

THE UNION ADVOCATE

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JOHN S. SCOTT,
Editor and Manager.

THURSDAY, MAY 31st, 1917

PROFITABLE BEEF PRODUCTION

Experimental Farm, Nappan
The results obtained at the Experimental Farm at Nappan in feeding good stockers, heavy fed vs good stockers, light fed, were as follows:
Eight steers were selected, in such condition that they could be classed as good stockers. These were then divided into two groups, one for a few weeks previous to starting the test, in order to get them accustomed to their feed and surroundings, then divided into two lots of four each. The four heavy fed, or Lot 1, were given 50 per cent. more roots and meal than were the four light fed, or Lot 2. Number of days in test 93; total weight at the beginning for Lot 1, heavy fed, 4575 pounds; at finish, 5295 pounds, an increase of 720 pounds. For Lot 2, light fed, at beginning 4206 pounds; at finish 4880 pounds, an increase of 674 pounds.

The original purchase price was \$25 cents per pound, live weight. The selling price was 81 cents per pound. The gross profit for Lot 1 was \$143.09; for Lot 2, \$132.40. The total cost of feed for Lot 1 for 93 days was \$99.16; for Lot 2, \$75.29, leaving a net profit for Lot 1 of \$43.93, or a profit per steer of \$10.98; for Lot 2, a net profit of \$57.11, or per steer \$14.28, a difference of \$26.19 per steer in favour of the light fed.

The average profit per steer for three years, over and above the cost of feed at market prices, was for Lot 1, \$16.06; for Lot 2, \$18.05, a difference of \$1.99 per steer in favour of the light fed. The average cost for three years to produce 1 pound of beef was 11.08 cents in the case of heavy fed and 9.57 cents for the light fed. The ration fed to Lot 1 at the beginning of the period was 60 pounds roots, 6 pounds meal, 1 pound molasses. At the finish 40 pounds roots, 15 pounds meal, 2 pounds molasses. For Lot 2 at the beginning 40 pounds roots, 4 pounds meal and 1 pound molasses; at the finish 30 pounds roots, 11 pounds meal and 2 pounds molasses. The meal mixture was made up of 200 pounds of ground oats and barley (equal parts by weight), 200 of bran, 50 of oilcake, 50 of cotton seed. The meal mixture cost \$1.50 per hundred weight; roots were valued at \$2.00 per ton; hay at \$8.00 per

ton; and molasses cost 20 cents per gallon.
It will be noted that the greater profits were realized for the lighter fed steers. Similarly the light fed good butchers, as per results given in Series C, gave the greater profits, but a greater difference was noted in the good butchers, light fed than in the above instance, which would naturally be expected because the former are too advanced to make the same profitable use of the food consumed as would the latter. Nevertheless there appears to be a profitable limit in the amount fed, even to good stockers, as the above test verifies, as it also does, that good profits can be realized by the proper finishing of good beef.

EXCESS SPENDING

(London Advertiser)
Speaking of the high cost of living how about:
Silk stockings
High leather shoes
75-cent neckties
Fancy handbags
15-cent cigars
Every day "movies"
Face powder
Silk socks
\$4 shirts
Dancing pumps
Face massages
Perfume
Sweet pickles
May strawberries
New potatoes
\$8 straw hats (soon).
And a host of other things purchased by those who can and those who cannot afford them.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BEGIN TO SWAT THE FLY

It is commonly supposed that the housefly begins laying eggs as soon as she emerges from her filthy breeding place. If this were true, a fly swatting campaign could not accomplish the desired results, because young larvae would be continually feeding, growing and maturing in the breeding media of their ancestors who had been swatted after their eggs were laid.

There is, however, a certain lapse of time between the emergence of the adult fly and the laying of eggs. This period in which the eggs are being formed is called the "preoviposition" period. It is the most important time in the swatting campaign, for if the adult flies are killed or trapped before they lay eggs, all chances of increase from their offspring are averted.

This period of immaturity is quite short, and consequently the time for killing or trapping the egg-filled mother flies is limited. Concerted efforts in any community can, however, rid that community of flies and disease resulting from flies. Fly traps must be used constantly in all places where there are the greatest number of flies. Baiting the traps with over-ripe fruit, decaying meat or putrefying fish will instantly attract myriads of germ-laden flies. If the traps are used from early spring to late fall, all flies—both egg-filled mother

DOAKTOWN

Doaktown, May 30—Miss Bertie Berry who has been visiting friends in town, has returned to her home in Blackville.

