



Farm & Field

Experience each year demonstrates to the observant farmer the wisdom of ploughing his land in the fall for certain crops.

It subjects the soil to the pulverizing effects of the frost.

It helps the two layers of earth to settle well together.

It conserves more moisture than spring-ploughed land, and thus bears better the dry weather in the growing season.

It helps greatly to destroy the larvae of the live worm, cut worm, and the red-headed white grub.

It relieves the press and hurry of the spring work, and enables him to work the land much earlier the spring following.

The Root Cellar

The root cellar needs ventilation in order to prevent mold and decay. In cold climates it is not feasible to admit outside air direct to the cellar because it would be cold in winter; the result would be a lot of frozen roots.

The underground conduit spoken of may be made of 8 inch glazed tile laid below frost line and should extend from fifty to a hundred feet in this position so that the air may get warmed up by the warmer soil before it reaches the entrance of the cellar.

The opening into the outside air may be a vertical shaft to the desired depth below frost and then continue in a horizontal direction under the cellar opening into the floor. If the cellar is large the tile should run the full length of the cellar with two or three openings. All openings both inside and outside should be covered with a wire screen strong enough and fine enough to keep out all small rodents and the like.

Such an arrangement will help to keep the cellar cool.

Stable Floors

The stable floor is a prolific source of trouble unless it is properly made. One may go into many a barn and find the floors reeking with filth, although they look clean to the casual observer.

The old-fashioned plank floor that was laid on top of the ground allowed the moisture and the filth to work through the cracks, making mudholes that were just about as pure as a cesspool from which the odors and gases arise in the stable especially during hot weather.

The cement floor is as nearly ideal as anything known to dairymen at this time. It is practically germ proof, it can be washed, it does not allow for any seepage of moisture, there are no unsightly cracks, all of the manure can be saved and the barn can be kept cleaner and more free from stable odors.

Naturally the cement floor is not the most ideal for the cow's feet, it is not the best place for her to stand unless it is well covered with plank or cork bricks or blocks, but the cement offers the right foundation for this covering and it is necessary if one would have the best stable floor.

Education and Farming

While of course there is much the farmer can learn only by experience there are many things essential to the success that the mere performance of the necessary farm operations will not teach him.

Spreading manure will never teach him that stable manure should be supplemented with phosphoric acid to get the best results. The growing of clover will not teach him that mineral fertilizer may keep up the fertility of the soil where clover grows luxuriantly and occurs in the rotation at definite intervals.

Feeding cattle will not teach him that a good ration for milk cows is one containing one pound of digestible protein to seven pounds of digestible carbohydrates provided it is palatable and at least two-thirds of the total ration is digestible.

Now throw all the doors and windows wide open so as to drive out the sulphur fumes thoroughly, and then the fowls may be allowed to enter. Let them in one by one, and as each enters, catch it and dust it well with insect powder, which will destroy the lice on the birds.

Now throw all the doors and windows wide open so as to drive out the sulphur fumes thoroughly, and then the fowls may be allowed to enter. Let them in one by one, and as each enters, catch it and dust it well with insect powder, which will destroy the lice on the birds.

Now throw all the doors and windows wide open so as to drive out the sulphur fumes thoroughly, and then the fowls may be allowed to enter. Let them in one by one, and as each enters, catch it and dust it well with insect powder, which will destroy the lice on the birds.

The Weighing of Butter and Cheese

For a considerable time persistent complaints were made to officers of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa by producers and vendors of dairy produce in Eastern Ontario and Quebec regarding the unsatisfactory methods by which butter and cheese were weighed in Montreal.

The Commission consisting of R. A. Pringle, Chairman, A. J. Hodzson, and J. S. Macdonnell, completed their work some time ago and presented their report to the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture.

The report of the Commission, consisting of a pamphlet of 17 pages, is ready to be sent to those who apply for it to the Publication Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

In a recent bulletin issued by the Stora Agricultural Experiment Station of Connecticut, the authors discuss in milk and base their discussion on practical observation and experiments conducted at the station.

The kinds of bacteria, they say, that the milk is likely to introduce into the milk include nearly the whole list of those found in milk. It seldom occurs to the average milkster that it is necessary to wash the hands before milking as before eating a meal of vitals.

The hands of a milkster working around the farm during the afternoon were tested, just before milking time, for the number of bacteria that could be washed off in a quart of sterile water.

The clothes of the ordinary dairymen carry immense numbers of organisms with dust from all sorts of contamination. The milkster has a much wider range for the collection of a larger number and greater variety of organisms than the cow.

The milkster may not only be the source of a very large number of harmless bacteria, but the largest source of disease germs that get into milk. The milkster may be the immediate source of disease germs or may transmit them to another person.

