

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

THE DAIRY COW AS A SOIL BUILDER

(C.E. MacKenzie.)

It is quite noticeable that farms in districts where dairying is carried on, command a higher price than the good land in districts devoted to mixed farming or cattle raising.

Another noticeable feature in dairy districts is the better farm buildings. This may be due to the fact that in order to secure the best results the dairy cow must be comfortable during the cold weather. Young stock or ewes may make very fair gains when housed in the open sheds but not so with the milk cow. Exposure and poor stabling is immediately noticed by a falling off of the milk flow. It is true that we have still a number of cows producing so little that even weather conditions do not effect them.

However the cow that pays her way and makes a dividend for her owner must be properly looked after.

It is admitted she requires more attention than the average fattening steer, and this is the reason she is discarded by some people who do not care for regular work every day of the week and practically every week in the year.

Money has been made and run out farms built up by the dairy cow. There is no animal on the farm that will produce as much human food from a given amount of feed as the cow. She is the efficient machine for changing the roughage of the farm such as hay, straw, silage, roots, grass into valuable food.

Milk is one of the most necessary articles of diet and will always be in demand.

Milk products such as cheese, butter, ice cream, powdered and condensed milk always find a ready market, then the man who is in the dairy business is always assured of a market for his goods, and the selling of butter or cream from the farm a very small amount of fertility is removed. Dairying furnishes regular work the whole year in at least once a month which has a decided advantage over the case where the sales are all made in the autumn.

Dairying can be carried on in districts at long distances from the consuming centres as the milk and cream can be condensed into small tins and can be readily shipped. There are districts even in the Maritime Provinces where a number of dairy farmers co-operating are known to have their cream carried ten and fifteen miles to the railway and they make it pay.

The by products of the milk such

SALTING AND WATERING COWS

(C.E. MacKenzie)

The question is frequently asked, how much salt should a mature cow receive per day? While it is quite possible in every day practice to know when an animal is satisfied with the amount of the different feeds she is receiving, it is not so easy to know just how much her system requires. All animals require a certain amount of salt. It is not only an appetizer but it is a necessity, especially in the case of the cow in milk.

In "Dairy Farming" it is noted that the amount of salt required by the individual cow varies with the quantity of feed consumed. A dry cow should get about three quarters of an ounce per day; the cow in milk requires a like amount over one half ounce for each twenty pounds of milk produced. Therefore on this basis a cow milking say thirty pounds should have about one and one half ounces salt per day.

Salt may either be fed with other feeds or by itself. An objection to mixing unless it is done individually is that each cow is fed the same amount irrespective of the amount of milk each is giving.

When the cows have access to the salt trough they are able to satisfy their individual wants. It is a well known fact that if the milk does not get salt she will fall in flesh, as she must use the salt she should have for maintenance, for the production of milk. Salt should be fed both summer and winter to insure the health of the animal.

It is well known fact that milk contains a large percentage of water, and cows that have not fer-

quent access to the water trough will not give as large a flow as those that have. "Dairy Farming" states that a cow producing twenty seven pounds of milk per day, consumed seventy seven pounds of water, but that the same cow when dry only consumed about fifteen pounds of water per day. A cow milking over one hundred pounds of milk per day was found to drink on an average of about two hundred and fifty pounds of water.

These figures show that the amount of water needed by the dairy cow is in proportion to the milk produced and the food consumed.

They also show that more attention should be paid to watering the cow in milk than the dry cow. If the fifty pound cow is to do her best she should have all the water she wishes at least twice a day and better still she should have access to water at all times.

In stable conditions a water supply it is often noticed that cows will take frequent mouthfuls of water. She must need it or she would not take it, but what about the cow that only gets water once or twice daily, if only once she will drink too much and in this way retard the milk flow.

There is no doubt but that installing a water system in the stable has been paid for on many farms by the increased yield of milk alone, saying nothing about the added convenience.

The cow that is turned out in the cold weather and has to stand and wait her turn at the trough cannot produce as much milk on the same quantity and quality of feed as she would if she could secure her drink under more favorable conditions.

