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A Happy New Year
to you all. May you
all without exception
have a happier year
than you ever had

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Established 1844
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IRA STINSON
ST. ANDREWS

Try a Beacon Adv.

COMPARATIVE PROFIT IN THE CROPS OF A THREE-YEAR ROTATION

(EXPERIMENTAL FARMS NOTE)

The shorter a rotation the more labor required to work a given area and the greater should be the profit to the farmer. Three years is the shortest term in which a rotation, as generally understood, can be conducted. That is, after breaking sod only two crops are grown before hay is again the crop. The only method to follow in this rotation, if the soil is to be so handled as to get the fullest benefit from its latent fertility, is to put a broad crop of some kind on the turned down sod and by the rough cultivation during the growth of the crop, so pulverize it and impregnate it with air as to increase the solubility of the inert matter and oxidize the organic matter, thus preparing plant food and fitting the soil for not only the growing crop but those of succeeding years.

As an evidence of the extra profit to be obtained from the land under a three-year rotation, the profits from the crops on a three-year rotation at the Experimental Station, Fredericton, N. B. may be quoted.

An old sod was ploughed in the early fall of 1913. It was harrowed and firmed down so that the sod made some progress towards decay that autumn. In the spring of 1914, the land was disced and harrowed alternately through May and until the 10th of June, when part of the land received a per acre application of 500 pounds of complete fertilizer of a 4-8-10 analysis and another part an application of 1000 pounds of the same fertilizer per acre. This was sown broadcast and harrowed in. Potatoes were planted in drills 30 inches apart. The cost of 500 pounds of fertilizer was \$8.00 and a crop of 209.5 bushels of marketable potatoes and 22 bushels of small potatoes were raised, which that year had a market value of 50 cents per bushel for large and 20 cents per bushel for small, a total value of \$134.15. The total cost of the crop including fertilizer was \$46.00, leaving a profit per acre of \$88.15. On the portion of the field where 1000 pounds of fertilizer was applied the yield was 279.4 bushels per acre of marketable and 31.3 bushels of small, a total crop value of \$346.17, at a total cost of \$24.18 leaving a profit per acre of \$321.99.

In 1915, Banner oats were sown, seeded with 10 lbs Red clover and four pounds timothy seed per acre. The yield of oats was 524 bushels valued at 60 cents per bushel, \$314.40. The cost of raising was \$10.96 per acre, a profit of \$303.44. On the area where 1000 pounds of fertilizer was applied, the yield was 451 bushels, affording a profit of \$16.19.

In 1916 a good crop of clover grew where the 500 pounds of fertilizer was applied to the potato crop, and the yield was two tons 400 pounds which at \$8.00 per ton was worth \$17.60, cost of clover seed was \$5.50. A small crop of clover seed was taken off the second growth of clover, amounting to 40 pounds which at 20 cents per pound made \$8.00; the cost of harvesting and threshing was \$4.00, this left a net profit from the clover crop of \$16.10 per acre. On the area where 1000 pounds of fertilizer was applied the yield of hay was 2 tons 1520 pounds and from this area the net profit per acre was, therefore, \$19.18.

To recapitulate: the potato crop gave a profit with 500 pounds fertilizer of \$88.15, with 1000 pounds fertilizer \$321.99. The oat crop where 500 pounds fertilizer was applied to the potato crop, gave a profit of \$303.44 per acre; where 1000 pounds fertilizer was applied the profit was \$16.19.

The clover crop where 500 pounds fertilizer was applied two years before gave a profit of \$16.10 per acre and where 1000 pounds fertilizer was used a profit of \$19.18.

"Have any trouble in getting your money back?" "Not a bit," replied the satisfied purchaser. "But I got the worst of it, as usual. The price of the article had jumped so by the time I got back to the store that they made a profit by getting it in stock again."—*Washington Star*.

INVITATION

If you will come and stay with us you shall not want for ease.
We'll swing you on a cobweb between the forest trees;
And twenty little singing-birds upon a flowering thorn
Shall hush you every evening and wake you every morn.
If you will come and stay with us you need not miss your school;
A learned toad shall teach you high-perched upon his stool;
And he will tell you many things that none but fairies know.
The way the wind goes wandering and how the daisies grow.
If you will come and stay with us you shall not lack, my dear,
The finest fairy raiment, the best of fairy cheer;
We'll send a million glow worms out, and slender chains of light
Shall make a shining pathway—then why not come to-night?
R. F. in Punch.

