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Senour's Floor Paint

"MADE IN CANADA"

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KARL FREEMAN, BRIDGETOWN, N.S.



Middleton

May 29

Miss Edith Sponagle is visiting in Wolfville. Arthur Potter spent a few days at home the past week. Miss Laura Chipman spent the 24th with Mrs. H. E. Reed. Mr. A. H. Banks spent a few days with friends here last week. Capt. William Johnson of Halifax was in town last week visiting friends. Quite a few from here took in the races at Aylesford on Victoria Day. Mrs. Fred Cox is visiting in Avonport at her mother's, Mrs. Robert Shaw. Mrs. A. Woodworth was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. G. R. Beals, last week. Mrs. L. W. Phinney of Halifax is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Andrews. Mrs. A. B. Smith and children are the guests of her father, G. B. McGill. Mr. Smith has taken a military course, and has joined the Highlanders.

TORBROOK

May 29

Miss Nellie Wilson of Farmington is the guest of her friend, Miss Helen Bartheaux. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Oakes of Kingston were guests at S. W. Bartheaux's yesterday. E. R. Delong Burns and Alvin Johnson of the 112th Battalion, are home for farming operations. S. W. Bartheaux of New Glasgow is spending a week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bartheaux. Mr. E. M. Bartheaux is spending a week with Mr. Chesley, the artificial limb maker, at Hantsport. The showers and sunshine have caused a rapid advance in that "summer appearance" to our village. Messrs. A. Hatt and J. E. McAloney have returned to New Glasgow after a short time spent on their farms here. Mrs. A. S. Brown, Mrs. Maria Nelly and Miss Lilla Parker are attending anniversary exercises at Acadia College.

Mr. Jack Uhlman, aged seventy-five years, passed away at the home of his sister, Mrs. Ada Johnston on Tuesday, May 16th, after a protracted illness. J. H. Parker and W. V. Spurr were recreating at Lake Alma a few days last week and while out saw two baby moose at very close range. Mr. Chas. Palmer is adding to the attractiveness as well as convenience of his tenements by adding verandahs, octagon tower and dormer windows. Mr. Chas. Welton has the work in charge. As a result of the services conducted in the Baptist Church by Evangelist Greenwood, nine converts were baptised, seven of whom were men. Quite a number are expected to offer for membership in the Methodist Church also.

EMPIRE DAY AT LAWRENCE TOWN SCHOOL. The three departments of the Lawrence town School assembled and observed Empire Day. Principal Banks had charge of the meeting. Prof. Cummings was in town and kindly gave some of his time to the school children, who enjoyed hearing him as much as the older people do. He urged them in their gardening to observe and find out right conditions for themselves and have high ideals of their work, remembering that the person who plants and helps a seed to grow is a co-worker with God.

THE FISHING CURE

There's nothing that builds up a toil-weary soul Like a day on a stream, Back on the banks of the old fishing hole Then a fellow can dream There's nothing so good for a man as to flee From the city and lie Full length in the shade of a whispering tree And gaze at the sky Out where the strife and the greed are forgot And the struggle for pelf, A man can get rid of each taint and each spot And clean up himself; He can be what he wanted to be when a boy, If only in dreams; And revel once more in the depths of a joy That's as real as it seems. The things that he hates never follow him there— The jar of the street, The rivalries petty, the struggling unfair— For the open is sweet. In purity's realm he can rest and be clean, Be he humble or great, And as peaceful his soul may become as the scene That his eyes contemplate. It is good for the world that men hunger to go To the banks of a stream, And weary of sham and of pomp and of show They have somewhere to dream. For his life would be dreary and sordid and base Did they not now and then Seek refreshment and calm in God's wide, open space And come back to be men.

—Edgar Guest. Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

The Farm

PLOWING UNDER OF CROP RESIDUES

The residues from such crops as oats, roots, etc., are very small in comparison with the residue from a good clover crop. If, therefore, farmers persist in the growing of either roots or grain without growing any intervening clover or grass, they will quickly deplete their soil of humus. So also, the leaving of land down to hay for a number of years without plowing will lead to a heavy loss of humus. But, if a regular rotation of crops is followed and particular reliance placed upon clover, the supply of humus can be fairly maintained. It must not be forgotten that there is practically as much organic material in the roots of a clover or grass plant as in the stem and leaves, and consequently when the half that grows above the ground is hauled into the barn there is still half in what we call the sod that may be plowed under and serve as a part of the future humus supply of the soil. This phase of the question is more fully discussed in the chapter on crop rotations. Suffice to say that on light soils or on soils in a low state of fertility a clover and grass sod should be plowed under at least once every four years and, if quick results are desired, once every three years.

