

given to a size  
Orange Pekoe  
yet the finest  
kinds Sealed in  
per lb.

## Farm Notes

### FINISHING BEEF CATTLE

It is impossible to market the best kind of beef-producing cattle unless the proper type of steer is given the right kind of feed and finish. Many Ontario feeders raise a few steers and supplement these by purchasing a few others. Then there are some who concentrate upon finish, purchasing stockers for this purpose. The cheap or common feeder, one that is inferior in breed and type, is nearly always a loser. Steers of good breeding and type should always be bought in preference to the inferior. They will cost a few cents more, but they will make full use of their feed and produce results.

Patriotic cattle thrive better, running loose in a pen than when tied in stalls. Steers to be fed longer should be dehorned.

The advantages and process of breeding cattle fully discussed in Pham. No. 21 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

In developing upland feeds for steers it should be kept in mind that the success of the ration depends upon its palatability, variety, digestibility, substance and nutritive quality. In consideration of these points dry roughage, turnips, ruts, and grains are the three classes of feeds to use. Legume hays are the most important in the dry-climate class. Feeds balanced with legume hays give good results. Clover, alfalfa, and sweet clover hay are the most common in Ontario. Of the succulent roughages corn ensilage is the most satisfactory. Corn is the best grain followed by barley. Oats are a better grain for growing than for fattening. The economy of profits to be obtained from feed depends upon the amount of home-grown feeds available. Roughages and grains can be grown, which leaves only the high-grade rich protein concentrates to be purchased.

### BUTTERMAKING ON THE FARM

There is still a great many farmers who are not within reach of a well-managed creamery, and as a result they make their own butter. This creates in a variable product that tends to lower the quality of the wind-dried butter. The main defect in hairy butter as compared with creamy butter is bad flavor, staleness, too many shades of color, and undesirable packages.

To get the best results in farm butter work it is necessary in the first place to have good cows, liberally and properly fed, and their quarters clean and comfortable. The cream skins should be about 30 per cent fat and whey soft. The churning composition should be such that the churning will be completed in from 25 to 30 minutes. Clean pure water is essential for the washing of the butter, the temperature of the water being not more than three degrees colder than that of the butter milk. Full information on the speed of the churning and salting of butter, and other necessary points, are covered in Bulletin No. 57 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Quilted butter in a package sells an article, and butter is no exception. A most attractive package will attract the consumer, and result in sales. A clean and attractive dairy is an essential. Excellent butter is made in many farms, but the general quality of this butter could be raised by the exercise of more care, which would result in greater consumption and greater return for the farmer on all butter marketed.

### WATER AND THE FARM WELL

Residents in rural districts as a rule have reason to congratulate themselves that they have their own wells. Without any particular proof, they think the water from these wells is pure. In the majority of cases it is, but it is better to be sure than sorry. If the water has never been tested it ought to be, and the Dominion Department of Agriculture, through its Division of Chemistry offers a service which is free. Instructions on collecting and shipping will be supplied on application to the Experiment Farm, Ottawa.

The waters of Canada's lakes and streams and springs are of the purest. The danger lies in local sources of contamination. The farmer who locates his well beyond the possibility of local contamination and puts down a deep-drilled bore well, largely solves his own problem.

The source of greatest danger is the shallow well, from five to thirty-five feet deep, which merely collects ground water, the seepage from the surrounding soil.

### BARNYARD MANURE

Applying all the manure made on the farm at the right time and in the right place lessens man labor, increased yields per acre, and lowers cost of production per ton on bushel. Manure should be hauled to the fields day by day from fall to spring, and if the snow is not too deep disturbed broadcast; if the snow is too deep put it in small piles through the fields.

Handling in this manner is an economy in manure, labor and time.

Manure piled in the barnyard results in a loss of plant food and humus forming material, which will go into the soil if the manure is handled as suggested.

The chief losses in piled manure around the buildings are soluble nitrogen and potassium compounds.

Organic matter, with its nitrogen, is also destroyed through fermentation, or heating, as the action is usually called.

It has been found that manure in large heaps or piles, in the course of the three coldest months, January, February and March, lost, chiefly through excessive heating, 50 per cent of its organic matter and nearly 80 per cent of its nitrogen.

It has been proved by much experimental work carried on by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa that unless there is special reason for using rotted manure, the sooner one gets stable manure while still fresh into or on to the soil the better. Bulletin No. 92, available at the Publications Branch of the Department, which covers the whole subject.

of manure, and fertilizers, states that fresh manure is better suited for heavy soils while rotted manure is best for sandy loams.

