

Practical Talks and Plain Precepts for Farmers.

Edited for the Farmer readers of the MONITOR by an Annapolis Valley Agriculturist

We invite communications from farmers, giving their experiences on matters interesting to them as a class, and also requiring, some of our readers may be able to furnish, highly reliable. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, and will not be published.

Round Hill Farmers' Club.

The sixth meeting of this club was held in the Hall, Round Hill on Monday, Dec. 22nd.

The subject for the evening's consideration was "which is most profitable to raise for feeding purposes, roots or grain?"

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary, Rev. R. A. Smith, in opening the discussion said that he could not speak authoritatively on the subject of raising roots or grain, but he had had considerable experience as a consumer in England.

The question as presented was a wide one. A farmer has to take into his consideration what animals he wishes to feed—cows, calves, oxen, horses, sheep, pigs or poultry.

His own knowledge of farming was limited to rather extensive dairy and sheep farming, and he spoke as one who had to buy all food except hay.

Potatoes were considered to be the best roots to feed to dairy cattle, and as regarded the dairymen's standpoint, with cornmeal at 12c, 6d, or 8d per barrel, and bran at 5c, or 8c, 20c a hundred pounds, 20c a bushel was the highest price they would pay for potatoes for feeding to the calves.

He might mention a few of their rules: 1. If you wish to produce butter of best quality, don't feed roots.

2. Always give your cattle long hay for the first feed when their stomachs are empty, do not give them bran, cornmeal, roots or anything of that kind until they have eaten hay.

3. If you use roots for fattening do not use them during the first four or five weeks. They will flavor the flesh of the animal.

They always regarded ground oil cake as the safest and best substitute for milk in raising calves.

Mr. S. Saunders said it was impossible for farmers in the Annapolis valley to raise sufficient grass to feed their cattle through winter.

Mr. George Armstrong said he could raise roots more profitably than grain. He had fed good lined milk to calves and had found it necessary to feed them roots for feeding to the calves.

The President, Mr. E. E. McDermott said that grain was an objectionable crop for orchards. Roots did better.

The proper root would probably be grain and roots together, and the latter had drawn attention to one very important matter, namely, the first feed in the morning.

Mr. George Armstrong said he had supplied butter to one lady in Annapolis regularly, and she had mentioned the flavor when he began to feed turkeys.

Moved by Mr. Healy: "In case a lecture is arranged the doors shall be thrown open to the public, and a collection taken to defray expenses."

Moved by President: "That what is the best system to pursue to produce the best crop of upland hay, be the subject of discussion at the next meeting." Mr. Healy and carried.

Meeting then closed.

Chief MacKinnon on the Ben Davis Apple in Great Britain.

(Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.) Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, chief of the fruit division of the Dominion Department, writes from Glasgow, Scotland with reference to the Ben Davis Apple, states that the enormous success of the Ben Davis apple in Great Britain is more than likely to lead to the increased export of the Ben Davis apple, especially in view of the fact that a large area of newly planted trees will soon be contributing to the supply.

Which, according to Mr. MacKinnon, is already lacking up. "I am an enemy of the Ben Davis," writes Mr. MacKinnon, "but this quality is beginning to be better, or worse, known here in England, and our own growers must be on the alert and stop planting, or begin to graft as soon as the situation demands it. If our neighbors to the south are treated that is the time for us to shoot ahead with large consignments of high class apples in sound condition."

The above looks dark for the future of the Ben Davis, as one to be believed we are safe in saying that not 10 percent of the apples which have been a Ben Davis here, and the trees have been planted very largely. One pleasing feature of the mistake is that it has been one, and the trees are being grafted into any variety that will promise well commercially when the Ben Davis is reared by buyers—Eds.)

Canadian Pears in the British Market.

(Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.) From the reports of the Government agents at Glasgow (Scotland) it would appear that our Canadian pears are at last receiving the appreciation as which they deserve. The earlier shipments of Lipp's Favorites and Bartlett's were not altogether successful. Indeed, it can be taken for granted that Clapp's Favorite cannot be successfully shipped and should not be planted as an export pear. The Bartlett, under favorable conditions, does better, but cannot always be depended upon, nor is the market likely to be so good at this season of the year, but one later shipment of Duchesse, Sheldon, Anjou, and even Kieffer have been quite successful. None of the varieties, however, are likely to equal the Duchesse, either in profit to the grower or satisfaction to the buyer. This year combined with a rare and good excellent shipping qualities and good table characteristics, and the reports especially from Glasgow, this year have been most encouraging.

Mr. John Brown, Dominion Government agent at Glasgow, has reported a dealer as stating that "after keeping the Duchesse for fully ten days he found this pear to ripen nicely. Finding, I am well pleased with the way these pears have turned out, and am looking forward to getting some of the next shipments." Mr. Brown adds: "Another party, who had about fifty cases kept in an ordinary cellar for over a fortnight—from October 31 to November 15—has reported that with the way the fruit came up. He expressed his opinion that they were very much in the right line, and that the fruit was in the best condition."

One large Glasgow dealer recently purchased over 300 cases of Duchesse pears at from 90 to 95 cents, and after keeping them for a couple of weeks, sold every case at from 120 to 130 cents each. These pears were beginning to color splendidly. Another dealer in the same city, after keeping twenty cases for ten days in a warm panthen house, disposed of them at from 81.32 to 81.44 each, and the buyers were well satisfied with the bus-

cretion, causing thirst and excessive drinking. This increased urination is accompanied by an increased destruction of nitrogenous tissue in the animal's system, which means a decrease in the animal weight and a waste of food. Irregular salting has other bad effects, and to practice it means at least, a degree of derangement of the digestive system, loss of flesh and feed. A supply should be kept in a little box or manger where the animals can take and lick when they desire. For young calves, are best able to judge of the quantity required each day.—J. A. M., in Board's Organ.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

Amid the Singing Pines Away from Frost and Cold.

Just now a number of our readers are planning where they will go for the winter and no doubt the majority of them will do as they have done in the past, and make their way to the South. Good for six months, to Southern Pines, N. C., and those who want to make sure of a supply should visit Florida, Louisiana or Texas to get round trip tickets from Southern Pines to the points they desire to visit at the most favorable rates and thus save unnecessary expense. Southern Pines is the headquarters for Northern Tourist. It is located in the high sand hills between the Long Leaf Pine on the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which is the most direct route between New York, Washington and Jacksonville, Florida.

We advise our readers who are expected to make a Southern trip to write to Mr. John T. Patrick, Pinebluff, N. C., and he will send them, free of charge, printed matter that will be of much interest.

W. H. COARD.

The Farm Wood Lot.

There is a general awakening throughout the country in the matter of preserving the wood lot and planting trees. Farms without an acre of wood lot are very common, and yet the absence of groves is generally deplored, and by none other more than those who have allowed the last of their trees to be cut down.

In many cases the wood lot, if it is ever to exist, must be an artificial one. In other cases the wood lot can be saved by fencing out all live stock. At the recent forestry session of the Experimental Union at Guelph, Hon. John Bryden said he had some experience in protecting a wood lot on a farm.

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Sound Investment at Home in a Rich Mining Property.

The Eastern National Copper Company, Limited, whose Gold and Copper Deposits are at Cheticamp, Cape Breton, is capitalized at \$500,000. The Board of Directors of eight includes some of the Best Known and Most Respectable Business men of Halifax, who have become members of this company, confident that the property it has acquired is one of the most valuable in Canada, and situated in one of the most promising mining districts in America.

