

AGRICULTURE

THE BACK-TO-THE-LAND MOVEMENT.

From a Farmer's Standpoint.

To the city man who contemplates farming and who plans a return to the land, I would say, count well the price before taking the leap. Have you a correct idea of the cost of producing crops, milk, eggs or meat? One gentleman, whose source of income is in the city but who has a farm as well, recently remarked that he knew there was money in farming because he had put a number of thousands into it. In regard to the cost of producing milk consider the following figures. The Massachusetts experiment station at Amherst after six years study of their herd of grade Jerseys giving more than 6,000 lbs. of milk each, per year, (which is about double the production of the average cow) has concluded that it costs practically 5 1/2 cents per quart to produce milk in Massachusetts. The supervision of farms owned by the Borden Condensed Milk Co., in the United States, makes this remarkable confession. The exploitation of the several farms by the Borden Co. also taught an invaluable object lesson to the corporation; because the company had itself always insisted, when discussing the subject, that at the price their factories pay the farmer for milk there is a big profit in dairy farming. But to their great surprise, in practice, they found untestable facts that even with silage and other home-grown roughage they actually produced milk on their own farms at a considerable loss when obliged to sell it to their own plants or factories at the same price as the farmer receives. Quoting from a recent issue of the Farmer's Advocate: "According to figures from different competent men in Alberta it costs the prairie farmer 26 cents per bushel to produce oats, and 61 cents per bushel for wheat. In arriving at these figures interest on investment and a living wage for the farmer, his wife and family were considered as they should be, and keeping in mind the fact that in some years a large quantity of the wheat is damaged by frost or snow, when the grain grower actually receives less for his crop than these prices, it would not seem that he was too well paid." Interest on investment and wages for the farmer are generally overlooked by farmers themselves when estimating their incomes. Many a man, if he took these items into consideration, would find that he would have more to live upon if he would sell his farm, invest the money at 5 per cent, and hire out to the buyer. The would-be farmer of the city, as a rule, has a very limited idea of the amount of knowledge and skill required to carry on a farm successfully. If he operates a small holding and grows special crops he must remember that special crops require special knowledge and experience. If he goes into general farming he must have an understanding of soils and drainage, of tillage, conservation of moisture, fertilization, curing of crops, insect pests and plant diseases. He must understand the feeding and care of animals, and be more or less of a veterinarian. The kind and condition of soil required for various crops, amounts of seed to sow, depth of sowing, etc., are matters of intuition to the experienced tiller of the soil, but must be acquired by the beginner. The experienced farmer understands something of the construction of buildings, and the use of carpenter's, blacksmith's and mason's tools, and must have a fairly good knowledge of farm machinery. There is skill in the use of such common

tools as the axe, scythe, fork and shovel. Watch a novice plowing, pitching hay or digging a ditch and this fact will be demonstrated. All of these things are unconsciously acquired by the farm boy, but must be learned by actual experience by those less favored in their childhood. As Dr. L. H. Bailey of Cornell ably puts it: "The man must know the business—really know it. If he doesn't know it, and know it as a practical farmer, he must learn it by actually going on to a farm and working out for a time. You can't dream, farming, and you can't get it out of books."

Success in any business means hard work, and especially in this true of farming. During busy seasons and when the weather is right for seeding, haying or harvesting, most farmers work from twelve to sixteen hours per day. But don't let the would-be farmer get the idea that there is nothing to do during the winter or on rainy days. To be sure, a man may rest up occasionally with no special loss, but the busy farmer is always able to find work for his hands. Modern machinery certainly makes farm work less laborious and disagreeable, but it by no means an idle time. Modern machinery certainly makes farm work less laborious and disagreeable, but it by no means an idle time. Modern machinery certainly makes farm work less laborious and disagreeable, but it by no means an idle time.

