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PURITY FLOUR

The Value of The Male Bird

(Experimental Farms Note)

A bred-to-lay male bird should have four things, each of almost equal importance, because the lack of any of them will adversely affect the offspring. The four characters are breed type, bred-to-lay breeding, constitution and vigour.

The male bird should be fairly typical of the breed he represents. If he does not possess breed type, the general type of the flock will not be uniform and the sale of his progeny, especially the male progeny, will be very limited. No good poultry breeders purchases male progeny, will be very limited. No good poultry breeders purchase male birds simply because they are male birds. Breed type in the male either sets or scatters type in the poultry flock.

That the male should be of the right breeding is of the greatest importance if high egg production is the desired object. There is no surer way to failure than to introduce a male bird of a poor producing line. The degree of success met with in the egg production of his daughters depends almost entirely on the amount of high producing ancestors has had. Certainly his dam should have produced 200 eggs or over in her pullet year, and if his granddam has laid 200 eggs or over in her pullet year, so much the better. His sire should be the son of a high producing female, and the more high producing females the male side of his pedigree carries, the greater are his chances of passing on that desirable character to his progeny. So important is this one character that a good bred-to-lay strain can be ruined in one season by an inferior male.

Constitution is very necessary if the stamina of a high producing flock is wasted time unless the birds have the constitution to withstand the strain of high production. A male of poor constitution seldom if ever passes on rugged constitutions to his offspring. The right male bird is one well grown for his age, and that stands straight on his legs. He should have a good full breast, good depth of body, and above all, a good masculine head.

Vigor is also important for without vigor the hatchings from the matings would necessarily be limited. Vigor in the male bird will give good fertile eggs that will hatch strong chicks, the kind that can kick the shell to the other side of the incubator, dry off rapidly, become fluffy, and get well along the way to maturity with a low death rate and the least trouble and greatest profit to their owner.

In preparing grain for seeding purposes a good farming mill is practically necessary. The proper adjusting of this machine to do the work required demands care and good judgment as regards the choice and arrangement of sieves for the kind of grain to be cleaned. The size of sieve will depend on the size of the grains to be cleaned and also on the make of the fanning mills used. However, if any difficulty is experienced in getting the right adjustment, the maker of the mill will help select right size of sieve, if he is furnished with a one pound sample of the grain in question.

In cleaning grain it is desirable to use a top sieve with perforations just big enough to allow the kernels to pass through. The straw, chaff and other coarse material and seeds not wanted will be carried over the top and delivered separately. The air blast should be heavy enough to blow dirt, light kernels and many of the weed seeds clear of the good grain. The lower sieve should be smaller than the top sieve and allow the weed seeds and broken kernels to pass through. The feed should be heavy enough to keep the top sieve thinly covered. This will tend to carry the rough material over the end. It is usually necessary to pass the seed grain through the mill at least twice before a thoroughly satisfactory sample is obtained. If oats and barley are present in large quantities when cleaning wheat, it will pay to let a fairly heavy flow cover the top sieve, even to the point of allowing some of the wheat to pass over in order to insure the removal of the greatest amount of oats and barley.

When the grain on the home farm is not suitable for seeding, seed should be purchased from a thoroughly reliable source and preferably registered material of a variety proven suitable to the district.

It is not economical to sow poorly graded seed or seed containing weed seeds. Weeds in a crop entail a direct loss as they take up space, moisture and plant food. They also add to the cost of harvesting, threshing and handling.

Not Very Convincing

Mr. Tenspot went hunting. Having no luck he stoped on the way home and bought a string of fish. And the neighbors smiled to see him carying a gun in onehand and a string of fish in the other.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Value of Manure per Ton

(Experimental Farms Note)

Manure is worth exactly what it will give in net return from the increased crops produced. This amount varies widely depending upon the quality of the soil, the season the crop and other factors but it is interesting to learn in a general way its money value per ton.

On the Central Experimental Farm Ottawa, where a four-year rotation of mangles, oats, clover and timothy was manured once every four years at the rate of fifteen tons per acre, the manure was worth gross, figuring the farm products at pre-war prices, $3.89 per ton. This is the average gross value of each ton of manure by crediting the application of fifteen tons of manure with the entire value of the increased crop produced over unmanured land during the thirteen years of the experiment. This figure is not, of course, the real net value of the manure; the net value can be secured only when account is taken of the cost of handling the increased crop, the cost of applying the manure to the land, the interest charges and the share of the machinery charges per acre. When these factors are considered the average value of the manure is $1.28 per ton. It should be remembered, however, that the larger cost of handling the increased crop and the cost of applying the manure are largely labour costs which, in many cases, may be done by the farm help by working additional hours, but without additional cash outlay. The larger yields per acre, produce results equivalent to owning a larger farm and if the larger crops can be handled without extra help, practically all of the gross value of the manure will be secured as increased net income. These labour charges, the machinery charge and the interest are used only in exact accounting to learn what to credit the live stock for each ton of manure or to know how much to pay for manure in the event it is purchased off the farm.

