



Oiling Harness

I will give my way of oiling harness which I know from experience is good and very quickly done. Take warm water and wash all parts of harness thoroughly and wipe dry. Now take a large iron kettle, fill 3/4 full of water and pour in one gallon of good kerosene and heat to a milk warm temperature or a little more. Take each piece separately down one side of kettle and up the other very slowly using a small hook for the one end. Let them dry a few minutes and give second dip. This amount is sufficient for two sets of work and two of single buggy harness. If any is left it can be skimmed off and kept for next time.—C. L. Jackson, Rockbridge, Ohio.

A Fertilizer Caution

A word of caution may be given as regards the mixing of artificial manures or fertilizers. Sulphate of ammonia must not be used with any manure holding free lime, notably, basic slag and precipitated phosphate. The immediate result of making such a mixture is the liberation of the free ammonia, whose presence in the air can at once be detected by its pungent odor.

If it is desired to apply sulphate of ammonia with one of these substances to any particular area of ground, the phosphate should be put on a month or more before the other substance. Sulphate of ammonia may, however, be mixed with the ordinary manures, such as superphosphates, dissolved bones, kainit, bone-meal and nitrate of soda.

When Judging a Horse

In judging a horse he should always be made to stand still. Defects in the limbs or feet that would be unnoticed while in motion will, says a contemporary, be plainly seen by his care to rest weak or diseased muscles, when standing still. If perfectly sound he will stand firmly on all his legs, the feet flat on the ground and without moving. If one heel is raised disease of the navicular bone, or at least tenderness, is probable.

Hillsborough County, Florida, in which is Tampa, has voted overwhelmingly for a one million dollar bond issue for building seventy-five miles of brick roads. The Tampa Tribune is exultant over the result, for it sees in the bare announcement of this progressive move the turning of all eyes in the country upon Hillsborough county as the "recognized good roads county of the South."

At one time dairy Shorthorns practically held the field in Quebec province. Here and there were herds of the breeds specially developed for milk production. The farmers of Quebec had an opportunity to compare the relative profitability of their dual purpose Shorthorns and bred-to-milk animals. The result of their study is that to-day there are few Shorthorn herds in the Province of Quebec. The dairy cattle made good.

Building up a Dairy Herd

First, it is to be remembered that the road to the cow's udder is through her stomach. She cannot deliver from the udder what she has not eaten and digested. The dairy man does not know whether or not he has a good producing cow until he has given her a chance; also that a heifer is not developed until she is five or six years old. Some of the worst mistakes I ever made have been in passing opinion on a heifer too soon. I remember once selling a three year old heifer, that was well bred and had the dairy form, because her production was not up to my idea of what it should be. I sold her for less than half her real value to a plumber, telling him I did not regard her as one of my best. One night he came to my office and said "I called to see you about that cow you sold me. I want to know what is the matter with her." I told him she was all right and sound so far as I knew. I asked what was the matter. He said: "I know no same man would sell such a cow from his herd for the price I paid unless something was the matter. She is now giving from sixty to sixty-five pounds of milk per day. I know there must be something the matter or you would not have sold her out of your herd. I can't find anything wrong, so come to you to find out what it was." I had simply made a mistake, and had sold one of the largest producing cows in my herd for a nominal price. I had passed judgment too early. I don't do it now.

Second, I never buy a cow or heifer after she has been fresh, unless I am well acquainted with her. If I buy her as a heifer to come in, and know the mother and ancestry of the mother and father, and am a reasonably good judge of the contour of the dairy type, I stand as good a chance as the owner, and if a better judge of cattle than he, I have the advantage of him. I have many a time bought a heifer on the credit of her form and the record of her mother and ancestors, for less than half of what I would have had to pay if the owner had milked her for a season. He then knows her defects and faults, if she has any, as well as her virtues, for which I will have to pay after he finds them out. I have had full blood heifers that gave 35 lbs. of milk per day, that were well bred, but never exceeded that amount. Others were, as heifers, disappointments, that at four or five years old were fine milkers. I got rid of the one class first and gave the other class a fair trial before condemning them to the shambles.

