



Some Potatoes

Sackville Tribune:—At the recent exhibition Mr. C. Fred Fawcett, of Upper Sackville, has on show a barrel of Green Mountain potatoes, which were most remarkable for their great size. Fifteen of the potatoes filled a half bushel while eight weighed twenty pounds. These potatoes were grown with home mixed fertilizer. If any Maritime Province farmer can beat this we would like to hear from him.

Your Next Year's Seed

Whether you keep seed from your own fields or buy it from a neighbor now is the time to size it up, to find out whether or not your own field or your neighbor's field is fit to produce good seed. Frost damage, of course, cannot be cauged until the crop is cut or very ripe and ready for cutting. Weeds, other grains and other varieties, however, can be noted. A close examination may reveal something that will surprise you even if you think you know the field pretty well.

The sooner grain growers learn to use as seed, only grain that is absolutely free from weed seeds the better it will be for themselves and for the community. At best there are weed seeds and light grains enough to make it necessary to use a good fanning mill. The man who exercises no precaution in getting his seed is running a big risk, and worse than that is a menace to the neighborhood.

Fall Rye

Rye, sown about September 10, makes one of the best of spring pastures. It starts early (a week or ten days ahead of the grasses, ordinarily) and makes vigorous growth. Sheep and small pigs may be turned on it when four or five inches high, and, if the land is not overstocked, it will provide good pasture for three or four weeks. The season of rye pasture in Alberta will range from April 10 to May 20; in some localities the dates may be somewhat later.

When sown for the purpose of pasture, seed should be used at the rate of 2 to 2½ bushels per acre. Fall rye sown in the spring will make satisfactory growth, and it rusts badly in the warm weather. Following the use of the land for rye pasture there is ample time for the growth of a crop of rye for grain or a crop of fodder or ensilage corn. If desired the land may be plowed and additional small grain crops sown for pasture purposes.

Dips for Mange Infected Cattle

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has just amended its regulations describing dips permitted in the official dipping of cattle for scabies (mange). As the official recognition of a dip may be taken as a pretty safe indication of its efficacy, we publish below the official description of dips prescribed by the Bureau of Animal Industry. These will probably be of interest to cattle raisers on this side of the line.

"The dips now approved by the department are the lime and sulphur dip, the tobacco and sulphur dip, the tobacco dip, and the Beaumont crude petroleum. The lime and sulphur dip is made in the proportion of 12 pounds of unslaked lime and 24 pounds of flower of sulphur to 100 gallons of water with sufficient extract of tobacco or nicotine solution to give a mixture containing not less than five one hundredths of 1 per cent of nicotine and 2 per cent. flowers of sulphur. The tobacco dip is prepared from tobacco or from suitable tobacco product containing nicotine so as to produce a dipping bath which shall contain not less than seven one hundredths of 1 per cent. of nicotine. When Beaumont crude petroleum or similar oil or an emulsion thereof is used as a dip or spray for cattle diseased with or exposed to scabies, one dipping or spraying only is necessary. The department disclaims responsibility for any loss or damage resulting from the dipping or spraying.

"The effect of this amendment is to provide for the use of tobacco dip without the addition of 2 per cent of flowers of sulphur and to require that when tobacco or tobacco products are used without sulphur the dipping bath shall contain not less than seven one hundredths of 1 per cent. of nicotine.

Zam Buk advertisement: Purely Herbal—No poisonous coloring. Antiseptic—Stops head-pain. Soothing—Ends pain and smarting, etc. Heals all sores. 50c. box. All Druggists and Stores.

Rye for Cows

According to an experiment conducted by the Pennsylvania Experiment Station, rye is not as valuable a feed for dairy cows as ground corn. It has also been found that the quality of the milk produced is not as good when a large quantity of rye is used with other grain. When it is selling for 55 cents per bush and corn at 70 cents it is just a little cheaper but not so satisfactory for dairy cows. There are 56 pounds of both corn and rye to the bushel. Rye has 81.6 pounds digestible nutrients per hundred pounds of grain, while corn has 84.2 pounds digestible nutrients per hundred pounds, so it will be seen that the nutrients in rye cost 1.22 cents per pound and in corn 1.48 cents. A limited amount of rye may be used but we would not recommend more than 2 1/2 pounds per day in the grain mixture.