THE PLOWING UNDER OF GREEN CROPS

This may be regarded as a heroic measure for the general farmer, although it is a common practice of our leading orchardists. Under a system of general farming, where stock has been regularly kept and rotation practiced, the plowing under of the crop residues is sufficient to maintain the humus supply. Occasionally in order to destroy weeds, it may be decided to summer fallow a field. Under these conditions it is always good practice to sow about July or August such a green crop as buckwheat or if possible vetches, or clover which can be plowed under late in the fall or the next spring. Sometimes, however, a farmer is compelled to deal with a field some distance from his buildings which is so devoid of humus that he must either haul barn yard manure a long distance to it, or must grow green crops and plow them under. This latter method has not been practiced to any great extent in Nova Scotia, and yet it is well worth the trying on many of the back pasture fields which a farmer wishes to make productive. For this green crop method two classes of plants may be used. (1) Non-leguminous crops like buckwheat or rye which when plowed under add vegetable matter but do not add to the store of nitrogen; and (2) leguminous crops such as clover, peas, vetches, etc., which when plowed under not only add humus but also nitrogen. Actual records show that by plowing under one of these leguminous crops, not only is the supply of humus increased but the store of nitrogen has been increased to the extent of from 50 to over 100 lbs. per acre, at commercial rates, would be worth from \$7.50 to \$15.00 per acre. Whenever they will grow satisfactorily, leguminous crops are the right ones to use for the purpose. However, it usually happens that the method of growing and plowing under green crops is resorted to on fields that are too poor to produce a good growth of these leguminous crops. Under these circumstances we have found that buckwheat for a summer crop and fall rye for a winter crop are the most satisfactory plants.

A Specific Instance. In the spring of 1908 we sowed buckwheat on a field on the College Farm which we knew would not produce a paying crop of oats or hay, and which we also knew would not grow a good leguminous crop. In order to give the buckwheat a fair chance, we put on part of the land a light application of commercial fertilizer (about 400 lbs. to the acre) and on the remaining part a small quantity of barnyard manure (5 or 6 loads to the acre being the scrapings of the barnyard). By this means we grew a very fair crop of buckwheat which we plowed under when in full bloom in the month of August. We immediately harrowed this land and got it in shape by the first week in September for fall rye. This produced a splendid crop which we plowed under the following June. We then sowed the land again to buckwheat and with it about 8 pounds of clover seed per acre. We secured a good crop of buckwheat which we harvested and threshed and the clover grew very well. By this treatment the land was brought into good enough shape so that it could be treated in the ordinary way. We would strongly recommend those farmers having poor fields which they wish to bring up to a good state of

fertility to experiment with even a small acreage under this system of plowing under green crops. It may seem like a whole year lost, but the alternative, frequently adopted, is to grow on these fields oats or some other crop which usually produce such small returns over and above the cost of fertilizers and labor as to result in an actual loss on the transaction.

Commercial Fertilizers and Humus

Commercial fertilizers differ from barnyard manure in that they contain no humus and do not directly add humus to the soils to which they are applied. In fact they may lead to a depletion of the humus supply, as for example when commercial fertilizer is applied to a run out field that has either been in pasture or has been producing hay for a number of years, under the following conditions. The field is sown to oats or other grain but not seeded down with clover and grass seeds. The results may be a paying crop of oats; but since oats leave very little stubble behind, the humus content of the field is reduced. If the same field, when sown to oats and seeded down with clover and timothy were used as a hay field for a number of successive years, the humus would also be depleted. Sometimes farmers have followed one or other of the above practices and having at first achieved satisfactory results, have repeated the practice with poorer results—the fields have been robbed of their humus. But if the field, having been sown to oats, and seeded down to clover and timothy, has only had one year's hay or possibly one year's hay and one year's pasture taken from it, and then been plowed, it is quite possible to have maintained the store of humus.