What are you going to do with it? Finally, in building up a herd, first decide what you want to do with the herd when developed, then select the breed that in your judgment, will best meet the purpose, use the scales, the Babcock test, the shambles, or a shot gun as a skimmer. Breed from the best and to the best, sticking to the breed you have selected to the end, unless, for some reason, you be-

To Keep Your Fowls Healthy

Exercise is the best tonic. Never feed sour or tainted food. Cleanliness is next to godliness. High perches cause humble feet. Keep the draining fountains clean. Clean up the droppings every morning. Kerosene the roosts once a week for lice. Feather-pulling is a vice caused by overcrowding and idleness. Burn a pound of sulphur in each pen once a month to disinfect. The moment sickness is noticed separate the victims from the well ones. Before giving liquid medicine to a fowl see that the nostrils are clear. The majority of cases of "cholera" are nothing more than indigestion and lice. Quinine dissolved in water is an excellent wash for swelled head in roup. Keep a piece of asafetida in the drinking fountain as a preventive of gapes.

An ointment made of equal parts of kerosene and melted lard will cure scaly legs. For lice rub the heads of the chicks with a sponge that has been moistened with kerosene. A tablespoonful of kerosene in a quart of drinking water is a good remedy for cold in the head. Put four drops of tincture of acornite in half a pint of drinking water if there are signs of colds by sneezing. Gapes is a disease that shows itself in chicks between six and eight weeks of age and not generally after four months old.

Market requirements—Fattened chickens when prepared for the consumer should conform to the following market requirements: The dressed chick should present a neat, clean, plump appearance. The preferable weight is about four pounds. Plump, crated chickens up to the weight of five pounds are more readily disposed of than heavier ones. The shape of the breast should be long and broad, to give a well-meated appearance. The legs should be as short as possible, indicating the low, blocky type. The color of the flesh should be white and the grain fine. The minimum of bone and offal are two important factors in the best grade of marketable products. Do not market lean chickens. It is an unprofitable business both to the producer and the consumer. Killing, plucking and packing—Before killing, the birds should be fasted at least twenty-four hours, which will prevent food remaining in the crop and the intestines, which would decompose and spoil the flavor of the meat. Several hours after the last feed allow the birds all the clean water they want, and then give them a complete fast until killed. The best method of killing is to stick the bird in the mouth, braining it, and at the same time bleeding the bird by cutting the arteries. Suspend the bird by a cord from the ceiling of the killing room so that it will be as low as the operator's shoulder. To bleed, place the left arm over the bird, grasp the bird by the neck with the thumb on the throat. With the right hand insert the knife and sever the arteries by drawing the knife down, first on one side and then by a quick half turn down the other side of the mouth. Then pierce the brain by passing the knife through the roof of the mouth towards the top of the head and give it half a turn. To be successfully bled, both arteries must be severed. These arteries are exposed on each side of the mouth if the fowl squaks when struck, the operator will know that the operation has been successful. Plucking should be commenced at once, pulling the body feathers first, then the wing and tail feathers. As soon as the fowl is roughly plucked the pin feathering and finishing can be done more quickly in a sitting position. Returns are greater when shipped in a compact, plump condition than in a rough, unprepared condition. All birds for market should be properly shaped. The shape is made by nailing two 8-8 by 6-inch plain boards together at right angles. The trough should be nailed into a frame and inclined slightly backwards. With legs placed alongside the breast and with the breast downward, force the bird into the angle of the shaper, cover with paper and lay a brick on the back and one against it, to hold it in position. The shaping should be done in as cool a temperature as possible without freezing, and should be continued for about twelve hours. When thoroughly cooled the birds are placed in shipping cases. Cases of basswood or spruce, with corners lock-joined, are most satisfactory. The box should be lined with parchment or paper. Agent—Madam, I'd like to show you one of the best cream separators on the market. Farmer's Wife—I don't want it; but if you have a coin separator that you can guarantee to work on my husband, I'll buy it.