IN SALTING BUTTER USE WEIGH SCALES

Much of the butter made on the farm is not salted properly. The chief cause of uneven salting, that is sometimes high and sometimes low, is not weighing the salt and butter but guessing at the weight while it is being added to the churn. It is not surprising that some are able to do this with surprising accuracy, it is nevertheless a guess at the weight of salt required for a certain amount of butter. On each and every farm where butter is made there should be a scale that will weigh to ounces or finer. Suppose there are twelve pounds of butter in the churn or on the workbench, weighed of estimated, then salt should be added at the rate of one half to one ounce per pound of butter, according to taste or market requirement. If mild salting is desired, 6 ounces of salt will be enough to add to 12 pounds of butter. If, however, a quite pronounced salt flavor is desired, 12 ounces or three-fourths of a pound of salt. If a uniform rate of salting were followed there would not be the variations in salt flavor so common in farm-made butter.

It is very important that salt be evenly distributed throughout the butter. Salt tends to deposit in the natural color of butter, therefore where salt is unevenly distributed throughout the mass of butter some parts are more yellow than others, causing a streakiness which is quite objectionable. Persons who do not mix the salt in the churn in order to avoid bringing the butter in contact with warm air on a worker in the room are more likely to have mottled or streaked butter than those who salt on a worker although salting in the churn has several advantages.

DO NOT TRUST BULL

There is scarcely a farmer who does not have personal acquaintance with men who have been injured by bulls. In every neighborhood there is found some person who has suffered broken bones or painful hurts from attacks by animals, many of which had been considered perfectly kind and trustworthy up to the time of the attack.

In the fact of all this knowledge, it is nothing less than wicked for a man to take chances or permit his children or his hired men to take chances with a bull who has always appeared to be so familiarly breeds contempt and after the herd sire has been handled for a few months without showing any viciousness, it is an easy habit to get into to disregard the ordinary precautions in feeding or handling him. It is better to be safe and sorry is a good maxim, and it ought to be a positive rule on every farm that each person who has anything to do with the bull must never approach him without using every means for safety that is at hand.

Stock breeders will testify that there is no trusting a bull that one may appear kindly and affectionate or stolid for a whole year and then apparently without reason, suddenly become vicious. You can not take chances with him.

FALL FEEDING MEANS GREATER MILK FLOW.

Dairymen whose pastures are run down so that cows can just barely exist, have a tougher winter ahead in order to catch up the lost condition. The extra winter feed required to make good what the cows lose by dry fall pasture is practically lost; an extra milk flow cannot be expected under such conditions. The method to get the steady milk flow and a healthy well conditioned cow, is to feed her well when pastures are falling.

When cattle are run down badly in flesh due to poor pastures it takes a long period of feeding in the fall and winter to make them regain their normal condition. All that time the farmer is paying the penalty for his negligence, in extra feed and reduced milk flow. The breeder who keeps his herd coming along during the hot, dry summer months is the man who will reap the profit when the fall freshening and high priced milk is due.

Another serious condition often overlooked by farmers who allow their cows to run down in the summer is that a run down cow many times will produce a weak, unhealthy calf. Cows bred from fall calving are just far enough along in their gestation period to be most vitally affected by under feeding in August and September. The farmer must depend upon his calf crop for improvement and development. If he wilfully neglects his animals at this time he cannot expect his herd to become better. It does not pay to neglect a herd in the fall months. A little feed at the right time often will save tons later on. Just watch the man who fall feeds this next winter. See if his checks are large and his calf crop stronger. Profit by his experience.

FORMER ARMY NURSE HAS FULLY RECOVERED

"I Can Never Express My Gratitude For What Tanlac Has Done For My Wife," Says Husband. Never Felt Better In Life.

Bud Morris, 277 University St., Montreal, P. Q., sergeant in the Canadian army during the late World War, and whose wife accompanied him overseas as a trained nurse, comes forward with an interesting statement regarding the merits of Tanlac. Mr. Morris is at present travelling in the interest of the Great War Veterans Association.

"I must say," said Mr. Morris, "I can never fully express my gratitude to Tanlac for what it has done for my wife. For two years she suffered with indigestion, lost her appetite entirely and what little she forced herself to eat bit by bit she digested her terribly. At times she suffered with severe headaches, and her nerves were in such a bad condition that even the ringing of the telephone would upset her completely, and it was im-

possible for her to get a good night's sleep.