POULTRY FEEDING

(Experimental Farms Note)

The problem of economical production, with feed at the present prices, is a question that has been worrying producers during the past few months. The question of what to feed is one that requires more careful consideration than ever before. Feed is high, therefore the flock should be culled closely and nothing but the most vigorous birds retained. They should not only be fed heavily, but should be fed such feeds as will give results. For this purpose it is necessary to supply cereal, animal, vegetable and mineral feeds.

Cereal or grain feeds should form the principal part of the ration and for best results a certain proportion should be ground. The question is what are the best and most economical feeds to use. During ordinary times, a mixture of corn, wheat and oats is popular, but under present conditions milling wheat should be conserved for human food and only the lower grades used for stock feed. Lower grade wheat, oats and corn, buckwheat and barley, these are all feeds that may be used to advantage. The extent to which each is used will depend on prices.

For ground feed, "Buckwheat screening" may be used to advantage, also mixtures containing bran, cornmeal, ground oats or other similar grains.

Vegetable or green feed is absolutely necessary to keep the flock in thrifty condition. For this purpose, sprouted oats is one of the very best. It not only supplies succulence, but grain feed as well. Mangles, turnips, cabbage, sprouts or other similar waste products may also be used to advantage.

Animal or meat feed is a form of food that poultry keepers frequently neglect supplying. It is not possible for a hen to produce eggs profitably on an all grain ration. Sour milk is usually available on farms and no animal feed will give better results, as it not only supplies the necessary feed, but it also keeps the birds in tone. If milk is not available, beef scrap, blood flour, green cut bone or similar feeds must be supplied to take the place of grubs and insects which the birds get on range.

Mineral feed. Lime for the egg shells and mineral salts for the growth of bone must be supplied. Small quantities may be obtained from such feeds as cypress, but it is necessary to feed oyster shells or something similar to supply lime in sufficient quantities for a heavy egg production.

SAMPLE RATION

Morning. A light feed of mixed grains scattered in a deep litter. Noon. Corn, feed, mangles, vegetable parings or sprouted oats. Night. Full feed of scratch grains.

The scratch grain should be a mixture such as lower grade wheat, oats and corn, barley, oats and buckwheat, or whatever grains are cheapest at the time. So far this season, oats have been the cheapest grain food, so it is advisable to use them to as great an extent as possible.

The present indications are that corn will be greatly reduced in price. When this happens it should be used extensively, as supplemented with a high protein feed such as sour milk or beef scrap, it is one of the most valuable of feeds.

Besides the foregoing, a hopper of dry mash, such as ground buckwheat screening three parts, blood flour or beef scrap

TO SAVE NEW BRUNSWICK FORESTS BY NEW FOREST SERVICE

The chief power behind the circulating dollar in New Brunswick is the productive forest. To reduce the lumber cut, automatically reduces the amount of money that is available for everyday business. It also means the reduction of provincial revenues, and the amount thus forfeited, would have to be raised by other kinds of public taxes. Employment likewise would take a permanent slump from which nothing could revive it.

In order to keep New Brunswick's forests contributing their utmost in money and employment, in thriving towns and busy industries, a movement is under way to have the Provincial Government reorganize the system of fire protection on all the timber lands. Fire has robbed New Brunswick of vast quantities of timber, from which no citizen derived a penny of benefit nor a day's employment. The plan proposed by the Chief Forester and strongly supported by public bodies such as the Commission of Conservation and the Canadian Forestry Association, is to establish a system of fire districts each in charge of a competent forester. Instead of locally-controlled fire wardens, as at present, there would be a centrally-controlled body of skilled men, under constant supervision and discipline. Such a system of fire rangers has been proved as the only workable and economical plan by Quebec, British Columbia and Ontario.

The rangers would perform their duties according to schedule, giving close account of their time, distances covered, fires encountered, fire damages, etc. They would be assisted by observation towers, telephone lines, and other necessary aids in controlling outbreaks of fire. To encourage the best rangers to remain with the Forest Service from year to year, the Chief Forester plans to utilize them for supervision of the cutting in fall and winter. This involves a new departure for New Brunswick. It means that the Government would have much more thorough oversight of the quantities of logs cut on licensed lands and could make some provision for the more careful treatment of the forest by jobbers.

A feature of the plan of Forest Service reorganization, now being considered by the Government is that with very little more than the present expenditure, New Brunswick can have a well-organized Forest Service second to none in Canada.

EARLY PULLETS VS. OLD HENS FOR EGGS

(Experimental Farms Note)

For profitable early winter egg production the early hatched pullet is three times better than the late pullet, four times better than the yearling hen and thirty times better than the "aged" hen.