Five years ago this nine acre field, was almost completely covered with alder bushes and yellow birches, from one to six feet high and also with another low growing shrub, spreading by underground runners, and the local name of which is "hard back." I do not know its scientific name, but if you have ever undertaken to plough a field in which it flourished, you will readily recognize it. If you are not acquainted with it you need not have any regrets. During the old spells of the summer, I had the bushes all cut and carted off, and in the fall I ploughed it. Next spring I disked and spring-tooth harrowed it. This loosened up a vast amount of the runners of the "hardback," which we carted away before seeding it. Happily there is another and brighter side to this great question. The upward tendency of prices of farm produce must continue. In the past history of this continent vast tracts of fertile virgin soil were constantly being added to the cultivated area, bringing more land under tillage than was needed for the existing population. The end of this soil mining is in sight. The best land in our "last great west" is already occupied, if not farmed. To be sure there are still large unproductive areas on this continent which can be brought under cultivation; but this will require a vast outlay of capital, and capital will not flow in that direction until prices remunerative returns on the investment. Money is an end which every worker seeks; but to the man who loves his work, takes "joy in the job," as the editor of the Rural New Yorker only, money is only a necessary part of his remuneration. And this thought I would like to impress upon the would-be farmer: Be sure that you are going to "take joy in your job," before you leave the city. If you can watch with pleasure the shimmering light of the sunrise, as the great golden bird breaks over the mountain top; if the calm glow of a summer evening speaks to you of peace and contentment; if the singing of birds and the "sound of many waters" is sweet music to your ear; if the animals are your friends, and the growing crops and waving fields of grain a delight to the eye; if you can share in the divine satisfaction of actually producing something. Money is an end which every worker seeks; but to the man who loves his work, takes "joy in the job," as the editor of the Rural New Yorker only, money is only a necessary part of his remuneration. And this thought I would like to impress upon the would-be farmer: Be sure that you are going to "take joy in your job," before you leave the city. If you can watch with pleasure the shimmering light of the sunrise, as the great golden bird breaks over the mountain top; if the calm glow of a summer evening speaks to you of peace and contentment; if the singing of birds and the "sound of many waters" is sweet music to your ear; if the animals are your friends, and the growing crops and waving fields of grain a delight to the eye; if you can share in the divine satisfaction of actually producing something.

permanently improving a piece of land, to feel the satisfaction that you have worked for the betterment of all future generations; if all of these things can still be remembered and bring you joy, even when the muscles ache from weariness and the beads of sweat stand upon your forehead; then you may consider yourself as fit for the inheritance, and the words of the sweet singer of Israel may be your benediction: "Thy trust in the Lord and he doing good dwell in the land and verily thou shalt be fed."

C. S. MOORE.
Missisquoi Co.

THE BACK PASTURE LOT.

By Arthur M. Purdy in Family Herald and Weekly Star.
I am going to tell you exactly, in acres, bushels, pounds and tons, what I did in my back pasture lot, and the results I had; not because it was the best that could be done, for it wasn't, as it was really only an experiment and I had to go easy, lest I lose too much—but so that you may calculate from my investments and my profits and add to it as you wish, and change to suit individual situations.

Five years ago this nine acre field, was almost completely covered with alder bushes and yellow birches, from one to six feet high and also with another low growing shrub, spreading by underground runners, and the local name of which is "hard back." I do not know its scientific name, but if you have ever undertaken to plough a field in which it flourished, you will readily recognize it. If you are not acquainted with it you need not have any regrets. During the old spells of the summer, I had the bushes all cut and carted off, and in the fall I ploughed it. Next spring I disked and spring-tooth harrowed it. This loosened up a vast amount of the runners of the "hardback," which we carted away before seeding it. Happily there is another and brighter side to this great question. The upward tendency of prices of farm produce must continue. In the past history of this continent vast tracts of fertile virgin soil were constantly being added to the cultivated area, bringing more land under tillage than was needed for the existing population. The end of this soil mining is in sight. The best land in our "last great west" is already occupied, if not farmed. To be sure there are still large unproductive areas on this continent which can be brought under cultivation; but this will require a vast outlay of capital, and capital will not flow in that direction until prices remunerative returns on the investment. Money is an end which every worker seeks; but to the man who loves his work, takes "joy in the job," as the editor of the Rural New Yorker only, money is only a necessary part of his remuneration. And this thought I would like to impress upon the would-be farmer: Be sure that you are going to "take joy in your job," before you leave the city. If you can watch with pleasure the shimmering light of the sunrise, as the great golden bird breaks over the mountain top; if the calm glow of a summer evening speaks to you of peace and contentment; if the singing of birds and the "sound of many waters" is sweet music to your ear; if the animals are your friends, and the growing crops and waving fields of grain a delight to the eye; if you can share in the divine satisfaction of actually producing something.

That fall the yield was 40 bushels per acre, the oats averaging 39 pounds per bushel.

The following summer I cut 9 tons of splendid hay and last summer I cut seven tons. I ploughed the field again last fall and have seeded and fertilized much heavier this spring.

I have given no prices since the vary in different localities as does the cost of labor.

THE ARM WORM.

(Special Bulletin from Commission of Conservation.)

