

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

RED ROSE

For particular people
Pure as the breezes of the mountain gardens where it grows—not a trace of any adulterant in this delightful coffee.

SHOES LAST LONGER

Do you know that you can add months to the life, appearance and wear of your shoes by shining them frequently? No one can be neatly dressed whose shoes are not properly polished. A few minutes daily, or every other day, and the use of BLACK-O will keep your shoes in excellent shape. Before polishing, remove dirt or mud, apply BLACK-O polish and you have a brilliant and lasting jet black waterproof shine—a shine which in a fine weather will remain for days. BLACK-O is waterproof.

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MONTREAL

"Shine the Surface
and Save the Shoe"

After Every Meal

WRIGLEY'S
and give your stomach a lift.
Provides "the bit of sweetness" in beneficial form.
Helps to cleanse the teeth and keep them healthy.

Back to Work

Kendall's Spavin Treatment will get you back to work in less than a week. It is the only treatment that has been proven to cure spavin, a common ailment of horses. It is a simple, safe, and effective treatment that can be used by anyone. It is the only treatment that has been proven to cure spavin, a common ailment of horses. It is a simple, safe, and effective treatment that can be used by anyone.

DOMINION FERTILIZER

Attractive cash prices
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D. F. GRAHAM
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New Population from Pulp Planted in New Brunswick

By Robson Black, manager, Canadian Forestry Association.
Probably no single industry has developed as rapidly in New Brunswick during the past twenty years as the pulp industry. In 1903 there was no pulp mill. Today there are five, with a total daily capacity of 385 tons of ground-wood, sulphite pulp. In addition the construction of a large paper mill is well under way, and the site for a second mill located. The capital investment in this industry in 1921 was \$28,000,000 with an annual payroll of over a million dollars, and giving employment to one thousand men. This does not include the labor required to cut the pulpwood in the woods and transport it to the mills, which requires 4,000 more men.

The pulpwood industry is thus expanding rapidly in New Brunswick as in other parts of Canada. The diminishing supply of softwoods in the United States and the fact that mills must be established near the raw material has meant that expansion in the pulpwood industry is moving northward. New Brunswick still ranks fourth among the provinces in pulp production, being surpassed only by Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia. No doubt the time is not far distant when this industry will surpass the sawmill industry in volume. It has resulted already in much closer utilization of the log and in some cases it has been possible for sawmill refuse to be used, not only as fuel in the pulp mills, but also as pulp. In the woods operations for pulpwood, smaller and more defective material can be taken out and utilized.

Increasing expansion of this industry has meant a greater demand on the forests. It is hard to realize what an immense quantity of wood is required to feed these pulp mills. As stated above, the daily capacity of all the mills combined is 385 tons of pulp, requiring about 800 cords of pulpwood per day—a whole trainload of wood disappearing daily in the grinders to appear again as "pulp" increased in value, under present prices, from \$10.00 to \$30.00 per cord. Estimating the average stand of timberland cut over for pulp at 3 cords per acre (and this is probably a high average), it means that every day 100 acres of forest land must be cut over to keep the mills operating. Figure this for a year and then over a period of fifty years, and the amount of pulpwood required is enormous. In 1921, 121,110 cords of pulpwood were consumed by the pulp mills, some of which were not running at full capacity the entire year.

A year's supply means a pile of pulpwood in cordwood length piled four feet high reaching for a distance of 350 miles or about halfway across the province. Piled 11 feet high it would reach in a continuous line from St. Croix, in the southwest corner of the province, along the International Boundary to St. Francis, in the northwest corner of New Brunswick. Piled in box cars it would require an unbroken string of cars reaching from St. John to Sackville. In addition to the amount of pulpwood used in the province, twice as much is exported, thus tripling the length of the annual pulpwood pile which would reach around the province.

The pulpwood industry is thus a very important one to the province. Its continued development depends entirely on the supply of raw material within the province. Timberland which present supplies are to be taken must be carefully guarded from forest fires. Forest land of young growth must be as carefully protected for the future supplies, while fire must be prevented from burning over cut-over land, which must be protected so as to reproduce a new forest. Burnt land unfortunately forms too large a percentage of the forest area of the province. It is estimated that 2,000,000 acres have been burned over in the last forty years, in other words a supply of timber large enough to keep a dozen pulp mills running for forty years has been thus lost to the people of New Brunswick. This area under proper conservation would thus through growth, form a perpetual supply.

Green forests guarantee a perpetuation of this great industry. Burnt forests mean the onward march of this industry northward. For even as forest fires hastened the destruction of pulpwood supplies in the Eastern States and finally stopped the construction of more mills, so will forest fires do the same in New Brunswick, only in a much more rapid manner, unless the annual forest fire damage of the past is prevented which is only possible if everyone going into our forests is careful and extinguishes his camp fires, his cigars and cigarettes before throwing away.

Summer Care of Milk

(By Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College.)
Thousands of dollars are lost each year by dairy farmers, through lack of care in the handling of milk and cream. These losses occur in two ways—directly when the product is returned to the farm from city dairy, cheese factory, condensery or creamery, because it is too high in acid or has an objectionable flavor; indirectly, because of the losses sustained by the manufacturer who has accepted second or off-grade raw material out of which he has tried to make first-class finished goods, and failed—not through any fault of his, but simply because the raw material, milk or cream was not properly cared for by the producer. In the long run, these indirect losses also come back to the farmer as well as the direct ones.