"She became so weak and run down, and in fact, not even the fatigue and hardships she endured as an army nurse caused her anything like the suffering this trouble did. We tried a number of different medicines from time to time, but nothing helped her until she got Tanlac.

"Well she is not like the same person now. Her appetite is so good she is always ready for a hearty meal, and her stomach never gives her the least pain or distention. Her nerves are in fine condition, and she sleeps like a child night and is refreshed and full of energy morning in fact, I just received a letter from her, from Toronto, where she is spending a vacation, saying that she never really felt better in her life. Since Tanlac has done so much for her, it always gives me pleasure to say a good word for it."

Tanlac is sold in Charlottetown by Reddin Bros., in Montague by H. J. Mahon, J. P. White, Murray River, H. M. Chisholm, North Tryon, R. H. Coohon, Murray Harbor, Lord's Company, Borden; Lord's Company, Cape Traverse, and Lord's Company, Carleton.

CLOSE GRAZING PASTURES.

Close grazing often endangers a pasture. That is one reason why the use of two or more small pastures are often better than one big pasture field, as it allows one field to rest while the other is being grazed. A rest of a week or two will be of great benefit and give the grass a chance to recover. If it has been necessary to thicken a pasture by sowing a little seed one will be better able to improve the stand by constant shifting of the stock. Permanent pastures may also be protected and made to yield better returns in many years by letting the stock pasture other crops when possible.

DAIRY SUBSTITUTES.

Glass may be made to look like diamonds, but real diamonds are never made of glass. Oleomargarine may be made to look like butter, but at best it is only an imitation. Oleomargarine has food value, yet it is not butter and should neither be made to look like butter nor sold as such. Butterine is only an imitation of butter. Nut margarine or nut butter is not butter. Filled cheese is false cheese. Pure dairy products have a food value particularly and peculiar to their own. For the growing child, the imitation cannot in any sense be made to take the place of the real article. In fact, for any class of human beings there is not and cannot be a satisfactory substitute for any dairy product.

—John Baile.

ALWAYS BURN BODIES OF DEAD, LIVE STOCK

On any farm it is extremely dangerous to leave the carcasses of dead animals exposed, and particularly so, if the animal has died from some contagious disease. Germs are carried by birds and animals that prey on the carcass and in this way hog cholera, anthrax and other serious live stock maladies are spread. The safest method is to burn all animals that die of contagious disease. The following method is recommended by a live-stock authority.

Dig a trench 18 inches deep and the length of the carcass. Place iron bars across the trench and roll the body. Place some wood and hay in the trench. Pour about a half gallon of kerosene over the thin laying animal, letting it run down into the trench. Put a layer of hay completely over the carcass, then a thick layer of manure or another thin layer of hay and last a thick layer of wet manure. Make a fire break around the carcass and then set a match to the hay in the trench. The burning will probably continue for several days, but upon investigation it will be found that nothing is left but ashes.

Childhood Ailments

The ailments of childhood—constipation, indigestion, colic, colds, etc.—can be quickly banished through the use of Baby's Own Tablets. They are a mild but thorough laxative which instantly regulate the bowels and soothe the stomach. They are guaranteed to contain no harmful drugs and can be given to the youngest baby with perfect safety. Concerning them Mrs. Alcide Lepage, Ste. Beatrix, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets were of great help to my baby. They regulated her bowels and stomach, and made her plump and well." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ontario.

MECHANICS!

A man who is a mechanic should always feel well, his nerves must be strong, his brains must be working well, his whole make-up must be in the pink of condition. VINOL. It built me up and made me feel you there, you will feel better all over. Get a box today. Price 50 cents a box \$ for \$2.50. The Scobell Drug Company, Montreal, Que. Sold in Charlottetown at Foster's Drugstore.



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Accept "California" Syrup of Figs—look for the name California on the package then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."

If you have Catarrhal Deafness or head and ear noises or are growing hard of hearing get your drugist and get 1 ounce of Parlin's (double strength), and add to it ¼ pint of hot water and a little granulated sugar. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day.