### POULTRY BREEDING RECORDS

The live stock breeder knows that he will not get very far in his business unless he breeds well-bred stock, and further, in breeding such stock, he must know exactly what he is doing. If he wishes to correct some defect in individuals he selects sires that are liable to give him progeny that does not have the particular defects he is trying to avoid. The whole matter of breeding is on a very definite plane, and there is now no groping in the dark. Farmers no longer believe that the colors of their barns influence the color of their calves.

The poultryman has of late years been gradually applying the rules of breeding to his stock. This refers to the breeder whose chief concern is sales. The fancier has, of course, always been a scientific breeder. The most of the content of the page direct.

### USE OF PERFORMANCE FOR POULTRY

The poultryman has on a very definite pedigree breeding. Matings may be made to reproduce with any degree of certainty the desirable characteristics required unless there is available very accurate information regarding the performance of the parents and their ancestors.

Complete history is necessary to insure that.

The poultryman who is anxious to continue pedigree breeding will get many helpful suggestions from Bulletin No. 21 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, new series, entitled "Poultry Breeding," prepared by Dr. George Robertson, and now available for distribution.

### USING SCALES ON COWS

Co-testing is a simple plan of finding out just what return each cow makes for the feed and labor expended on her. It is a common sense logical system, for every dairyman needs to know definitely, judging by actual weight, not by ordinary external appearances, which are his best cows, and also what profit each one makes.

The principle at the basis of building up a good dairy herd must always be, make each cow in the herd pay a good profit.

The monthly yield of any cow can easily be calculated by weighing and recording the milk on at least three days per month, at intervals of ten days, as the 1st, 11th and 21st, both morning and evening. Samples should be taken of each of the six milkings and kept in a numbered bottle, with suitable preservative, for testing, once a month to learn the percentage of fat in the milk.

Each cow should be numbered and have her own sample bottle. The total of the weights on the three days when multiplied by ten gives the yield of milk for the month.

A chicken farmer will be compelled to multiply the total weight of milk by the test and divide by one hundred. Thus, if the six weights on the three days are 16, 14, 15 and 13, the total 58, multiplied by ten, gives 580, which is the calculated yield of milk for the month.

According to Circular No. 20, "Cow Testing," of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, it is better for many reasons to weigh the milk daily, morning and evening.

Profit in dairying depends upon each cow in the herd. It is not fair to charge the loss from two poor cows against the profit from five or six good cows.

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### CHEAP MONEY

Lord Beaverbrook, in the London Sunday Express (July 1), The Chancellor of the Exchequer should insist at once on cheap money. Cheap money means cheaper production and a cheaper selling price for our exported goods. It therefore means bigger sales abroad and more employment at home. This boon to the gift of the Chancellor any day. Just as he has been a party to the red door, money ever since he came into office, with consequences written in red ink in the unemployment figures so he can be a party to a policy of cheap money and manufacturing prosperity tomorrow.

Mr. Churchill has only got to return a screw to load the industrial areas with employment.

Minard's Liniment for Chapped Hands.



## ST. VITUS DANCE

### A Trouble That Usually Attacks Young Children

St. Vitus dance is the name generally given to a disease described by medical men as chorea. The trouble usually attacks young children, though older people may be affected with it. The most common symptoms are twitching of the face and limbs. As the disease progresses the twitching takes the form of spasms, in which the jerking motion may be confined to the face or all the limbs may be affected. Frequently the patient is unable to hold anything in the hands or walk steadily. In severe cases the speech is often affected. The disease is due to degeneration of the nerves and relief comes through an enriched blood supply. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been most successful in reaching this trouble through the specific action on the blood, which it enriches and purifies. The following instance proves the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in this trouble. Mrs. Thomas Bowen, Bath, Ont., says: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been in use in my family for years and always with good results. I believe they saved the life of my only son, at ten years of age, he grew very nervous and the trouble developed into St. Vitus dance. His legs and arms would jerk and twitch when his speech was affected, and his condition was pitiable. Just then there came to me a little book telling of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to give them to him. By the time two boxes were used there was an improvement in his condition and by the time six boxes were taken all traces of the trouble had disappeared, and he was well and strong. I have also given the pills to my growing girls, and I know of no better strengthening medicine. I may add that the same applies to grown-ups as well."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. The passage of the water through the canal, where the only fifteen feet to span is 11 inches, and where the dock was so far out in the water as to be liable of the wind, was accomplished in 166 feet. The parts each towed 11 inches. Dutch jugs, their precision built, the second part reaching Suez Canal on Oct. 15, and the entire which is capable of holding the battleship, went 20,000 tons with 3,500,000 rivets. The net of the dock is 50,000 ft. long, and has a beam of 11 inches. It is equipped with a diving bell which can be lowered from which rescue work can be carried out beneath the water.