Early pullets are best for winter eggs. This has been demonstrated many times. The Poultry Division, Experimental Farms, has collected figures for several years and when the three months (November, December and January) only are taken into consideration the relative profitability of the four ages is as noted above. If the six winter months were considered the contrast would not be so striking, for the hens and the late pullets were just beginning to lay when the experiment closed. However, if eggs alone are to be considered we cannot afford to feed birds until towards spring before they produce. Even if desired for breeding it is a question if, with the high price of feed, we had not better rely upon the well-matured pullet for hatching eggs next spring rather than feed hens that will produce or only at a loss. Certainly there is no excuse whatever for keeping in our poultry houses late pullets whose eggs cost more than they are worth and birds that are absolutely useless as breeders.

This summary of results that extend over four years and are taken from several of the farms of the system so that the figures will indicate fairly well what may be expected for these three months. These figures show that early pullets (hatched before May 1st) produced eggs at a cost for feed of 18.3 cents. The late pullets (hatched after May 15th) at a cost of 56 cents. The year old hens at a cost of 78.2 cents, and for every dozen eggs laid by the hens in the aged class the cost of feed was \$5.73.

Again these facts should be emphasized (1) that for profitable egg production birds should lay before February. (2) Early well-matured pullets are the only birds that may be expected to do this. (3) Late pullets as a rule will not pay to keep. (4) For eggs, hens are not profitable. (5) If we have a good flock of early pullets, for the time being depend on them for breeding. (6) It is a national loss to keep birds that eat a dollar's worth of feed to produce fifty cents worth of eggs.

"A mule," said Uncle Eben, "should be a warnin' against kickin'. De better he does it, de more unpopulare he gits."—*Washington Star*.

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AUTOMOBILE and MOTOR BOAT
SUPPLIES

Pumps, Brass and Iron Goods
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More Bread and Better Bread—and Better Pastry, too.

HEARTLESS, HE

Washington. De this afternoon halts smile with some of them through the which they said car was as follows:
My Tuesdays are me
My Wednesdays are I am getting more e
My home, it is healt
My bed it is sheetes
They're all sent to d
The bar-rooms are
My coffee is sweete
Each day I get poore
My stockings are fee
My trousers are sea
My! How I hate t

WAR

HOW THE HOUSE
TO SAVE TH
WHEAT

ONE of the lessons to learn from bread is not the bre when the supply must be made of oth also that in the mill manufacturer must tion of the grain in cattle-feed. By inc centage of the wro manufactured into fl milling, as the Gov Britain has require the regulation in C from one-eighth to of wheat flour per c further saving may addition of some rye wheat flour. Every means more bread

But until the syst al use, or until the already manufactu woman in her own patriotic saving by supply of white br cuts, etc., made from other grains, or fro Graham flour or bne of these coarser bre with some people, b be found more hea white bread. The suggest a variety of nason's wheat suppl

RAISED

RAISED RYE
2 cups corn mea
2 yeast cake
2 cups rye flour
1 cup molasses
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon soda
1 cup lukewarm
2 cups boiling w
Pour the boiling meal. When luker yeast cake and re Beat well, let it rise and pour into greas moderate oven from hours to two hours.

ROLLED O
2 cups boiling wa
1 cup molasses
1 tablespoon salt
1 tablespoon butt
1 yeast cake diss
1 cup lukewarm
1 cup rolled oats
4 cups flour
Add boiling water one hour. Add mola solved yeast cake a beat thoroughly, tur pans, let rise again

RYE BREA
2 cups scalded m
2 tablespoons bu
1 tablespoon sug
3 cups flour
2 teaspoons salt
1 yeast cake diss
2 cup lukewarm
3 cups rye flour
Put butter, sugar bowl; add scalding warm, add dissolved flour. Let rise to a add rye flour and kne and shape into loav greased pans, let rise and bake.

RYE BREA
1 cup scalded m
1 cup boiling wa
1 teaspoon lard
1 tablespoon butt
1 cup Brown sug
1 1/2 teaspoon salt
2 yeast cake diss
1 cup lukewarm
3 cups white flou
Rye meal to ma
To milk and wat sugar and salt. Whe solved yeast cake and ly, cover, and let rise meal until dough is st Knead thoroughly, le bulk, shape in loave pans, let rise until c

ENTREE WH
2 cups scalded m
1 cup sugar or 1 c
1 yeast cake diss
1 cup lukewarm