The rules observing for milk and cream are comparatively simple, and their application does not require much skill or time. What is mostly needed, is "the will to do." I am aware that in the rush of work on the farm, something has to be neglected and that something is frequently the milk or cream, especially where it is accepted by the manufacturer, and is paid for at current rates. But a change is rapidly taking place in the methods of paying for milk and cream, particularly the latter, as many creameries are now grading cream and paying a premium of three to five Summer Care of Milk No. 2 cents a pound for sweet cream of good flavor.

This makes it doubly important for the producer to be certain that his product grade "Extra" or "Number One," as the premium usually pays high wages for the extra care needed. We shall not say anything about the importance of having clean cows and keeping the pails, strainers, cans, etc. in a clean condition, and this is now realized by most dairy farmers in Canada. If they are not now seized of the importance of cleanliness in the dairy business, there is very little use writing about it at the present time.

The first and most important point after cleanliness, which is frequently overlooked, is the necessity for cooling immediately after milking where milk is sold or delivered, and at once after separating, where the cream is sent from the farm. To do this efficiently a large supply of cold water is needed; or, better still, water and ice.

Water Better Agent than Air.
Water cools milk or cream much more quickly than does air. A can of

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milk or cream set in a cold room, or in a cool cellar, does not cool nearly so rapidly as does milk or cream set in cold water at the same temperature. Where the water is not cold enough, or where it is limited in supply, then it should be used in a tank to supplement the cooling done with water. A very good rule is, always have some ice in the tank, in which case a person may know that the water is cold enough for cooling milk and cream, where no thermometer is available, which is the case at most dairy farms.

Water for cooling should be at a temperature lower than 60 degrees F. If good results may be expected. Where the water is not cold enough, or where it is limited in supply, then it should be used in a tank to supplement the cooling done with water. A very good rule is, always have some ice in the tank, in which case a person may know that the water is cold enough for cooling milk and cream, where no thermometer is available, which is the case at most dairy farms.

Poultry

Leg Color in Baby Chicks.
If a chicken from white-plumaged and white-legged parents shows bluish colored shanks, it will have such colored shanks when mature.

Chickens from buff-colored, white-legged parents—like the Buff Orpington—are hatched with yellowish or reddish-yellow shanks, but these shanks gradually fade to the regulation white.

The chickens of the Barred Plymouth Rock frequently show a greenish-yellow shank or one mottled with black. They are generally pullets and the shanks generally turn to the desired yellow. If the shanks are yellow—not orange—when the chicks are hatched, they frequently become too light in color. But strange as it may appear, if the chicks from willow-legged birds are hatched with yellow shanks, the shanks in time will become willow.

The shanks of Black Orpington chicks at first are not black, but are somewhat mottled or black near the hocks and lower down a pinkish yellow.



The Waterproof Shine

—the "Nugget" shine—
stays longest! It defies all weathers.

"NUGGET" Shoe Polish
BLACK-TAN-TONEY RED
DARK BROWN AND WHITE

ENGLISH BIRDS GAIN.

The report of the Storrs (Conn.) egg laying contest for the 27th week contains a paragraph of unusual interest to English breeders and Wyandotte fanciers. It says: "A pen of Rhode Island Reds owned by Fernside Farm, Foxboro, Mass., has been relegated from first place by an English pen of Wyandottes owned by Lady Anderson of Harold, England. The fern side pen of Rhode Island Reds have been leading the contest for the past eight weeks.

The Wyandotte pen has produced 1,140 eggs and the R. I. Reds 1,128 during the period. The highest pen of W. Leghorns stands at 1,094; Plymouth Rocks, 1,048.

GAVE ONE FOURTH OF FORTUNE TO EMPIRE

New Prime Minister's Patriotic Act During the War is Recalled
London, May 25.—The Morning Post to-day recalls that during the war, oppressed by the consciousness that his age prevented him from making the sacrifice the young men of the country were rendering, the new Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, laid his whole private fortune appraised and contributed one fourth of it to the national exchequer as a free will offering.

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wears down strength
and resistance

Scott's Emulsion
refreshes the system
RESTORES VITALITY

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WITH THE TRUE ITALIAN FLAVOR
is an Economical Food

Owing to the amount of nourishment which it contains "Sunshine" Macaroni is one of the cheapest foods you can buy. It has this advantage over other foods that it is entirely free from waste matter.

Ask your grocer for "Sunshine" Macaroni. A delicious and wholesome food, it can be cooked in numerous attractive and appetizing ways. Made in Canada—Sold in 1 lb. packages. P. Pastore & Co., Limited, Montreal.

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Food Won't Digest
No stomach filled with sour poisons can digest food. Everything you eat turns into more poison and gas, making you nervous and weak. Simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adierka, expels all sour poisons and gas BOTH upper and lower food-matter you never thought was in your system which caused sour and gassy stomach. Adierka is EXCELLENT to guard against appendicitis. A. MCG. McDonald, Druggist.

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Yes Sir! The pipe for 25 cts! And some tobacco too! You never chewed better! It's real chewing, sure as you're a foot high! Try it—that's all I've got to say!

Rockley Tobacco Co.

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