But commercial fertilizers can be used to increase the store of humus. If, for example, these fertilizers are used to grow cover crops to be plowed under, they will lead to a large increase in the humus supply. Such practice, however, will not often be resorted to by the general farmer. But when he uses commercial fertilizers to supplement his barn yard manure and by their agency grows bigger crops to feed to live stock and also grows more clover and plows under heavy sods frequently, he will increase the store of humus.

Humus Essential to Profitable Returns from Commercial Fertilizers

The farmer who gets the biggest returns from money invested in fertilizers is the farmer whose fields contain the most humus. More especially is this the case when such fertilizers as bone meal, basic slag, natural rock phosphate, etc., are used. In all of these fertilizers, the phosphoric acid, their most valuable ingredient, exists in a form insoluble in water and must be changed into a soluble form before plants can make use of it. In the factory the fertilizer company accomplishes this by adding sulphuric acid. In the soil the same result can be achieved if humus acids are present. Consequently these fertilizers applied to lands rich in humus give big returns. The farmer, therefore, who uses his commercial fertilizer with barn yard manure or with plowed under green crops or heavy sods will get far better returns than the farmer who uses commercial fertilizers without these natural agencies.

Conclusion

Humus may be maintained or even gradually increased by the following practices:—

- (a) Live stock farming with its attendant use of barnyard manure.
 - (b) Reasonable short rotations in which clover and grass sods are plowed under at not more than 3 to 5 years intervals.
 - (c) The use of clover always, when seeding down.
 - (d) The plowing under in extreme instances of green crops such as buckwheat, rye, clover, vetches, etc.
 - (e) When commercial fertilizers are largely depended upon short rotations and the plowing under of green crops are absolutely necessary. The humus supply may be depleted by the following practices:—
 - (a) Selling hay and other products off the farm instead of feeding to live stock.
 - (b) Careless preserving of barnyard manure.
 - (c) Growing too many successive crops of oats, etc., or roots or even hay, (the latter is the most common source of humus depletion in Nova Scotia.)
 - (d) The wrong use of commercial fertilizers.
- In a light open soil humus is rapidly decomposed and lost and consequently one must apply manure more frequently and follow a shorter rotation in order to consume the humus supply than on heavier soils.

FEEDING HOGS ON PASTURE

The increased price of grains necessitates a partial substitution of pasture in the feeding of pigs. The choice of grain to be fed in combination with pasture or forage depends

on the nature of the pasture it supplements; then the forage is a legume such as alfalfa, or clover, corn or barley are perhaps the most economical cereals to use; but when the pasture is grass, oats, rye or rape, the ration should contain besides these grains some other high-protein feeds, such as oil meal, or meat meal, etc.

Experiments show that the greatest economy in the cost of production is obtained by giving daily from 1½ to 2 pounds of grain for every 100 pounds live weight. As a general rule, a quantity of grain should be given sufficient to produce a daily increase of 1 pound for every 100 pounds of live weight.

A factory for extracting oil from herring waste and making dried fish scrap from the residue has commenced operations at Lubec, Maine. It expects to produce 750 barrels of oil and 300 tons of fish scrap this year. The supply of raw material will be secured chiefly from the St. Stephen district of New Brunswick. The utilization of this waste will still further increase the value of the smoked herring industry of that port.

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A lot of land in Bridgetown about 150 feet square with building one and one half stories, 40 x 50 front with lean-to on north and east sides. Building contains ice room, drying or curing room, churn, milk and cream vats, power separator, engine and boiler in good condition. Suitable for manufacturing cheese and butter or would make a fine canning factory for which industry there is a good opening.

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PROPERTY FOR SALE

Property just outside Annapolis Royal consisting of seven and one half acres of land. Large house with good rooms; size of house 36 x 48 with ell 14 x 21 and porch, ice house, wood house and wagon house attached. Good size barn with stable, hen house and shed for storing machinery. Approximately 160 apple trees on the place a few of which pick early varieties and the remainder hard or winter fruit. Cuts 9 tons of hay at present and can be made to double this quantity. Price on application.

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SMALL PROPERTY FOR SALE

A small place in Bridgetown, containing about one acre of land with cottage house of eight rooms and pantry. Large verandah across front, and town water in house. A number of apple, pear, plum, and other small fruit trees. New barn 28 x 38, and carriage house. Will be sold at a bargain to a quick purchaser.

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