts

The Royal Bank of Canada



The Road from the Farm to the Bank should be well worn.

Go to the Manager of the nearest Royal Bank branch with your financial diffi-culties while they are small and he can usually help

The greatest factor in the econom- very good feeding mixture, is found

both), together with a supply of the well and economically. He will be ed grain feeds so as to balance the ra tion for his cows that they will have schedule as before. vised to choose wheat bran to balance the ration. It is so largely sold quently practically always economical to buy. When we add to this its many qualities as a feed, such astent; laxative and tonic qualities; palatability; and its bulkiness, it will readily be appreciated why it is always given a prominent place in the dairy cow's ration. Other standard grain feeds which are most useful in balancing a home grown grain ration, are oilcake and cottonseed meals. To many these grains seem extremely high priced but when we consider the purpose for which they are bought, namely to supply protein, they are the cheapest feeds that can be got unless that the price is relatvely every high indeed. If their resid ual value as manure is considered and it is no mean consideration, they take first place as cheap protein feeds. Furthermore the grades of these commodities showing the highest protein content, even though somewhat higher in price than the others are the most economical to

Another factor in economical feeding is a proportion in which the various grains mentioned should be in cluded in the ration. This will depend to a certain extent on conditions. If there is a superabundance of the home grown grains, the proportion of the purchased grains could be cut down accordingly without ma terially affecting the balance of the ration. If alfalfa and clover hays are abundant in the ration the rich protein grains may also be reduced and the desired balance retained.. If, on the other, hand, there is a lack of these protein roughages and they are Ecomony in Grain-TWO7\$.. 70000 protein-rich grains are required to etain the protein balance which, it may be well to state, will under these conditions be retained at a loss. The following grain mixture, with he above variations, will be found conomical; bran 3 parts, oats 4 parts, barley lot 2 parts, oilcake or cottonseed meal 2 parts, or 1 part of

The rate at which this mixture is ed is another factor in economical feeding. It has been found from experiments involving close calcula tion, that a safe rule to follow is to feed one pound of the grain mixture to every 3 pounds of milk produce in the case of fresh and especially productive cows; one pound to every s pounds of milk produced for the ows well on in their lactation per iods, together with those naturally less productive; and one pound to every 5 pounds of milk produced with the cows that are winding up their lactation periods. In other words the amount fed must be arrived at by the joint action of the milk scales, the milk tester, the feed scales, and the judgment of the feeder.

THE "ADVOCATES" ORPED "To get all the news quickly in its importially."
"To attempt an honest interpre-To give everybody and

Train Service Changes On Canadian National

Slight Changes on Time Ocean Limited-Change on Fredericton Sub-division.

Time changes on Canadian Nation arrive at Newcastle from Montre at 2.15 p. m. The time of No. Ocean Limited is unchanged.

Trains No. 31 and 32 will be dis continued between Moncton and Campbellton, and run between Campbellton and Joffre.

On the Loggieville Branch V. . ? will leave Newcastle at 2.39 p. m. instead of 1.55 p. m. No. 207 will leave Loggieville at 3.35 instead of 3.25 p. m. Other trains are on same

Passenger trains No. 239 and 240 the feeder had the choice of but one on the Fredericton sub-division will In growing grains on the farm to grain food (luckily he has many to runtri-weekly instead of daily-No choose from) he would be well ad- 239 leaving Newcastle at 4.50 p. m on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and No. 240 leaving Fredericton a that it almost forms a standard of 6.15 a. m. the same days. Passen values for other feeds and is conseger trains 27 and 28 will run daily except Sunday on same schedule as



SUCCESSFUL MEETING

"The Why of an Egg" meeting held last Friday evening in the Town Hall was well attended, and the lecture, illustrated with moving pictures, was greatly appreciated. The lecture was both instructive and enal Lines effective February 27th tertaining and many hitherto unshow that No. 2 Ocean Limited wil known facts were presented to the

Backache-Rheumatism Minard's Atall

Recollections of the Old Survey Days

During the summer of 1831, we, were locating and running trail lines for the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway along Nosbunsing Lake and down the Vase Creek towards Lake Nipissing. A Mr. Hegan was in charge of the party, that glutton for work, Mr. E. J. Duchesnay was transitman, and Emile Tetu leveller. At that time there was but one settler on Nosbunsing Lake, and what fishing there was in it! what fishing there was in it!

what fishing there was in it!

While we were camped along the lake we used a lumberman's red boat to take us to and from our work, when we invariably trawled with a hand line and common spoon.

I recollect while rowing to work one morning Duckstant trayled.

one morning, Duchesnay trawled. I sat looking on. Suddenly there was a sat looking on. Suddenly there was a tremendous tug at the line. Uttering an exclamation Duchesnay began hauling it in, but it was no easy matter. Twas evident he had hooked a big one. Fortunately, however, the line was a stout one and the fish securely caught. After a brief and desperate struggle on the part of the fish, he was brought alongside of the boat. The question then was, how to get him on board? for we had neither gaff nor landing-net. At his belt, Duchesnay carried a neat little 32 calibre Smith and Wesson revolver.

gaff nor landing-net. At his belt, Duchesnay carried a neat little 32 calibre Smith and Wesson revolver. A brilliant idea occurred to me. "Shoot it, Mr. Duchesnay," I called out. Promptly acting on my suggestion, at a range of a couple of feet or so, he broke his back with a bullet, killing him immediately and a maskalunge of thirty-two bs. weight—weighed on our return to camp in the evening—was lifted into the boat without any trouble.

The following Sunday morning Duchesnay and I took a bark canoe and went trawling. We had but one line and took it turn about to fish and paddle. I do not recollect how many we caught, but I do remember that after fishing, for only a portion of the morning, we brought back to camp more black bass and doré than the whole party of about twenty-two healthy men could eat, before a good part of the catch went bad and had to be thrown away.

I do not know how many settlers had now healthy men could eat, before a good part of the catch went bad and had to be thrown away.

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