Other methods of evaluating manure than that of reckoning the value of the increased crops produced are sometimes suggested. Some suggest multiplying the standard analysis of manure by the market price of the fertilizer constituents as found in commercial fertilizers. Others suggest basing the value of the manure on the fertilizer value of the feed used, assuming that one-half of the nitrogen, three-quarters of the phosphorus and all the potash contained in the feed will appear in the excrement. There methods, however, overlook the variations in soils which may give increased crops from manure in some instances several times as much as in others. Such being the case the Ottawa figures should be accepted only as a general guide until actual trials show the real value on different soils.

In any case, the value of the manure per ton will be increased by uniform spreading, by using a light to medium application of ten to fifteen tons per acre rather than a heavy application, and by applying the manure to root crops, corn, potatoes and hay rather than to grain crops. Where bad weeds are not present, unrotted manure will prove more economical than rotted.

Dominion Butter and Cheese

In the report prepared by Mr. George H. Barr on the Butter Cheese scoring contests conducted by the Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage branch, forty-nine creameries and fifty-six cheese factories competed. Similar rules to those of previous years governed the contests. The butter had to be made between the first and fifteenth of each month and shipped to cold storage at Montreal where after a few days the scoring took place. The outstanding feature of the butter scoring contest of 1923, which covered six months from May to October inclusive, was that the number of specials was 23.40 per cent greater than it was in 1922, showing plainly, Mr. Barr says, that the creamery buttermakers in Canada are improving their methods. Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, and Nova Scotia each had six samples passed upon. British Columbia and New Brunswick each had five, and Prince Edward Island three. All Manitoba and Nova Scotia's samples were special grade, while Saskatchewan and Quebec each had five, Alberta and Ontario each four, New Brunswick three British Columbia two, and Prince Edward Island one. All the other samples were first grade excepting one each from Quebec and Prince Edward Island, which were second grade.

Relative to cheese, of 22 samples from Ontario, 4 were special grade, 17 first grade, and one second grade. Of 21 samples from Quebec, 9 were special grade, 9 first grade and 3 second grade. Of Alberta's three samples one was first grade and two second grade. Of six samples from New Brunswick four were first grade and two second. Of four samples from Prince Edward Island all were first grade. Statistics given in the report show that Quebec rather excelled in flavor with Ontario coming next, and then Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Alberta. In workmanship the order is Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Alberta. In texture colour and finish Ontario and Quebec are equal; in closeness Quebec stands 14 to Ontario's 6, and the other provinces run in all these qualities New Brunswick, Alberta, and Prince Edward Island. In rescoring for flavor after four months of the May and June samples, Quebec's score was 39.60, Ontario's 39.57, Alberta's 39.00 and New Brunswick's and Prince Edward Island's each 38. The cheese contest covered the same six months as that of butter.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea" and extra good is the ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY T-3

MILK AND MILK SUB-

A hog feeding test recently conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, indicates the particular suitability of skim-milk for newly weaned and young pigs. It also indicates that after the hogs have reached 3½ or 4 months of age other feeds than skim-milk are capable of giving greater and more economical gains when such feeds are used to supplement the meal ration.

Three lots of eight hogs each were fed a basis meal ration supplemented with skim milk, milk powder and Pro-lac meal. The hogs were placed on the experiment shortly after weaning.

The test lasted for 90 days and for the first 60 days Lot 1 was fed meal and skim-milk. Lot 2 meal and milk powder, and Lot 3 meal and Pro-Lac. During this period Lot 1 made the greatest gains with the lowest meal consumption and at considerably the lowest cost per pound of gain in live weight. Lot III made the lowest daily gains consumed slightly more meal and cost .25 of a cent more per pound of gain. Lot 2 on milk powder made the second highest gains but consumed considerably more meal—.22 of a pound more than Lot 1—and cost, 1.99 cents more per pound of gain than Lot 1.

For the remaining 30 days the three lots were uniformly divided, one-half of each lot continuing on the former ration while the milk or milk substitutes were withheld from the remainder of the hogs.

The outstanding feature of this part of the test was the good showing made by the hogs receiving Pro-Lac meal. This lot made an average daily gain of 1.4 pounds in live weight with a feed cost per pound of gain of 6.16 cents as compared to Lot 1 on meal and skim-milk with an average daily gain of 1.33 pounds and a feed cost per pound of gain of 6.35 cents while Lot 11 on meal and milk powder made an average daily gain of 1.33 pounds with a feed cost per pound of gain of 9.34 cents. The check lots from which the milk supplements were withheld made a uniform daily gain of one pound in live weight per hog at a cost of 6.45, 7.32 and 7.59 cents per pound respectively.