Miss Mary McCormick of Upper Derby, spent a few days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick here.

Mr. William Patrick is the guest of friends in town this week.
Mr. S. Lloyd Swim who has been seriously ill for a number of weeks, while attending McGill College at Montreal, is much improved and was able to return home on Saturday evening. He was accompanied home by his father, F. D. Swim.

Rev. and Mrs. George W. Tilley and children of Doaktown, spent a few days of this week visiting friends in Doaktown and Amstovon.

Called to Hillsboro
Rev. G. W. Tilley who has been laboring for 4 years in this circuit, will preach his farewell sermon on June 10th. Soon after they will leave for Hillsboro, where he has been called.

Mr. Tilley's many friends will be sorry to hear of his departure.

Miss Eulalia Amos was the week end guest of her cousin, Mrs. Charles Robinson of Sarny Hill.
Miss Frances M. Whyte who has been staying home for the past term left on Monday's Whoofer for Quarryville, where she will teach the remainder of the term.

Mrs. Theo. Cowie and adopted daughter, Emily, of Weaver's Sliding, spent Sunday with relatives in town.

Mrs. Walter Arbeau and children of Lower Blissfield, visited Mrs. Martin Larson quite recently.

Miss Nellie Hannon who has returned from Houlton, left one day last week for Fredericton, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. M. Saunders.

Miss Minnie Betts spent a few days this week with friends in Doaktown.

Miss Alice Hannon of Plaster Rock returned home Friday to spend a few days.

Mrs. Ronald Hurley of Blissfield, was the guest of Miss Florence Hinton on Wednesday.

Mr. Patrick Washburn of Upper Blackville was a visitor to town on Monday.

Miss Beatrice Weir, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Wier, of this town, who has been nursing in Toronto Hospital, spent a few days with her parents, preparatory to going overseas as a Red Cross Nurse. Miss Wier is a popular and capable young lady, and her many Doaktown friends wish her "bon" voyage. Miss Freida Wier of Riverside was home to see her sister before her departure.

Mr. Robt. Graham spent the week end with friends in Moncton.

flies and those that may have laid their eggs—will be caught. This will prevent not only annoyance by flies, but will control typhoid fever and intestinal disease. Destroy the cause and you immediately remove the effect. Early work, before flies become numerous, is effective.

PERSONALS

Dr. H. Sprout was a visitor to Moncton this week.

Mr. Hubert Roman returned home last week from St. John.

Mr. F. E. Jordan of The Chatham Gazette was in town today.

Mr. William Richards was a business visitor to St. John this week.

Chief Post Office Inspector H. W. Woods and Assistant Alex. Thompson were in town yesterday.

Mrs. Wm. Hetherington, of Harcourt, is visiting her nephew, J. F. MacMichael and Mrs. MacMichael.

Miss Pearl Lyons of Chatham is spending a few days in Chatham Head the guest of Mrs. Oran Jardine.

Mrs. C. W. Squires and three children left for East Thompson, Connecticut, yesterday, to spend some time with the former's mother, Mrs. Hoyle. Mrs. Squires is in poor health.

Grand Master of Maritime Oddfellows, Dr. W. V. Gudwin of Pugwash, N. S., and District G. M., Mr. D. W. Anderson of Douglastown, were guests last night of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Threder of Millerton.

Pte. Bonzon Robinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson, of St. John, spent Sunday with his grandmother, Mrs. John Robinson, at "The Pines".

Mrs. Stewart Wood of Douglastown has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Wm. Donaher of Boston.

Stanley Pittman of Douglastown, is home from St. John.

Grand Master Goodwin, and District Deputy G. M. Anderson of the Oddfellows, were guests, while in Millerton this week, of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Thurber.

Linden Crocker of last year's graduating class of Harkins Academy, has been elected valedictorian for the Provincial Normal School, Fredericton. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Crocker, of Millerton.

Messrs. Moat and John Irwin of Montreal, visited Vivian Burrill of Millerton last week on a fishing trip.

Miss Gladys Foley who is studying nursing in New York, arrived home on Tuesday to visit her mother, Mrs. Julia Foley.