Prizes for Dairymen

Patrons of cheese factories and creameries in Western Ontario are again given an opportunity to compete for prizes, offered by the Dairymen's Association. Besides the cash prizes amounting to \$100, there are two medals donated by Ryle Bros. Toronto, and a silver trophy from the Canadian Salt Co., of Windsor. There are separate classes for patrons of creameries and cheese factories. Herds of 8 to 14 cows will be in one class, while herds of 15 cows or over will be grouped in another. Figures of milk and buttermilk production will be taken from the factory books and certified by the maker and the secretary. There are the usual prizes for butter and cheese to be exhibited at the Winter Dairy exhibition at Stratford January 14th and 15th, the same time as the annual convention. Entry forms and full particulars may be obtained from Frank Helms, secretary of the Dairymen's Association, London.

Grouping the Cows

Like the machine, there is a limit to profitable consumption with the cow. If a cow gives three times as much milk as another on the same amount of feed, and the cow giving the larger quantity is fed enough to maintain the animal body without loss, the cow giving the lesser amount must make poor use of her food, must waste considerable of it in digestion, and must be an unprofitable animal to keep in the dairy. Where all cows are fed alike, some of the animals must get an insufficient quantity and others must be overfed, very few in the herd getting the right amount for the best results. The partially starved cow must have a weakened mammary gland and the decrease in milk flow is accelerated thereby. Not only does this have a detrimental effect upon the cow herself, but exerts a marked influence upon her progeny. The mammary gland of an overfed cow becomes fat and thus the cow's productivity is injured, as well as that of her offspring.

When a half-dozen men sit up to table, no two will consume the same amount and reach the same degree of satiety. What satisfies one is only an aggravation, so to speak, to another. Nutrition or feeding should, then, always be individual, that is, food should be fed to the cows proportionate to the amount of milk produced. Provided the cows are in good thriving condition, the quantity of food given should be such that they neither gain nor lose flesh. It is not an easy matter in large herds to feed each cow a different amount, according to the amount of milk given, but this may be approximated by dividing the herd into groups, each individual in a group giving nearly the same amount. It is comparatively easy to group the cows with respect to production and thus with respect to feed. Every herd of any size contains animals which stand practically the same as regards production. These do all right fed the same quantities.

Be gentle with the milk cow. In proportion as you are kind to her will she show her appreciation, in one way or another.

A dairy cow will not give milk freely to a milker whom she does not like, or who abuses her. Teach her to welcome your approach.

In the application of the disinfectant in cow stables, it is well to use a broom or stiff brush and thoroughly scrub the floor, feed troughs, stanchions and lower parts of the walls. The solution can be applied to the ceiling and upper parts of the side walls with a spray pump, and must be carried into any crevices and recess into which dirt can enter.

A fowl with a weak heart is apt to succumb from intense heat.

Food for Hens

Hens, as a rule are kept much too fat, especially when they are not laying. When fowls are inactive and standing in a heap, it is one of the best proofs that they are over-fed, and when they are underfed, they are almost sure to be on the move especially when they see anyone about.

It must be remembered that when a fowl is laying her system has to be supported just the same as when she is not laying, beside being supplied with the material or substance to make the eggs. In the evening the birds require a feed of sound grain, and next to this oats. In some cases where the grain is mixed for them—such as wheat, barley and Indian corn—they will eat the wheat and Indian corn and leave the barley. When they do this the barley should be given alone. Good oats, weighing from 42 lbs to 46 lbs per bushel are most nourishing for fowls; but these should always be separate from other grain. In cold weather, or wet days, it is a good plan to go round and scatter a handful of oats in every poultry house or covered run amongst the litter after breakfast, as this gives them scratching exercise and varies their systems on cold days. When it is raining they go in for shelter and scratch for the oats.

