

**Workers or Shirkers**

Those dairy farmers who are carefully noting the total production of each of their cows for the season are finding some curious differences. For instance, in one Ontario herd the yield of a 9 year old grade that freshened March 5th was 4,880 pounds of milk up to the end of July; her stable mate, also 9 years old freshened March 12th, receiving the same feed and care gave only 2,370 pounds of milk. Over half a ton of milk in that short period indicates a considerable difference in income between the two cows.

In another herd at the same factory between two six year olds that calved April 2nd and 4th, there is a difference of 1,400 pounds of milk and 60 pounds of fat up to the end of July. This means between fourteen and fifteen dollars that one cow earned more than the other. Are your cows workers or shirkers? Dairy records alone will provide the means of ascertaining these facts beyond question. Forms for weighing milk either daily, or on three days per month, are supplied free by the dairy division, Ottawa. In your letter of application state which you want.

To Produce Seed in New Brunswick for Alfalfa

The Provincial Department of Agriculture has completed arrangements for carrying on a series of experiments in connection with the growing of alfalfa in New Brunswick.

Mrs. J. B. Dargatz, secretary for agriculture, has announced that the department had been notified of the acceptance of the offer made to Mrs. F. A. Coates, Boston, for a plot of seven or eight acres of land at Havelock, Kings County, which was one of these that had been selected for carrying on the experiments.

The experiments will continue over a period of five years and it is hoped to produce New Brunswick grown seed of a hardy nature such as will insure the success of alfalfa growing in this province, experts declaring that with home grown seed New Brunswick will be well suited for growing alfalfa. The seed for carrying on the first experiments will be brought from North Dakota.

To disinfect, clean the coops and then wash thoroughly with water containing five ounces of sulphuric acid to one gallon. Spade up the runs and scatter carbolic or lime freely about the house.

Sheep sorrel grows most abundantly in thin or worn out meadows. Breaking the meadow and raising corn or some other cultivated crop will usually subdue the weed. The land should be enriched with barnyard manure before re-seeding to grass, and an effort should be made to secure a thick stand. On meadows or pastures that cannot be plowed, top dressing with manure and sowing additional grass seed will be beneficial. The addition of lime to the soil is also said to aid in thickening the grass and crowding out the sorrel.

When is a Milch Cow at her Best

The age limit or greatest usefulness has never been very definitely fixed for a cow. In men, one of the leading physicians of the country thought he had laid down a law which could not be broken safely that a man who reached sixty was done, so far as any work of a successful nature is concerned. But his arguments have all tumbled down in the face of facts presented by men who at seventy or even eighty have been doing the greatest things of the world.

I suppose most men would argue that the cow which has come to the age of eight years is at her prime and should not be kept much longer, but on our farm we have at the present time a Jersey cow which has reached the age of thirteen and is still doing good work. For a number of years we have thought this would be the last season we could keep her, but she raises such the calves and gives such good milk and in such plentiful supply that we have kept her on and on to her present good old age.

I milked this cow this morning and could not help wishing we had several more as good.

Now, the age of the other extreme of life when a cow begins to be really useful is quite poorly defined. I have seen heifers at three or four that seemed to be as good as they ever were. The fourth year is called by many the poorest year of all. These men say you cannot tell what a heifer will be till she has passed that year. And yet, I have heifers in my herd now that at two are surely proving that they will be some day very valuable members of the herd. It is true that other heifers do not develop quite as early. Some never get to be worth keeping.

Because of this element of uncertainty in young cows, there are a good many farmers who would rather buy their cows all matured and with established reputations. I have a brother in law who never thinks of raising a cow. He says it costs too much, and then you do not know after you have raised your cow what she will turn out to be. So when he wants a cow he steps out and buys her. There is some grain of satisfaction to me, however, in watching the development of the cows of my herd from the little calf up through. When I get a cow of that sort I know her in all her ways, and what is quite desirable, she knows me. This mutual understanding is, as I look upon it, a very desirable matter.

But the range of usefulness does in the most of cases lie between three and ten years of age. The cows younger than three or older than ten which are really worth keeping in the dairy are the exception and not the rule.

Dairy Thoughts

He is in no wise a public benefactor who keeps two cows to do the work of one.

The best thing for any dairying locality is the organization of local cow test associations.