This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Clogged nostrils should open, breathing become easy and the mucous stop dropping into the throat. It is easy to prepare, costs little and is pleasant to take. Anyone who has Catarrhal Deafness or head noises should give this prescription a trial.

Rich, Red Blood Necessary To Health

WHEN THE BLOOD BECOMES WEAK AND WATERY A TONIC IS NEEDED TO BUILD IT ANEW

Why are we being continually told that good, health-giving blood must be bright red? What has color to do with the quality? Just this—the oxygen in the air is the great supporter or all organic life. One function of the blood is to take the oxygen from the air—which it meets in the lungs and deliver it to the tissues of the body. When the blood, filled with life-sustaining oxygen, is sent out by the heart, it is bright red. When it returns, impure and deprived of oxygen it is dark.

You will see, therefore, that there are two prime requisites of health, pure air and bright red blood—the pure air to furnish the oxygen, the rich red blood to carry it where it is needed. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make your blood rich and red because the increase in power to carry oxygen, actually making it so much more able to carry increased life and strength to every organ in the body.

Pale anaemic people whose nerves are on edge, whose cheeks are pale, and who tire out easily, should try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and note the steady improvement that follows their use. A case in point is that of Mrs. J. P. Rolston, South River, Ontario, who says:—"About two years ago my system was in a badly run down condition; I kept growing worse all the time until I could hardly do my housework. I had severe headaches, sleep well and would feel just as tired when I got up in the morning as when I went to bed. Life seemed a burden. I had taken doctor's medicine for a long time, but it did not meet my case, at least it did me no good. Then as a result of reading about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I decided to try them. When I had taken a couple of boxes I felt much better, and when I had taken five boxes more, I felt that I was again a well woman. I had not since felt any return of the trouble and I advise all to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial."

These pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ontario.

Ladies! Secret To Darken Gray Hair

BRING BACK ITS COLOR AND LUSTRE WITH GRANDMA'S SAGE TEA RECIPE

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea, with sulphur and alcohol added, will turn gray, streaked hair beautifully dark and luxuriant. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use preparation improved by the addition of other ingredients—a large bottle, at little cost, at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of fuss.

While gray, faded hair is not itself we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, no one can tell, because it does it so naturally, so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning all gray hairs have disappeared. After another application or two your hair becomes beautifully dark, glossy, soft and luxuriant and you appear years younger.

Prices vary in all classes of stock with supply and demand and the above illustration could be worked out at any price one might choose, but it is always true that when beef is high dairy products also command good prices.

All farmers should aim to improve the soil of their farms, but I am sorry to say that many farmers in P. E. Island are not producing as much as they did a few years ago all on account of plant food in the soil being actually shipped away in bags. Every time a bushel of oats, potatoes or turnips or a ton of hay is sold a large amount of fertility is removed off the farm and unless it is returned in some way the yield will continue to decrease.

When the crops are fed to live stock and especially the dairy cow a large percentage of the fertility is again returned to the soil. It is estimated that each cow will produce a ton of manure per month.

Experiments show that dairy cows return over forty per cent of the organic matter and nitrogen of the food consumed and over fifty per cent of the ash.

Farrow cows or cows that are not milking heavily return a high per cent more than those milking heavily, and a mature cow more than a young one.

These experiments apply to fresh manure and naturally if the manure is left to leach for months the amounts returned to the soil will not be so great.

When crops are sold off the farm wholesale it does not take long to deplete the soil, but when fed to the dairy cow one half is actually returned to the land on which it was grown even if only home grown feeds are used.

Dairymen buy and feed a good crop of concentrates which not only aid in increasing the milk flow, but indirectly enrich the farm and make it capable of producing larger crops.

There is very little nitrogen or potash taken off the farm when butter is sold. The by product, such as skim milk is consumed on the farm and is a valuable addition to the ration of all young stock. Even when whole milk is sold very little plant food goes with it.

This accounts for the high percentage of fertilizing value of crops being returned in the excrement of cows.

Apart from the cow being able to produce a marketable product from the rough farm crops, the by products of cheese factories creameries and the home dairy must be counted when comparing the value