Mr. J. W. McMurdo, of Moncton, was in town this week, attending the funeral of the late Miss Alice Mackay.

Mrs. E. T. Curtin of Everett, Mass and Miss Helena Dalton of New York, are visiting their mother, Mrs. James Dalton.

Miss Eloise LeBlanc has accepted a position as bookkeeper and stenographer for the Maritime Hide Co. Ltd.

Mr. Edgar Trueman, lay-reader of the Anglican church, and brother of Mr. Frank Trueman, is supplying Rev. Archdeacon Penney, at Chatham, during the latter's illness.

The many friends of Hon. John Morrissey will be pleased to learn that he has so far recovered from his recent illness to permit his removal from the Hotel Dieu to his home here.

SCHOOL LIFE AND SCHOOLS

Greater Attention Must be Paid to Making Schools Attractive

(Conservation)
Impressions made upon the young mind are lasting. This is especially the case in school life. Psychologists agree that, until about twelve years old, boys are entirely taken up with their own interests and have not begun to recognize the need of group efforts. It is, therefore, in the early age that the child forms his individual opinion of the school and teacher. In later life his interests become more associated with his school life, and this memory offsets any deleterious effect which an unattractive school may have caused.

According to a recent survey of educational conditions in the county of Dundas, O. nt., by the Commission of Conservation, 98 per cent. of 400 farmers and 92 per cent. of their wives attended public school only. Their education, therefore, must have been completed at an early age. Thus the impression created by their public school surroundings must be indelibly written upon their minds and remain there during life. Every consideration, civic and individual, renders it essential, therefore, that school conditions be made agreeable and that the teacher be suitable to the work. Greater attention must be paid to making our schools attractive, to bring the scholars to them, and make life pleasant for them while there. We are continually urging greater and higher educational facilities for our children, but are we making the best use of existing opportunities? A prime requisite to this end is initiative on the part of the teacher. In her or her hands much needed improvement can be made in building and grounds. Any expense entailed can readily be secured, if not by direct collection from the parents, through the medium of some form of entertainment, and it is not hard to arouse the enthusiasm of the pupils in such undertakings.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR
The Italian forces on May 23rd broke through the Austrian lines near the head of the Adriatic Sea, taking prisoners that day, and the next 10,245 prisoners. Up to May 27th they had taken 52,000 prisoners in the past two weeks.

On May 24th the British reported that their transport, Transylvania, was torpedoed May 24th with loss of 419 lives. The soldiers lined up on the deck and sang the ship sank. Most of the men were saved by their Japanese escorts who were torpedoed. Recently the Japanese naval position under Rear Admiral Sato was defeated.

MEN'S STRAW HATS

At last straw hat weather has arrived, and we are ready with a most complete stock of straws and panamas.

We were particularly fortunate in purchasing an entire set of Panama, Leghorn and Bangkoks from a leading New York Manufacturer, and thus you save about one third on every hat.

Mens' Straws	25c to \$1.50
Mens' Sailors	1.00 to 5.00
Mens' Panamas	2.75 to 9.50
Mens' Leghorns	3.50 to 6.00

Also a complete line of Children's fancy straws at attractive prices.

J. D. Breaghnan & Co.
LIMITED

WHERE THE GOOD GOODS COME FROM



CEREALS IN PLACE OF MEAT

Food is likely to remain dear, and even to be dearer, until the war is over, and the world as a whole regains its normal productive capacity. For the present, therefore, the obligation rests upon the community and upon individuals not only to assist in production wherever possible, but also to economize in consumption. Professor Harcourt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, gave the Ontario Educational Association some valuable information about food values for the teachers to take home and spread in many neighborhoods.

He pointed out that while flesh foods are valuable because of their flavor and nutritious qualities, they are by no means indispensable. At the least most people would be healthier if they were to eat less meat.

Flesh food is expensive partly because its constituents have gone through the double process of being built up first in the plants eaten by live stock and afterwards in the animals themselves. Seven pounds of grain produce only one pound of edible pork. The seven pounds of grain contain more than five times as much protein and will furnish over four times as many calories of heat as the meat produced from it. The protein, fat, carbohydrates and ash are all formed in the plant. The animal cannot construct these. It cannot transform them into animal tissue, heat and energy, and, as a result, only about 20 per cent. of the original material is recovered as food.

