

### Farm for Sale

The fine farm property owned by the late Howard Bligh, known as the Coleman Farm, situated about one-half mile East of Kinsman's Corner, 8 1/2 acres, fine meadow. Farm cuts 50 to 60 tons hay, 1450 apple trees, 450 in full bearing the other 1000 bearing this year, H. Guse and barns. This farm will be sold cheap in order to close the estate. If necessary half of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. For further particulars apply to

Howard Bligh & Sons, Ltd.  
of Halifax.

### Monuments

Nictaux New Brunswick and Aberdeen Granite.

Cemetery Work  
Lettering, Etc., Promptly  
Attended to

A. A. Rottler  
Kentville

### Fertilizer

It is hard to make most of the farmers realize that there is a great possibility of them not being able to get what commercial fertilizer they will require this spring. But never the less it is an absolute fact and the wise farmer will take home his fertilizer soon. As if you wait till spring you may not be able to get any. As even now it is very hard to get what you want as transportation is so bad we have only a few more cars of Basic Slag to sell.

C. O. COOK & SON.  
Waterville

### Farmer's LOOK HERE!

It is a positive fact that there will be a great advance in having machinery before July 1st. We sell the famous Frost and Wood Mower with 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5 and 6 feet cutting bar, also the Tiger Self Dumping Rakes, 8, 9, and 10 feet wide, which any boy who can drive a horse can operate. Hay Tedders and Loaders. We have a limited number of Cultivators and weeders. So place your orders early and Save Money. Extra repair parts always on hand.

F. G. NEWCOMBE & SON

"E & B"  
NON-CORROSIVE  
INK

PH-N POINTS  
STAY SMOOTH

Use Only in  
Non-corrosive Inks  
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Vereil & Barra Co.

### A FISHING PROCLAMATION.

An old Highland fishing proclamation was read by the Rev. Percy Cooke at a meeting of the Lums Fishery Board at Lancaster. The proclamation read as follows:—"This shall be a proclamation of Her Grace the Duke of Argyll: If any man be found fishing in the loch, on the rocks, around the loch, through the loch, above the Lock, or under the loch, his neck shall be broken in twelve places, and if he shall hereafter offend he shall be persecuted wif far war persecution, for he shall be burned and hanged. By all the laws of the Europes of Scotland and Her Grace the Duke of Argyll."

Howard's Linctment Relieves  
Neuralgia.

### THE COST OF PORK PRODUCTION.

(Experimental Farms Note.) The unprecedented price of pork for the past several months naturally causes the consumer to question whether or not the rise is legitimately due to increased cost of production or to manipulation by the much abused middleman. The producer himself is frequently uncertain as to the actual cost of production when the various factors influencing costs have been accounted for. Indeed the charges against young pigs at maintenance of the dam is properly charged and where present feed prices apply, where no cheap by product or refuse is available, and particularly where only one litter per year sow is raised, is greater than many swine growers suppose.

The following figures are available from swine breeding operations at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and elsewhere on the Experimental Farms System and may throw some light on the question. To arrive at the cost of young pigs the feeding costs of not only the dam but also the grand dam are necessary. In other words a full maintenance cost of the together with her milking period charges, should be figured to arrive at the cost of the first litter. For succeeding litters a pro rata charge for each individual of the litter, should be made of feeding and breeding charges incurred while the sow was carrying and later suckling the litters up to weaning time.

Feed cost to raise a gilt to first farrowing . . . \$ 28.37  
Breeding charges, cost to feed while suckling litter . . . . . 10.00

Total cost of first litter . . . . . \$ 38.37  
Cost per pig at weaning (7 in a litter) . . . \$ 5.48

If the cost were figured on the market value of the young sow the cost of the litter per pig would be considerably higher—\$8.24.

If sold after raising one litter the sow might be expected to bring about \$35.00 or to nearly pay the total cost of her first venture.

If retained as a brood sow, bred shortly after weaning, and subsequently raising a second litter of seven pigs, the cost per pig would be in the vicinity of \$2.82.