The S4 will be towed by the tender Falcon from Portsmouth, England, where the vessel will be ready to be conducted until the Suez Canal is reached. The embankment will then be towed to Kow Loon by the tender Marlin, through operations which will last until March 1. The S4 will return to Portsmouth.

"In general," the Navy said, "the trials will be conducted by the average type of passenger ship, using a submerged pontoon to protect the ship from wind and rough weather conditions as well as in locating and dredging ports to the S4 submarine. The tests in the vicinity of Kow Loon will be made with ocean-going work and living boats."

### THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS USE NO OTHER MEDICINE

#### Baby's Own Tablets Are the Ideal Remedy for Babies and Young Children

Canadian mothers are invited for the care they give their babies, one of the health of the baby is most seriously regarded, and the mother is always on the lookout for a remedy which is efficient and at the same time absolutely safe. Thousands of mothers have found such a remedy in Baby's Own Tablets and many of them use nothing else for the ailments of their little ones. Among them is Mrs. Howard King of Truro, N.S., who says: "I can strongly recommend Baby's Own Tablets to mothers of young children as I know of nothing to equal them for gentle work and living beings."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Spurns Bribe

London "Bobby" is recommended, His Would Be Corrupter-Fined

For offering a bribe to a "bobby" named Johnson, W. E. Murdoch was fined \$125 with \$25 costs at Bow Street Police Court, Nov. 12. The prosecutor described the case as one of great gravity. "In these very dangerous and critical days, it fails us the police are disengaged. And I think that the magistrate will agree that the constable involved is to a very much commendable for resisting the temptation which was undoubtedly thrown in his way."

In passing sentence on the defendant the magistrate, dryly observing, "I should like to say that I entirely concur in the observations which have been made as to the extreme propriety with which Police Constable Johnson acted. He acted in a way in which one would expect a constable to act, and in which I am quite sure nearly every constable in the force would act in similar circumstances."

These circumstances as brought out in the evidence were as follows: The defendant blocked traffic in Coventry Street by selling cheap jewelry from a motor car. Johnson threatened to report him for obstruction, and was walking away when Murdoch followed him and said: "What's this square?" and slipped two half-crowns (\$1) into his hand. Thereupon Johnson said he would further report him for trying to "buy justice." The defense was that the money was merely a tip which was quite customary in such cases.

Foot Ills

Practicing feet, for children and bunions, rub with Minard's. A sure relief.

MINARD'S  
"KING OF PAIN"  
LINIMENT

ISSUE No. 50 - 28

## Saving Subs

### Test to be Made

Civilian and Naval Board Will Witness Experiments With New Boat's Devices

Washington.—Submarines, rescue and escape tests will be conducted off New London and off Key West during the winter months by the submarine S4 and the now submerged submarine rescue ship Defender, which has been built by the Denison & Lake Company of Bridgeport, Conn., and assigned to the Control Force of the fleet for exhaustive tests.

The S4 since it was refitted for primitive trials has been used for submarine safety devices and is now at the Port of Navy Yard. It will be available not only for general escape and rescue experiments but for special purposes as the board of civilian experts and retired naval officers wish to utilize it in their survey of the entire field of submarine safety devices.

The Defender was recently launched and has undergone submerged tests satisfactorily to a depth of 137 feet. Unlike in many respects, it is equipped with devices which it is believed will increase its maneuverability and advance its rescue operations.

The vessel, which was so long and has a beam of 11 inches, was equipped with a diving bell which can be lowered from which rescue work can be carried out beneath the water.

The passage of the water through the canal, where the only fifteen feet to span is 11 inches, and where the dock was so far out in the water as to be liable of the wind, was accomplished in 166 feet. The parts each towed 11 inches. Dutch jugs, their precision built, the second part reaching Suez Canal on Oct. 15, and the entire which is capable of holding the battleship, went 20,000 tons with 3,500,000 rivets. The net of the dock is 50,000 ft. long, and has a beam of 11 inches. It is equipped with a diving bell which can be lowered from which rescue work can be carried out beneath the water.

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