Selling the Old Hens

More old hens are sold in August and September than at all the other months put together. It is a time when a satisfactory clearance can be made, and although prices are not always good in some quarters yet a man who is wide awake, understands the various markets, and does not mind putting up with a little extra work, can always do well with his old birds, while another man who wants to get rid immediately has often to sacrifice them at a low figure. Just now the poultry yard will be probably full to overflowing with various kinds of stock, big quantities of sturdy cockerels are still on hand, and with the old hens dropping into moult, most of the pullets have not satisfactory accommodations, and are considerably short of room. It will be a good plan to get rid of the cockerels and hens as soon as possible just to give the young pullets a chance to grow at a rapid rate, to put on the adult plumage, and grow their laying tails under conditions that are absolutely ideal, where there is not the least sign of overcrowding.

It seems a pity that so many people have little idea just when their old hens should be sold. For a long time I have advocated keeping nothing but pullets if the yearling birds can be cleared at a reasonable figure, but nothing older than two years should be allowed on any utility poultry farm. It is impossible to tell by appearance when birds actually cease laying and even after examination of the vent bones there is always a possibility that one or two hens will be sold for killing which would possibly have laid a few more eggs, but this risk is worth taking. It is not a good plan to wait until one or two hundred birds have commenced to moult. A lot of food is then wasted, and this is why a poultry keeper who wants to do the very best out of his stock must have nothing to chance. He must go round to the houses at night and handle the birds individually, and if they have been rinsed he will be able to tell at a glance the age of them and in a few years if his poultry have been a success in the past, he will have worked up a system which will make a huge difference to the balance sheet.

Any system of tenancy is a menace to successful permanent agriculture. When pullets are too fat too much animal heat is apt to be created, which is likely to throw them in moult out of the season.

In agriculture Canada is in a state of transition, but great interest is being shown all along the line and the outlook for the future is bright.

The farmers must make up their minds that conditions in this country will never be right until they are doing their own business co-operatively. The common people of Britain saved themselves from absolute slavery by means of co-operation, and the same means will prove our salvation here.

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Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

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FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Dr. J. C. Carter, Proprietor, New York, U.S.A.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

FLOCK AND YARD

It takes three months to grow a broiler.

The goose lays a score or two of eggs in a year.

No brooding pen should contain over 50 chickens.

Broilers shrink about a half pound each when dressed.

The shell of an egg contains about 50 grains of salt or lime.

Forty dressed ducklings are packed in a barrel for shipment.

From 35 to 40 ducks and drakes are allowed in a pen.

The duck averages 10 dozen eggs in about seven months' laying.

Build the house ten or ten feet for 10 fowls and the yard ten times larger.

Ducklings are marketed at five pounds weight, which they attain in ten weeks.

Ten dozen eggs is the average estimate given as the production of the hen.

Duck feathers sell at 40 cents per pound, goose feathers bring double the amount.

Thirteen eggs are considered a setting, though many breeds are now giving 15.

Between 40 and 50 degrees is the proper temperature to keep eggs for hatching during winter.

Eggs intended for hatching should not be kept over four weeks. They must be turned over every day or so.

It will require seven pounds of skimmed milk to equal one pound of lean beef for flesh forming qualities.

One dollar per head is the average cost of keeping a fowl a year, and the same amount is a fair estimate of the profits.

The eggs of the White Leghorn, Black Minorca and Haudan are of about the same weight as those of the Light Brahma.

In an egg of 1000 grains, 600 belong to the white, 300 to the yolk and 100 to the shell.

For good results in egg production, the hen house during the winter should not be allowed to become colder than 40 degrees.

In one hundred parts of the white of an egg about 80 per cent is water, 12½ per cent albumen, one per cent mineral water, and two and a half per cent sugar, etc.

A light Brahma hen's egg will weigh from two and a quarter to two and a half ounces, or about one pound and 12 ounces per dozen.

In mating ducks about seven are allowed a drake in the beginning of the season, more as the weather grows warmer, until a dozen are reached.

The horses like to have a roll in the evening when the harness is off. Its natural and it does them good.

A WOMAN WHO MAKES GOOD

The woman who has in stock never less than 2,000 pigs, and who makes an annual income from the sale of live porkers of \$13,000.00, is just the sort of woman we would like to welcome to New Brunswick. The Boston Herald recently gave a photograph of this handsome, cultured, locking woman, together with views of her beautiful farm of 400 acres at Woburn, on the line of the Burlington railroad. The property which had been in her husband's family for generations had been disposed of by him prior to his death, but was bought back by his widow, who since 1890 has managed it entirely herself, employing some 30 to 50 assistants. She disposes of the milk from some 26 cows, makes use of the same number of horses, and manages a stall in the Boston market, sending in each market day a double load of produce, and yet finds time for household duties and social relaxations. She speaks of her enterprise as "Fascinating."

"Farming," she says, "is a pleasure. There is no such thing as monotony about it, although my friends often ask me how I stand the changelessness of it all. That is because they do not understand. Every day brings a new outlook and a score of new duties. There is variety a plenty. It's fun for me and it's business, too."