The disease germs that get into milk are largely from human origin. Infectious diseases that pass from individual to individual. A grave mistake has been made in the past by allowing persons ill with contagious diseases to enter a cow stable or dairy where milk is handled.

Many an epidemic of diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid has been traced to a case of illness on a dairy farm, which was not properly quarantined and cared for.

One high grade milk handling concern requires that if a case of contagious disease arises in the dairy of one of its patrons, that the milk supply be withheld until the patient has passed the danger limit of conveying the disease germs.

The milk produced, however, is paid for during the quarantine. It is very difficult to make the average individual understand or even believe that our worst diseases are caused by special kinds of bacteria, and that these bacteria can be transmitted to a healthy individual, who is likely to contract the same disease.

A love affair is like a well—easy to fall into and difficult to get out of.

tion is digestible. Nor will the feeding of such a ration teach the farmer how to calculate the most economical ration from feeding stuffs at current prices.—Thomas Hunt.

Frosted Toes and Combs

People who have had the experience know it to be a positive fact that frosting the toes, combs or wattles of a hen will put a stop to egg production. The old hen man will tell you that a hen will not lay again until spring if her toes once get frost bitten and if the weather nips her comb. She is so fastidious that she will not visit the nest again until her head piece has resumed its normal condition.

There is no item in the diet of laying hens of more vital importance than green food. If the supply is at all stunted the fowls speedily show signs of ill-health, their blood becomes heated, and their internal organs refuse to work properly.

A plentiful supply of grit aids digestion. Without it fowls cannot digest their food properly, and all kinds of diseases result. This inevitably reduces the egg supply.

Keep laying hens absolutely clean during the winter months. If they are troubled with insects, the egg supply will be affected, while the birds themselves will be less healthy.

The birds should be dusted with a disinfectant powder about once in six weeks, particular attention being paid to the parts beneath the wings and on the back.

It is a good plan to have a dust bath in every run. This should consist of a shallow box containing ashes, in which some disinfectant powder has been mixed.

Lice and mites ought to be checked before the flock is confined to winter quarters. These pests live on the feather tissue and skin scales of the fowls, and not only sap the vitality but retard growth and work against the keeping of fowls in thrifty condition.

Insect powder, pyrethrum powder, powdered sulphur, and some of the various preparations on the market, such as the jouse powders, are good in combating these pests. The hens can be dusted with one of these powders after they have gone to roost.

Have the powder in a box with a perforated cover, grasp the fowl by the legs, and shake the powder well among the feathers. Dust at least three times at intervals of about a week in order to catch the lice which hatch out after the first dusting.

The mites subsist on the blood of the fowls and are not usually found on the bodies of the bird except when at roost or on the nest. During the day they inhabit cracks and crevices of the walls, roosts, and nests. Siting hens are often so annoyed that they are compelled to leave the nests in order to relieve themselves of the parasites. The free use of kerosene about the nests and perches is useful in fighting mites.

The walls of the house may be sprayed with kerosene, the operation being repeated every three or four days for two weeks. Insect powders are of little avail.

The following method has proved excellent in ridding houses of mites and lice when the weather conditions are such as to permit the birds being kept outside the house for five or six hours. Close all the doors and windows and see that there are no cracks or any other openings to admit air.

Get an iron vessel and set it on gravel or sand near the center of the house; place in the vessel a handful of shavings or straw saturated with kerosene and on these sprinkle sulphur at the rate of about 1 pound to every 90 or 100 square feet of floor space.

Instead of using the shavings and kerosene the sulphur can be saturated with wood alcohol. When everything else is in readiness light the material and hastily leave the house. In case any anxiety is felt about fire, a glance through a window will show whether everything is all right. There is very little danger of fire when proper precautions have been taken to have plenty of soil beneath the vessel.

Allow the house to remain closed for three or four hours, at the end of which time one can safely conclude that there are no living beings inside. Now throw all the doors and windows wide open so as to drive out the sulphur fumes thoroughly, and then the fowls may be allowed to enter. Let them in one by one, and as each enters, catch it and dust it well with insect powder, which will destroy the lice on the birds.

Now throw all the doors and windows wide open so as to drive out the sulphur fumes thoroughly, and then the fowls may be allowed to enter. Let them in one by one, and as each enters, catch it and dust it well with insect powder, which will destroy the lice on the birds.

Now throw all the doors and windows wide open so as to drive out the sulphur fumes thoroughly, and then the fowls may be allowed to enter. Let them in one by one, and as each enters, catch it and dust it well with insect powder, which will destroy the lice on the birds.

Now throw all the doors and windows wide open so as to drive out the sulphur fumes thoroughly, and then the fowls may be allowed to enter. Let them in one by one, and as each enters, catch it and dust it well with insect powder, which will destroy the lice on the birds.