80,000 Eggs Laid in Competition

While five hens have passed the 200 egg mark in the Missouri egg-laying contest in eight and a half months and two of them have thus far surpassed the record of Lady Show-you for last year, the extreme heat for the entire month has been telling on the hens, causing them to moult earlier than usual and cutting the egg yield. The thermometer registered as high as 105 degrees in the contest house at four o'clock in the afternoon of one day. In some other styles of houses it registered as high as 109 and 110 degrees. Hens suffer as much from hot weather in summer as from cold weather in winter.

The total number of eggs laid for the eight and a half months amounts to 89,773. This makes an average of 118 eggs for each hen, good, bad and indifferent. The yield for the month was 9,687 eggs. If the hens did not lay another egg, the lowest average hen already has laid twenty-six eggs more in eight and a half months than the average Missouri farm hen lays in twelve months.

The silver cup for the best record for July was won by Mrs. Daisy Rose, of Bois D'Arc, Mo., on her pen of Anconas with 210 eggs. The R. C. White Leghorns, Pen 10, were only one egg behind them. The remarkable thing about the records for the last few months is the manner in which a pen of Black Minorca hens is laying. Half or more of the hens are about three years old, and they have gradually crawled up to fourth place. Buff Wyandottes also went to third place this month. One pen of Buff Wyandottes from Missouri is the third pen in the contest, another pen of Buff Wyandottes from Vermont contains the leading hen, and the third pen of Buff Wyandottes from Missouri contains the third highest individual in the contest. Only seven hens laid in the English pen of S. C. White Leghorns and one died, but still they made a small gain over the other pens.

Threshers' Duty Regarding Weeds

The time of year is now at hand when farmers and threshing machine owners frequently disagree on the question of cleaning a separator before leaving the farm to go to another. It is true that the number of noxious weeds transported from place to place by this means is enormous, yet the rush to keep a threshing crew at work often is the cause of the machine owner neglecting to clean even the exterior of his machine. It may be of interest, however, to know that the farmer is protected by law in this matter. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are each provided with a statutory law whereby a machine owner may be forced to clean his machine not only before leaving a particular farm, but before moving from one set to another.

The clause covering this point is much the same in each province. In the Saskatchewan Noxious Weeds Act it reads as follows:

"Every person in possession or charge of any threshing machine shall thoroughly clean out such machine immediately after threshing at each place and before removing such machine or any part thereof to another place and shall display in a prominent place upon his machine a card containing this provision which will be furnished free upon application to the department."

During hot weather is just as well to omit the noon meal. Impure drinking water is as dangerous to the health of the fowls as is musty food.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relief of all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Indigestion, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure the Headache, they are worth trying, as they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head-

aches they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not stop there, and those who once try them will find three little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head-

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CONSTITUTION OF THE HERD IMPORTANT

One of the essential things for the breeder to look well after, is the constitution of the herd. The survival of the fittest is what has kept up the vitality and ruggedness of the wild animals in the forest, a weakling has no place in the economy of animal improvement and when mated with some of the rugged cows, even of scrub and mongrel breeding, there has been no improvement because of the lack of vitality which is necessary in the transmission of quality to the offspring. The breeder that overlooks this quality and neglects the individuality of the sire at the head of his herd has weakened a link in the great chain of dairy improvement.

A weakened constitution may be caused by heredity or may be caused by improper care while young. The breeder then should look well after the welfare of the calves. The care for calves in such a way as to stunt them in their growth is not of the greatest injury to them but to stunt or draw their digestive organs, incapacitates them from handling feed and every one knows what a dairy feeder means. An animal that is not a good feeder is rarely profitable.