On account of the crops in some districts being badly attacked by this pest, it is advisable for every farmer to be on the lookout and ready to combat it if it comes his way. The army worm is about one and one-half inches long when full grown, and is striped with black yellow and green, of a dingy appearance and much resembling the cutworm. When detected, all efforts should be centred on keeping the worms out of crops, not yet attacked. A deep furrow, (several furrows are better) ploughed around the fields with the vertical or steep side of the furrow next to the crop to be protected, serves as a barrier to prevent the march of the worm, as they will not be able to crawl up the straight side of the furrow. Holes or pits should be dug in the bottom of the furrow every ten or twelve feet to catch the worms as they crawl along looking for a place to get out. They can then be destroyed with a blunt stick or by burning straw over them.

By thoroughly spraying or dusting a small strip of the crop in advance of the worms with Paris green, and liberally distributing poisoned bran (mixed at the rate of fifty pounds bran and one pound Paris green with enough molasses and water to sweeten it) large numbers may be destroyed. A field so poisoned must not be pastured until rain has thoroughly washed it. Whatever is done must be done quickly and at once, for a single day's delay may often mean the ruin of a valuable crop.

CLEANLINESS IN THE DAIRY.

At this time of the year, and especially during the hot weather such as we are now experiencing, farmers often get complaints from their customers of sour milk. There are various reasons as to the cause. In my opinion, the person who is entrusted with the washing of the cans is in many a case to blame. To begin with, the milking pails should be kept perfectly sweet and clean, otherwise it is useless to make trouble over the churns and delivery cans in which the milk is to be distributed. The cans should first be washed in cold water, to take all the milk off, then in water as hot as the hand will al-

low (with a good sized piece of soda added to the water); they should be scrubbed out thoroughly, being particular to clean out all the seams. The brush must be kept expressly for this purpose. When all traces of the milk have been removed, the cans should be scalded, the water to be boiling for this purpose. This done, all cans should be placed out of doors, wrong side up, to drain. Some people make a practice of drying out the cans with a cloth after scalding. This is a great mistake. After the scald-

ing process a cloth should never touch them inside. It is very important that the cans be washed as soon as possible after being used. If allowed to stand unwashed the milk becomes baked on, and ordinary washing will not cleanse. If this should happen, salt should then be used, and the sleeves should be cleaned regularly, to allow the milk to pass through freely. Another fault may be that the milk is insufficiently cooled. If a cooler is not in one's possession, then try placing the milk in the can. A stream of

cold water should be kept running all the time the milk is cooling, otherwise the water gets warm, and it is useless to try to cool milk in warm water. Another point is to see that all the milk is of the same degree before being mixed, that is to say, one can of milk should not be allowed to stand in the well for an hour and the next for ten minutes and then poured together. If these few notes were carried out, I think there need be no complaints of sour milk, not even in the hottest of weather.

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When you pay more—from \$5 to \$15 more—you waste that extra money. You lose, in addition, the four great features which made Goodyear the leading tire. Look at the facts—the records. There is no way known to build a better tire than Goodyear, measured by cost per mile. Not at ten times our price.

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We make these facts emphatic, because 18 American and Canadian makes are selling now at more than Goodyear prices.

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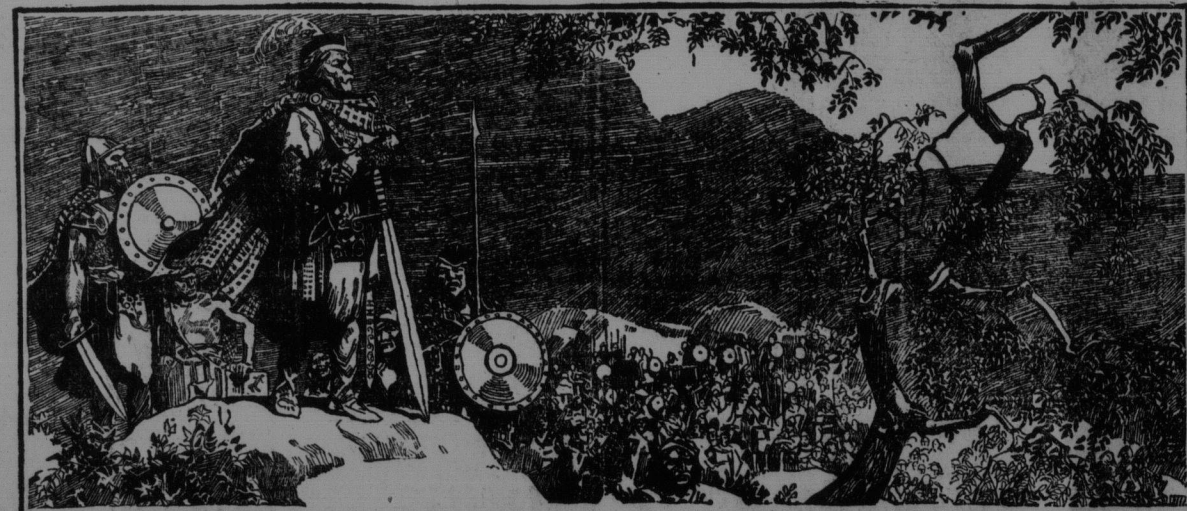
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William Wallace—Scotland's Great Patriot