TRAIN CRASHED INTO "SPEEDY"

Gasoline "Speedy" Struck by Train—One Man Instantly Killed

A gasoline "speedy" with an I. C. R. surveying party of four young men was struck by No. 15 C. P. R. express, running at a high rate of speed, on a sharp curve right at the highway crossing at Little Forks, N. S., on Thursday afternoon last about 12.08, instantly killing Ralph Noyes, of Malden, Mass., one of the party.

The freemen, being on the inside of the curve, caught sight of the trolley about a train length ahead and shouted to the engineer, who put the brakes on. But it was too late. The flying passenger train had run down the frail trolley almost before the brake-shoes could touch the wheels, and when the train came to a stand still the car was a mass of wreckage on the pilot of the locomotive.

The dead man and his injured companions were taken on board and brought to Macaan, where the body of young Noyes was left for the inspection of a coroner. Mr. Cray was brought to Amherst where he was at once rushed to Highland View hospital for treatment.

All of the young men were in the vicinity of 20 years of age and were members of the I. C. R. surveying parties now working between Springhill Junction and Oxford Junction, N. S. They had been sent up the line on business and were coming toward Moncton when the accident occurred.

The sharpness of the curve and the heavy snow, which was falling at the time prevented the engineer of the express from seeing the speedy until the train was right upon it, while the men on the trolley were running with their backs to the approaching train and did not hear it until it was too late for young Noyes to escape.

The wind was blowing from the trolley to the train, which doubtless was the reason that the men did not sooner hear the approach of the express engine.

MANGANESE MINES MAY BE OPENED

The Markhamville Range to be Prospected Through to the "Glebe"

The Sussex Record says:—For some time past two representatives of the Dominion Steel and Iron Co. have been over the various manganese localities at Markhamville and vicinity of Jordan Mountain. It is now understood that arrangements have been made to prospect the Markhamville range and through to what is known as the Glebe.

A Mr. Ward of Spring Hill is in charge of the prospecting operations, which it is understood will be on a thoroughly developed scale. The preparatory work of prospecting has been commenced and it is said with good results.

It is to be hoped this may lead to a revival of the old time operations which for many years were so successful in the manganese development of this section of Kings County, which is beyond doubt, prolific in manganese deposits.

The old manganese mines at Markhamville were worked for many years with considerable success and ore was taken in particularly large quantities from what is known as the porcupine shaft. We hope to record the further progress of the developments.

A new bulletin is now available at the Forestry Branch, Ottawa, describing some simple and inexpensive methods of preserving fence posts from decay. It has been found that the generous application of hot creosote to well seasoned posts stripped of bark, even when only painted on years to the life of the least durable woods which hitherto decayed too rapidly to be so used are thus made available for fence posts.

The saving in first cost and transportation more than balances the cost of treatment, while the cost of placing the post will be much less when considered as an annual charge.

them in one by one, and as each enters, catch it and dust it well with insect powder, which will destroy the lice on the birds. Tobacco dust is also good to use instead of insect powder. The birds and house have now been freed from vermin for the present, but the eggs of the insects have not been destroyed, and in a week another swarm will be hatched out. Therefore it will be necessary to repeat the operation once or twice before the pests are exterminated. After this care should be used to see that no strange fowl is admitted to the house or yard without having been thoroughly rid of lice, for one lousy hen will contaminate all the rest.

TWO YOUTHS MUST HANG

London, Nov. 27.—Two young men, Edward Hilton, aged 18, and Ernest Kelley, aged 20, were sentenced to death at the Manchester assizes for the murder of Daniel Bardsley, a bookseller of Aldham. The condemned men laid in wait for Bardsley, attacked him and rifled his person on the premises. The verdict of the jury was accompanied by a recommendation of mercy on account of the prisoners' youth.

Bad sanitary conditions and tuberculosis go hand in hand.

Advertisement for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, featuring a bottle illustration and text describing its uses for colds, sore throats, and various pains.

Advertisement for Eastern Steamship Corporation, listing routes to Newcastle and Boston, and winter fares.

Table with shipping schedules for Newcastle to Boston, including departure times and fares for different classes.

Table with shipping schedules for Newcastle Steam Ferry, listing times for various routes and days.

Advertisement for Newcastle Wagon Works, offering services for wagon repairs and maintenance.

"AFTER ALL IS SAID AND DONE"

Isn't it reasonable to infer that "Salada" must be quite unordinary in Quality to command the enormous sale it does.

"SALADA"

BLACK, OR NATURAL GREEN SEALED PACKETS ONLY NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Advertisement for Penmans Underwear, featuring an illustration of a man in underwear and text describing the quality and fit of the garments.

Large advertisement for The Royal Bank of Canada, including financial statements, assets and liabilities, and branch information.

Advertisement for office spaces for rent, located centrally with every convenience.

Advertisement for 'Stops Falling Hair' product, claiming to be a sure cure for hair loss.