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MARKETING THE DRESSED POULTRY

By M. A. Jull, Macdonald College, Que.)

The same principles hold good for dressed poultry as for eggs. A little care and skill in preparing poultry for market will often make a large increase in the selling price. The expense of killing, picking and packing poultry is small in comparison with the first cost of raising. All poultry should be carefully assorted according to size, color of shanks, age, and condition. Each case should be uniform in quality.

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SELECTING FARMS FOR DEMONSTRATION PURPOSES

Conservative Commission has representative in the Province.

Mr. K. M. Fiske, formerly of Florenceville, N. B., and now engaged as an agricultural expert on the staff of the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, is making a tour of New Brunswick inspecting farms for the purpose of selecting those to be used for demonstration purposes by the Conservation Commission.

The establishment of demonstration farms in the different districts has been found by the Conservation Commission as the most effective aid they can give to agriculture. The farms but are used by them for demonstration purposes. The object being to show farmers what good results can be obtained from farming scientifically and introducing the methods advocated by the agricultural experts.

A large number of these demonstration farms will be established in the eastern provinces. Some are already in operation, and others will be taken hold of with the opening of the next season. Mr. Fiske will visit Mouth of Keswick, Doaktown and Gagetown in this district in the near future, investigating conditions and making agricultural surveys on which his report will be based.

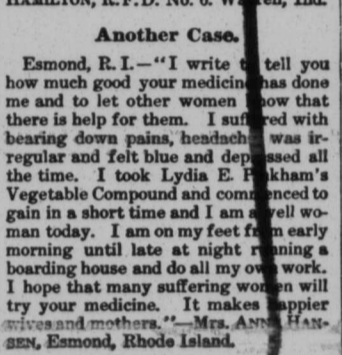
The dairy inspector for Eastern Ontario says that the production of cheese in Ontario will show a decline this year of 17,000,000 pounds, or over \$2,000,000 worth. The dry weather is the cause. In 830 cheese factories of Eastern Ontario the average decrease in production has been 80 pounds a day.

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Mrs. Hamilton Tells How She Finally Found Health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Warren, Ind.—"I was bothered terribly with female weakness. I had pains, and was not regular, my head ached all the time. I had bearing down pains and my back hurt me the biggest part of the time. I was dizzy and had weak feelings when I would stoop over, it hurt me to walk any distance and I felt blue and discouraged. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now in good health. If it had not been for that medicine I would have been in my grave a long time ago."—Mrs. ANNE E. HAMILTON, R.F.D. No. 6, Warren, Ind.

Another Case.
Esmond, R.I.—"I write to tell you how much good your medicine has done me and to let other women know that there is help for them. I suffered with bearing down pains, headache, was irregular and felt blue and depressed all the time. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and commenced to gain in a short time and I am a well woman today. I am on my feet from early morning until late at night running a boarding house and do all my own work. I hope that many suffering women will try your medicine. It makes happier wives and mothers."—Mrs. ANNE HANSEN, Esmond, Rhode Island.



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Navigable Waters Protection Act

Notice is hereby given that the Dominion Pulp Company, Limited, of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, is applying to His Excellency, the Governor General of Canada in Council, for approval of the area plans, site and description of a proposed extension to the said Company's wharf, situate on the northerly side of the Miramichi River in front of its mills, in the Parish of Newcastle aforesaid, and has deposited the area and site plans of the proposed works and description thereof with the Minister of Public Works, at Ottawa, and a duplicate thereof in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said County of Northumberland, at Newcastle, N. B. Dated this twenty-sixth day of August, A. D. 1913. The Dominion Pulp Company, Ltd. per WALTER C. STEVENS, Manager.

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