A great proportion of the food in the grain is lost in process of conversion into meat. This great waste of nature's bounty can be averted by substituting cereals for meats. In other words, at a time like the present the grain we grow should be taken into the human system directly instead of indirectly through the bodies of animals. That is why British millers are now required to furnish 81 pounds of flour for every 100 pounds of wheat ground, thus securing 11 per cent. more material for human food than under the old system of milling, which diverted much of the grain to the stock industry. To the layman it seems that this advice runs counter to the counsel long given to the farmers of Ontario. Have they not been urged for years to "market their grain on the hoof"? The war has changed conditions.

Clearly the course of wisdom is to live more on vegetable foods and less on meats. At present prices a dollar spent on rolled oats will furnish about four times as much protein, or flesh-forming material, as the same amount of money spent on sirloin steak. Good spring wheat flour, skimmed milk and butter milk will supply nearly five times as much protein as the steak. At eight cents a quart milk furnishes protein at half the price of steak, while beans at ten cents a pound perform the same service at a third the cost. Let us simplify the statement so that every housewife can understand. Eleven cents spent on oatmeal, 15 cents on flour, 19 cents on bread, 24 cents on skimmed milk, 25 cents on beans, 35 cents on whole milk, or 50 cents on cheese will provide the human body with as much energy as a dollar's worth of steak.

AN ENGLISH FOOD POSTER

"Mr. Slice o' Bread
"I am a slice of Bread.
"I measure three inches by two and a half, and my thickness is half an inch.
"My weight is exactly an ounce.
"I am wasted once a day by 48,000,000 people of Britain.
"I am 'the bit left over'; the slice eaten absent-mindedly when really I wasn't needed; I am the waste crust.
"If you collected me and my companions for a whole week you would find that we amounted to 9,380 tons of good bread—WASTED!
"Two shiploads of good bread!
"Almost as much—striking an average—as twenty German submarines could sink—even if they had good luck.
"When you throw me away or waste me you are adding twenty submarines to the German Navy."

patched to the Mediterranean to aid in the protection of Entente ships against the submarine menace and another section under Rear Admiral Somers was detailed in the Pacific on similar service.



WOMEN'S "WHITE" SPORTS SHOES

There is no season of the year more important than right now, as far as shoes are concerned. They are continually in evidence with no possible chance for indifference or neglect. We are making it easier and easier for you to choose your shoes, by carrying a wide range of new and attractive styles in

McPHERSON SHOES

which rank with the very best in quality and finish.

Our stock of white shoes is now complete.

W. AMY, - "The Foot-Fitter"

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

Capital Authorized	\$ 25,000.00
Capital Paid-up	12,900.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits	14,300.00
Total Assets	270,000.00

HEAD-OFFICE, MONTREAL

340 Branches in Canada and Newfoundland

37 Branches in the West Indies

LONDON, ENGLAND: Bank Bldg., Princess St. E. C. NEW YORK CITY: Cor. William and Cedar Sts.
BUSINESS ACCOUNTS CARRIED UPON FAVORABLE TERMS
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES
SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

In the Bank's Steel Lined Vault, rented at from \$5.00 per annum upwards. These boxes are most convenient and necessary for all possessing valuable papers such as Wills, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Bonds, Stock Certificates, etc.

Newcastle, N. B., Branch—E. A. McCurdy, Manager

NOTICE

Owing to the tremendous increase in the cost of living which has compelled a rise in wages of all classes of workmen, we the undersigned Barbers of Newcastle, who have never made any changes in charges since long before the war, are now forced to ask our Patrons to consent to an increase of rates.

On and after June first our prices will be as follows:

Haircut	25 cents
Shave	15 "
Shampoo	25 "
Massage	25 "
Razor Honing	25 "
Hair Singeing	25 "
Hair Tonic	10 "
Neck Shave	5 "
Children's Hair Cut	20 "

W. H. O'BRIEN
HONORABLE KATHO
ALBERT ROBERTSON
J. F. EYAN
GEORGE DUNN
D. E. HOGAN

THE WEAPON WHICH GERMANY IS RUTHLESSLY WIELDING



Here is shown an unusual photograph of a torpedo which missed its mark, taken from the stern of the vessel when the weapon of destruction was running on the surface. Usually it runs a few feet below the surface and is only visible by a thin trail of white water behind it. Sometimes in a very heavy sea a torpedo may become visible, but this is very unusual.