Heifers should not be bred too young as it has a tendency to diminish size and retard greatest development. I do not mean to be understood that an undersized cow is always unprofitable, but I do mean to say that if this diminishing in size continues it will work disaster to the herd, and I would consider this a warning and begin to look to the source or cause whether in my sire or in my own mismanagement.

Celantha's 4th's Johanna was a strong cow. Bonos'line Belle, Dairy-maid of Pinehurst, Jacobs Irene, all were strong cows and let us not lose sight of the fact that it takes a tremendous sight of vitality for a cow to make and produce maximum amounts of milk and butter-fat.

Another important factor for the breeder to consider is the weeding out process. All animals will not be first class even with the best breeding and care possible for us to give, and to indiscriminately send out every bull calf that comes along, has much to do with retarding the best development of dairying. There has been such a demand for dairy sires that you can hardly blame breeders for saving everything, but if a large number of the bulls that have been sent out to head herds had died early in the same business would have been better off.

The responsibility then, for the breeder of dairy cattle, toward dairy improvement is great, and in so far as the breeder breeds and develops his herd to greatest efficiency in breed characteristics and production, will come the best development of the dairy interests of the country. The breeder must recognize the four essential points—breeding, feeding care and selection. They go hand in hand and can not be separated. To neglect one of these points is to make a weak link in the chain of improvement.

The domesticated breeds of turkeys are the Bronz, White Holland, Narragansett, Black Buff and Slate.

The well-fed pullets are early layers, provided, of course, they have not been fed on a too-fattening ration. Never use harsh methods in breaking up a broody hen; very often such handling cripples the hen for future usefulness.

If you place your ear close to the body of a fowl at night, while on the roost, you will hear the grinding of the food in the gizzard.

Our neighbors keep almost as many hens as we do. They supply their table with eggs purchased of us. Reason: they feed an exclusive corn diet while we feed mostly wheat and oats.

In Scotland alling young turkeys get through the ordeal without any trouble if given a drop of whiskey; in France they get a teaspoonful of wine. We presume in Germany lager beer is recommended.

PATRONIZING THE FARMER

The attractiveness of city life and the ease in which money has been made in city development in recent years is no doubt responsible to large degree for rural depopulation. There is another reason, too, and that is the patronizing and contemptuous air which many people in cities and towns assume towards the farmer and his calling. This was very well put by Dr. J. G. Rutherford in a recent address delivered at Lethbridge. Dr. Rutherford says, "Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the new life which, since the discovery of steam power and the consequent continual and cumulative development of commercial and industrial activity, has become general throughout the world is the subordination of agriculture from its proper place as the head and front of all human activity to a position in which it is regarded, at least by some unthinking men with a careless toleration in some cases bordering on contempt." That summarizes the situation to a nicety, and our wish is that it may reach the eye of some of those city sycophants who have done infinite harm to agriculture by their "I am better than you" way of treating the farmer and his calling. If there is one thing more than another that will arouse the anger of the writer, it is to have some commonplace business man, some pitiffling lawyer or some "two penny happy" clerk, assume a superior and patronizing air when discussing the farmer and the farm. We suppose they are not altogether to blame. Our cities and towns are permeated with this kind of thing, and many think it is the proper "air" to assume. If there is anybody in this country who should do any patronizing or who should assume a superior air in speaking of his fellow countrymen it is the farmer. His calling, as Dr. Rutherford has so well put it, is the head and front of all human activity.