The average cost per pig may be safely figured at \$3.00. Seven raised pigs per sow is a high average, numerous individual cases to the contrary.

### A Comparison of Costs Then and Now.

Several years ago at the Ontario Agricultural College it was estimated that where all incidental feeding, maintenance and breeding charges were considered, young pigs could be raised to six weeks at a cost of \$1.27 each with an average litter of six and one half pigs. Meal was charged at the rate of \$20.00 per ton; skim milk, \$3.00 per ton; and roots \$2.00. Present day price would be \$50.00; \$4.00 and \$3.00 respectively at the lowest estimate and would explain the fact that the foregoing figures are so much higher than the Guelph findings which were practically similar to those shown at the Central Experimental Farm at that time.

The cost to produce pork from these young pigs against which feeding charges at the average rate of \$3.00 each must be levied at six weeks of age, will vary widely. The cost of feeding four pounds of meal per pound of gain would in the case of a pig, charge total from skim milk both

\$15.00 might be taken as a fair feeding charge.

While the average overhead charge is relatively small in the case of the farmer who keeps but a few pigs, it is capable of wide variation depending entirely upon the intelligent understanding of the owner concerning the principles of swine husbandry. A range of from 20 p. c. to 60 p. c. of the feeding charges might be allowed. In most cases the lower figure might fairly be applied.

The foregoing estimate include only feeding and breeding charges and are exclusive of labour, depreciation, and overhead charges generally. The element of risk, much in evidence in swine raising is also omitted.

Under proper management there is a fair profit in hogs. To the consumer and the prospective swine grower the foregoing figures, however, would indicate certainly that such profits are not excessive.



### PUSHED BACK SLOWLY BY CONSTANT ATTACKS OF ENEMY IN GREAT FORCE.

Field Marshal Haig's Report of The Fighting At Bailleul And North Of La Bassee.

LONDON, April 12.—Field Haig's report from headquarters in France tonight says:—

"Strong pressure has been maintained by the enemy all day south and southwest of Bailleul. Constant attacks in great force were made in this sector and are continuing.

"Our troops have been pushed back slowly in continuous

fighting to positions in the neighborhood of the Bailleul railway, where they are heavily engaged with the enemy.

"Sharp fighting occurred also on other parts of the battle front north of La Bassee Canal, and the enemy made slight progress between the Lawe and Clarence rivers.

"At other points our positions have been maintained. "On the remainder of the British front the position is unchanged.

"Over 110 German divisions so far have been engaged since the morning of March 21 and over 40 of these have been thrown into the battle two or three times."

THE EMPIRE'S  
BREAKFAST  
**PURITY  
OATS**  
SOLD IN  
GERM PROOF TUBES  
MANUFACTURED BY  
Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited

**Military Service Act**

**Important Announcement to All EXEMPTED MEN and to the Public Generally**

IN dealing with the very large number of claims for exemption brought forward for consideration in connection with Class 1 under the Military Service Act, it has occurred, as was inevitable, that as a result of false statements and difficulties put in the way of investigation, some individuals have secured exemption whose proper place is in the Army.

It is not the intention of the Government to allow these men to evade permanently their obligation to bear their part in the military defence of the Country and of the ideals for which we are fighting. To do so would defeat the purpose of the Act, and cause grave injustice to men in the second class necessarily called out to fill their places.

**Exemptions Granted on False Grounds**

It is, therefore, proposed to scrutinize carefully all exemptions granted to date in order to separate those which have been granted on false or insufficient grounds from those that are well founded.

With this object in view the various Registrars under the Military Service Act have been instructed to issue a series of questionnaires to exempted men. These questionnaires must be filled up correctly and returned promptly under penalty of forfeiture of exemption for failure to do so.

**Exempted Men Who Have Changed Address**

It is therefore important in their own interest that all exempted men who have changed their address since their exemption was granted and who have not already notified the Registrar of such change should notify him at once. Under the Regulations it is the duty of exempted men to keep the Registrar advised of any change of address, and failure to receive the questionnaire by reason of neglect of this duty will be treated as equivalent to return of the questionnaire.