The mining areas purchased by the Eastern National Copper Company, Limited, have been thoroughly prospected and have undergone expert examination by trustworthy engineers during the past eighteen months. It has been on the evidence of mining men competent to testify as to the worth of the property that many have already been satisfied to subscribe for stock, believing that they were joining in an enterprise giving promise of large returns and that their shares would assuredly advance in value as the development operations proceeded.

The Company is now blocking Out a Body of Copper Ore estimated to contain 160,000 TONS. The average result of the tests so far made to determine the Value of the Ore is ELEVEN DOLLARS PER TON, and when the work now under way is completed it is calculated that there will be ORE IN SIGHT to the Value of \$1,600,000.

The Development Operations are Proceeding with Pay Ore on All Sides of a Two Hundred Foot Slope which is being driven through the Main Deposit.

Other Beds of Copper are known to Underlie and Overlie the Bed Now Being Developed, and it is confidently Expected that This Mining Property will prove of vast Value when a Few Months' More Work has been performed.

Gold is Associated with the Copper Contents of the Eastern National Ore, in Quantity Probably More than Sufficient to Pay the Expense of Mining and Milling, Leaving the Other Contents to the Good.

The Operations now being conducted by the Eastern National Copper Company, Limited, were begun only after the proposition had been most carefully investigated and large expenditure of money had been justified by the results of such investigation. The Company considers the opportunity for investment one of the most attractive before the public. Stock which is now being sold at a low figure will certainly advance as progress is made on the Deposits. Several liberal offers to purchase this property were received and declined before the present Company acquired it. The former owners are shareholders in the Eastern National, and so demonstrated their confidence in the worth of the Copper Deposit now being opened and other Deposits which it is proposed to develop at an early date.

The sum of \$10,000 is to be expended in the present operations, in order to further establish the extent of the Copper Beds, and place a large quantity of Ore in Sight. Part of this amount is being raised by the sale of a block of stock at 20 per cent. of par, Fully Paid Up. Additional stock will not be offered at present. That already marketed is held by the purchasers for higher prices.

Applications for stock should be addressed to ALFRED BENNETT & CO., 16 Prince Street - Halifax, N. S.

Copies of the Prospectus and any information respecting the foregoing proposition may be obtained from ALFRED BENNETT & CO., or from the EASTERN NATIONAL COPPER CO., Ltd., 16 Prince St. - Halifax, N. S.

Great Display of Fall Stock STOVES WINTER?

John Fox & Co. Auctioneers and Fruit Brokers, Spitalfield and Stratford Works, LONDON, G. B.

Church Services. Parish of Bridgetown. CHURCH OF ENGLAND—Rev. E. Underwood, Rector.

St. James Church, Bridgetown. Sunday School every Sunday at 9.45 a.m. Holy Communion: 1st Sunday in the month at 11 a.m., 2nd and 4th Sundays at 10 a.m., 3rd and 5th Sundays at 11 a.m. Holy Eucharist: 1st Sunday in the month at 11 a.m., 2nd and 4th Sundays at 10 a.m., 3rd and 5th Sundays at 11 a.m. All saints' days at 10 a.m. VOTING CURIA. 1st Sunday in the month at 10.30 a.m. 2nd Sunday in the month at 10.30 a.m. 3rd Sunday in the month at 10.30 a.m. 4th Sunday in the month at 10.30 a.m. 5th Sunday in the month at 10.30 a.m. 6th Sunday in the month at 10.30 a.m. 7th Sunday in the month at 10.30 a.m. 8th Sunday in the month at 10.30 a.m. 9th Sunday in the month at 10.30 a.m. 10th Sunday in the month at 10.30 a.m. 11th Sunday in the month at 10.30 a.m. 12th Sunday in the month at 10.30 a.m. 13th Sunday in the month at 10.30 a.m. 14th Sunday in the month at 10.30 a.m. 15th Sunday in the month at 10.30 a.m. 16th Sunday in the month at 10.30 a.m. 17th Sunday in the month at 10.30 a.m. 18th Sunday in the month at 10.30 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