THE PACKING OF FRUIT

Canadian fruits, than which there are none better, are now regarded in the markets of the world at their true worth. Through the operations of the Inspection and Sale Act the packing of Canadian fruit has been greatly improved and the development of the trade accelerated. From time to time since its enactment, as experience has indicated, the Act has been improved in order to more completely encourage and protect the industry. The latest amendment to the Act, which was passed during the past session of Parliament, extends inspection to imported fruit thereby placing it on equal footing with that grown in Canada. The amendment provides that the Governor-in-Council by regulation may prescribe the kinds of imported fruit the packages containing which must be branded or marked, the brands or marks to be used thereon, as well as the methods and places where such branding shall be done. Other minor changes were effected in the Act. For the information of those interested in the fruit trade there has been issued by the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner a pamphlet designated Bulletin No. 40 of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch containing the Inspection and Sale Act, Part 9, (the Fruit Marks Act and Fruit Packages) as amended. Copies of this bulletin are

THE PROGRESS OF DAIRYING IN CANADA

Conditions affecting the marketing end of the dairy industry in Canada have undergone rapid changes during recent years. In the past it has been the custom to estimate the growth of the industry on the export trade. This however has become an entirely unreliable guide because Canada no longer has butter to spare but on the other hand finds it necessary to import from other countries. Cheese exports too have greatly decreased. These facts were brought to the attention of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization during the past session of Parliament by Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner who showed very clearly that the industry is not losing ground but is making steady progress. It was brought out that the Canadian people are consuming relatively more milk and milk products than heretofore and that an increasing quantity of milk is being manufactured into condensed milk and other products.

During the course of Mr. Ruddick's evidence he gave out a great deal of interesting information concerning the tendency of the industry. This has now been printed in a pamphlet of fourteen pages for free distribution to all who apply for it to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

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Stops Falling Hair advertisement: Hall's Hair Renewer certainly stops falling hair. No doubt about it whatever. You will surely be satisfied.

PARALYSED AND COULD NOT WALK

"Fruit-a-tives" Completely Restored New Brunswick Merchant To Health.



BRISTOL, N. B., July 25th, 1912. "I am unable to say enough in favor of 'Fruit-a-tives' as it saved my life and restored me to health, when I had given up all hope and when the doctors had failed to do anything more for me. I had a stroke of paralysis in March, 1910, and this left me unable to walk or help myself, and the Constipation of the bowels was terrible. Nothing did me any good and I was wretched in every way. Finally I took 'Fruit-a-tives' for the Constipation, and it not only cured me of that trouble but gradually this fruit medicine toned up the nerves and actually cured the paralysis. Under the use of 'Fruit-a-tives' I grew stronger and stronger until all the palsy and weakness left me. I am now well again and attend my store every day and all day."

ALVA PHILLIPS. "Fruit-a-tives" is the only remedy in the world that is made of fruit juices and tonics. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50—trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Ladies and Gents Visiting Cards Have your cards printed at The Advocate Office, in the latest script type.

Penman's Hosiery advertisement: Hose bearing the Penman trademark snuggle like a second skin to every curve of foot and limb. They do not rip, or tear because there is not a seam about them. And they're made for men, women and children in cotton, cashmere, silk and lisle—in any weight and all popular colors. Ask for Penman's Hosiery and look for the trademark! Penman's Limited, Paris, Canada. Hosiery Sweaters Underwear.

BEAVER FLOUR advertisement: YOU can make a bigger and better loaf of bread with "Beaver Flour" than with any Western Wheat Flour. Of course, there's no comparison between Ontario fall wheat and western wheat. Bread made of Ontario flour alone is immeasurably superior to that made of western wheat in texture, fineness, whiteness and flavor. It is a true fact that western wheat flour makes a big loaf—but it is heavy, tough, full of holes and uninviting both in appearance and flavor. "Beaver" Flour has the delicacy of flavor—the fineness of texture—the snowy whiteness of the best Ontario fall wheat, with the strength of Manitoba wheat flour. Because "Beaver" Flour contains both Ontario fall wheat with a little Manitoba spring wheat to increase the strength. "Beaver" is the original blended flour—a product of science and patience—perfected after years of testing. If you want real home-made bread with the real home-made flavor—if you want light, delicious Pastry, Cakes and Pies—use "Beaver" Flour, best for one, best for all. DEALERS—Write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals. 138. T.H. TAYLOR CO LIMITED CHATHAM ONT.