W. G. Dunsmore,

A BRIEF COMPARISON

(Experimental Farms Note.)

At the Central Experimental Farm, comparisons of the feeding value of the three silages - oats, peas and vetch, sunflower, and corn, showed the cost of production of these stored in the silo to be $5.60, $1.80 and $2.95 per ton, respectively

In the first part of the experiment, corn silage produced 4% more milk at 13.5% less cost and 3.7% more fat at 12% less cost than they did the O. P. V. silage. In the second part of the experiment, corn silage produced 5% more milk and 3.8% more fat than the sunflower but the latter produced both milk and fat a little cheaper. Taking the corn silage at a standard, and valuing it at the cost of production, the relative values of O. P. V. silage and sunflower silage were $2.88 and $2.76 per ton, respectively. The high cost of production of the O. P. V. silage is due to the low yield per acre. In the case of the sunflower silage, the cost is low, due to the high yield, but a large percentage of this extra yield is water. Calculated on the basis of the dry matter, corn and sunflower silage would cost about the same. Sunflower silage, with its excess wates, freezes badly in winter, a very undesirable thing, while O. P. V. silage freezes little, if any, making it easy to handle. Neither O. P. V. silage nor sunflower silage are as palatable as corn silage, but the cattle ate both, once they became used to them. Corn silage still holds premier place, having the most advantages and the fewest disadvantages, but sunflower silage and O. P. V. silage are economical feeds where corn silage can not be grown.

Geo. W. Muir
Animal Husbandman,
Central Experimental Farm

DRANK COFFEE FROM SAUCER, FINED $50.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 8—William Dorsey was fined $50 today because he insisted on the principle of drinking his coffee out of a saucer.

FLOUR 5 ROSES

Five Rose Flour Bbls.	$8.00
Bags	3.75
Five Crowns Flour Bbl.	7.75
Bags	3.50
White Middlings	2.25 Bag
Shorts	2.00 Bag
Bran	1.75 Bag
Cracked Corn	2.75 Bag
Corn Meal	2.75 Bag
Whole Corn	2.75 Bag
Feed Wheat	2.75 Bag
Oil Cake Meal	3.25 Bag
Recleaned Oats	2.10 Bag
Black Oats	1.75 Bag
Hay	$20 per ton

W. T. COOK
Water St. Phone 174

NOTICE OF SALE

To Archibald F. Ferguson, of the Town of Campbellton in the County of Restigouche and province of New Brunswick, Executor of the Will of Robert L. Duncan, late of the said Town of Campbellton, and all others whom it may concern:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Ninth day of May A. D. 1916, and made between Robert L. Duncan of the Town of Campbellton in the County of Restigouche and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, of the one part, Mortgagor; and Joseph Pichette, of the same place, Sewing-machine agent, of the second part, Mortgagee, recorded in the Records of the County of Restigouche as No. 15, 717 on pages 227 to 231 of Book "L2" of the said Records.

There will, for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment of principal and interest thereof, be sold in front of the Post Office in the Town of Campbellton in the County of Restigouche, on MONDAY the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MARCH A. D. 1924, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, all the lands and premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage, bounded and described as follows:-

"Beginning on the southerly side line of the Intercolonial Railway lands at the northwesterly angle of lands heretofore conveyed by the said Robert L. Duncan to the said Joseph O. Pichette; thence running Southerly (south five degrees and thirty minutes west) One Hundred feet; thence easterly parallel with said southern side line of said Railway lands, one hundred feet, till it strikes the dividing line between lands of the said parties hereto; thence Southerly following said dividing line (south five degrees and thirty minutes west) until it strikes the northerly side line of the Tobique Road, commonly called, thence Westerly following the various courses of the said Northerly side line of the road until it strikes the Easterly side line of the John B. Christopher Estate lands; thence North five degrees and thirty minutes east, along said Christopher line till it reaches the said southerly side line of said International Railway lands; thence Easterly along same to the place of beginning."

TOGETHER WITH all buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, privileges and appurtenances to the said land and premises belonging or in any manner appertaining.

DATED at Campbellton in the County of Restigouche this Twenty-eighth day of December A. D. 1923.

(Sgd.) Joseph O. Pichette
Mortgagee.

(Sgd) Kelly & Gilbert
Solicitors for Mortgagee.

The Graphic $2.00 year.

PULPWOOD.

I will pay highest price for Peeled Spruce and Fir Pulpwood and advance 75% on Bill of Lading, balance Mill Survey, or 100% if you can supply wood and cars in quantity to keep inspector working steadily. Correspondence solicited. PERLEY R. EATON, Rutland, Vt.

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