Mrs. Cummings' advice to those who would make farming pay, and she says that women can make it pay as well as men—is: "Concentrate." She thinks that a farmer may do a variety of things, but should have one specialty. Her specialty is pigs. She considers him a sure thing, as he will not wilt or spoil if he is kept over from day to day and does not feel so much the caprices of the market, which make the sale of other farm produce uncertain.

Speaking of the secret of success in running a farm, Mrs. Cummings lays great stress on the quality of the help; but says "the successful woman farmer must be content to give her attention to the work all the time and must not overlook details and must be willing to take the good seasons with the bad. In selling produce she will always find that there is an element of chance. When she sends a load to market it will be subject to market conditions. If she is lucky she may get from \$85 to \$100. Then again, if there is an oversupply, she may get only \$30. This year one crop may be a success and the next year a failure. She has to face the fluctuations of the weather."

"Farming, after all, is a good deal of a gamble; but to me there is zest in that. I like the chance of it and the change of it."

During the summer months Mrs. Cummings spends her time about the farm, keeping a keen lookout as hard as the head of any other large business during the months from May to November, but she always takes several months' vacation during the winter season, going abroad annually, studying agricultural methods in the countries of the old world. Next winter she plans to go to South Africa and Australia. During her absence her foreman, who has been with her ever since she undertook the enterprise, manages the farm, and all winter her wagons go to market just as regularly as when she is at home. Spring and the Mistress return together, and "From then on there is always something to interest me," she says. "That's why I like it so dearly."

Properous and contented agricultural people are necessary to the best interests of the whole country. Successful agriculture makes business possible.

The horses like to have a roll in the evening when the harness is off. Its natural and it does them good.

COULD NOT BUNCO THIS MAN

Has No Use For Peddlers Selling Worthless Medicines



CROOKSTAIRS, ONT. I was pestered last week with a travelling agent who said he had heard that I was troubled with Rheumatism. I told him I had been and he wanted to sell me some of his medicine. I answered that I was using GIN PILLS, the only medicine that did me any good. I told him that I had tried various other medicines but none had done me any good but GIN PILLS and that I always kept a box in the house. GIN PILLS have done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken.

JOSEPH STRYVENSON. Don't be imposed upon. Don't accept substitutes. If your dealer won't supply you with GIN PILLS, at the regular retail price of 6c, a box, 6 for \$2.50, send direct to us. Sample box free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto. 205

Manga-Tone Blood and Nerve Tablets are the best all round tonic for pale, thin bloodless people. 50c. a box.

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The patterns, too, are most suited for youthful faces and figures.

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Success on some baking days can be expected no matter what flour you use. But constant success is rarer. It can be assured in only one way. The miller must select his wheat by oven test. So from each shipment of wheat we take ten pounds as a sample. We grind this into flour. Bread is baked from the flour. If this bread is high in quality, large in quantity, we use the shipment from which it came. Otherwise we sell it. Constant baking success comes as a matter of course from flour bearing this name

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"More Bread and Better Bread" and
"Better Pastry Too"

526

MASTER WORKMAN**SMOKING TOBACCO**

It is a continuous strain for a builder to watch his buildings go up.

A pipe-full of MASTER WORKMAN tobacco is a great soothing when some deep thinking has to be done. This world-famous brand may now be had at all tobacconists for 15c. per cut.

A New German Butter Cooler

The Department of Trade and Commerce has received a sample of a porous earthenware butter cooler from the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Hamburg. The Trade Commissioner states that this article has recently been placed upon the German market and is having a great sale. He believes the article is one well suited for the summer season in Western Canada in the agricultural districts where ice as a rule is not to be had, and it is of so simple a character that he thinks it could be readily made in Canada by some of the Canadian industries manufacturing earthenware articles. The butter cooler retails in Hamburg at a price equivalent to 35c. Canadian currency, and at that price shows a large profit with a popular sale.

The butter cooler is intended to contain the ordinary table supply, and consists of a round earthenware pot, standing about two inches high, with a diameter of about six inches, in which there is a glass receptacle, over which an earthenware cover fits.

The sample can be seen at the Department of Trade and Commerce.

A good cow of inferior breeding is not qualified to drop a good calf.

We need not only develop a good working stomach on a calf but a good acting heart. This cannot be done without pure air, sunlight and plenty of exercise.

Penmans Underwear

is that kind of underwear you want—the kind that cannot sag or lose its shape. Every suit bearing the famous triangular trademark is actually knit to form—knit with exacting care to fit distinct types of men, women and children.

No. 95 natural wool garment is probably just what you are looking for—ask to see it.

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