FOR nearly seven hundred years the sons and daughters of Scotland have revered the memory of Wallace. It is not too much to say that this will continue for seventy times seven hundred years. When but a youth the love of Personal and National Liberty burned so fiercely in the breast of Wallace that he revolted against England's tyrannous rule. At the head of his gallant band of riders he won skirmish after skirmish, and finally, at the opportune time, quickly organized an army and routed the English at Stirling Bridge. William Wallace admired a good Barley-Malt-brew just as do the Scotchmen of to-day. Prohibition has ever been a detestable word to the Scotch people. They will not have it enter into their private lives, and the Scotch vote is always registered by a large majority against such sumptuary legislation. In America they have done much to build up the country. Thousands of our solid Scotch citizens are patrons of the honest brews of Anheuser-Busch and have been constant users of BUDWEISER. They have helped to make the annual sales of this world-famed brand exceed those of any other beer by millions of bottles.

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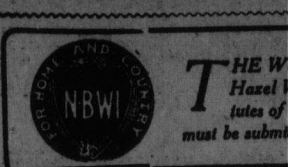
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Perfection

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS—Always ask for D. & J. McCallum's

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THE REFRESHING, CURATIVE PINEAPPLE.

Our readers will no doubt be interested in the following paper written by Mrs. Geo. Irving, a member of the Weston Women's Institute, and possibly if those interested are not already aware of the many good qualities of this luscious fruit, the groceryman will in future make more of it, as there is great demand than in the past.

Now is the Season for Pineapples

With the coming of the pineapple season, word is renewed that the fruit is of especial value to the dyspeptic and the person afflicted with throat trouble, particularly when the vocal cords are paralyzed. Indeed the "grape cure" and the "apple cure" are finding an officially recognized and most stalwart competitor for public favor in the "pineapple cure". Ripe, luscious fruit, not over ripe nor under ripe, but tender, sweet and succulent is one of the most wholesome foods that come to our tables. In recommending its free use to all who would be well, Dr. David Day of the U. S. Geological Survey, who ascribes his own good health to the free use of well-ripened pines, says this glowing tribute to its manifold virtues: "If you have one foot in the grave and are a nervous wreck from dyspepsia, drink the pineapple juice. It is the greatest tonic nature has yet offered poor man, even better as a weapon against old age and decrepitude than the sour milk diet that has made the Bulgarian peasants the longest lived people to be found anywhere."

The juice of the pine contains the natural ferments of healthy digestion to a remarkable degree and is far better than sour milk in that it does not have to digest itself. "I really believe," declares this zealous apostle of the pineapple propaganda, "that if we adopted pineapple juice as the national beverage we would be the healthiest people on the face of the earth." We would never know what dyspepsia and indigestion are.

Delicious Drink.
When iced and properly sweetened there is no drink that can equal or even be compared with it. Its active digestive pineapple "bromelain" is now being used by chemists to pre-digest beef and thus obtain a pure tonic for use as foods for the sick and convalescent.

As a Digestive.
The ripe pine has no equal and on this account it is not all well to take any other material for its activities, it is apt to get in some strenuous work on the lining of the stomach itself. It is better, therefore, to serve it to wards the last of the meal at breakfast, or as an accompaniment or follow-up of the meat course at dinner, when it assists in the digestion of the food.

Pineapple in Emergency.
For diphtheria there is no home remedy that excels the juice of a fresh pine. It has often been known to cut the membrane and relieve the labor of breathing when everything else has failed.

The old objection to the free use of pineapples, that their pine was prohibitive save during three or four months of the year, no longer exists. Not only are fresh pines plentiful in the markets now for half the year, their prices ranging according to size, quality and supply from ten cents to thirty-five cents or forty cents each, but new canning industries enable us to enjoy some of the most delicious pineapples on earth. From the fields these are sent direct to scientifically clean American canneries, where they are packed in sanitary cans, covered with a syrup of pure granulated sugar, sterilized by steam, sealed and made for use.

REGA FLOUR

The demand for flour is very days. We have now coming in on order. We are having reports on this flour from tomers.

KENNE