



Summer Fallowing

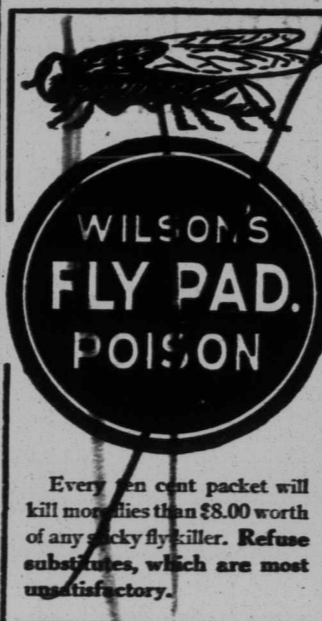
Sometimes it becomes a question whether it will pay better to follow a field or attempt a crop of roots. Where the land is fairly light and easy to work it invariably yields a higher return if roots or fodder crops are grown. Such land can be worked under conditions in which a stiff clay could not be touched, so that the chances of getting it into order for a root crop are much greater in the former case. But when stiff clay loam land becomes foul, especially with twitch or couch, it may be desirable to follow it. Under such conditions the cost of weeding and cultivating a root crop would be very heavy, and even then the land would not be left clean at the finish. The result of following on the other hand, is to leave such land mellow, free from weeds, and somewhat richer in nitrogen, provided that the summer is not excessively wet, so that it will grow cleaner and better crops for several years afterwards. The wheat crop which nearly always follows the treatment, goes in early and under exceptionally favorable conditions. There is thus a good deal to be said under certain circumstances for a practice which is not commonly considered to be wasteful and out of date. Perhaps the best way to look upon bare fallow is as a necessary evil on stiff land during certain seasons.

Care of Separators

The farm separator comes in for a lot of rough handling. More often than not it is left to one of the farm men or lads to work and in a few weeks' time he comes in with the tale that the separator won't work. The master has a look at it, tries to put the matter to rights, and finally gives it up as a bad job, and sends for the mechanic from the nearest town to repair the damages. Now the machine with proper care and handling will last for years, and it is generally through carelessness or ignorance or both that the machine breaks down. One of the great points to be observed in running a separator is to see that the machine is perfectly level, otherwise, some parts of the bearings will be thrown out of square when the machine is running, resulting in a bad skimming and ultimately in running new bearings—an expensive item.

Green Food for Poultry

A resident of a village in New York has solved the problem of cheaply and easily supplying green food for fifty hens. He is obliged to keep his hens closely yarded, so they will not trespass on his neighbors. After carrying grass and other green stuff to them, he studied out the following method of growing it in the yards, where the hens could help themselves. Of course, any green crops growing uncovered in the poultry yards would soon be eaten off, because it would be eaten off so frequently it could not long retain its foliage. The problem was solved by spading up about one square rod of the richest, most fertile part of the yard, after which it was raked very finely and sown to alfalfa. Before sowing, wood ashes were scattered over the bed to provide time for the alfalfa, but the lime may be applied in the most convenient form, whether slaked or ground lime. A few handfuls of oats were sown thinly before sowing the alfalfa seed, and raked in with the ashes. Last the alfalfa seed was sown, and the soil over it firmed down by treading when the soil was dry. The bed was in rectangular form and boarded all around with boards one foot or more wide so as to form a large box, which was covered with wire netting. When the alfalfa grew up the hens could pick off the leaves and stems through the wire and not disturb the roots. Later it was found better to have two or more of the covered beds so one could grow up, by protecting it by raising up the wire, while the other was being eaten off.



WHEN YOU BUY A TYPEWRITER

You must first be convinced of three things:— 1st. That the typewriter you select embodies the strong points of all the others, with a few exclusive features added. 2nd. That it will give the maximum of service at a minimum cost for repairs. 3rd. That the price you pay obviates more typewriter value than the same amount or more, could buy in any other machine. VISIBLE WRITING, of course, is an indispensable feature. Nobody wants a typewriter which necessitates hitting the carriage after every two or three words, to see that the proper punctuated marks are in place, or to get the collection in an involved sentence. So your first requirement brings you to the consideration of an "Empire" feature of primary importance. Every letter on the line, from front to last, is in plain sight all the time. PORTABILITY must be duly considered, too, between a machine you can take on the train, while traveling, and one you must needs leave behind—or pack into the baggage car. The convenient shape and size of the "Empire" make it as portable as a camera, and the weight is but 32 lbs. Granted that simplicity of construction is an advantage, it stands to reason that the simpler the machine, the less it costs to make it and, consequently, the less the price at which the makers can afford to sell it. Because complicated mechanism costs more to make. And the more costly the mechanism, the higher must be the price demanded for the machine. The "Empire" is the simplest standard typewriter on the market. It costs less to buy than any other standard typewriter, because it costs less to make. The New Model "Empire" sells for \$39.00 and is superior to any other standard typewriter on the market at \$129.00. You can simply save a cool \$40.00 in cash when you purchase an "Empire." And this \$40.00 might just as well be in your pocket; as the pocket of some other person. Because it does not represent a monetary value when invested in a higher-priced machine. Neither does it represent a merchandise value. If you must get rid of that \$40.00 there are plenty of other, and better, ways to spend it. CANADIAN MAKE AND MONEY IN CANADA. SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES:—Speed, Endurance, Portability, Light Weight, Visible Writing, Responsive Action, Permanent Alignment, Lightning Escapement, Perfect Manifolding and Simplicity of Construction. Result—The "Empire" Typewriter. FRANK R. FAIRWEATHER, 12 Canterbury St., St. John, N. B., Phone 653.

LAND AND APPLE SHOW SOON AT WINNIPEG

Secretary C. F. Roland, of the Canada Land & Apple Show, which is to be held this year, October 19-18, at Winnipeg, has already received some hundreds of letters from Easterners, fruit growers and secretaries of fruit growing associations, indicating the interest that is being taken in this show. It is the first National Land & Apple Show to be held in Canada. It will provide opportunity for complete displays of the products of the orchard, the land the forest, and waters of Canada. As far as it effects Eastern Canada this Land & Apple Show is unique in that it offers the East an excellent chance to increase its market in the West for its fruit. At present the prairies are importing tremendous quantities of apples and other fruits from the Pacific Coast on both sides of the boundary. The prairies will always be a huge importer of fruit. The Canada Land & Apple Show will let the East exhibit its fruit and will prove of enormous value in advertising the East's fruit to the entire prairie area. It is to be borne in mind that this is a show of the products of the land, not of the land itself. The show is not a private enterprise, nor will any individual organization make profit by it. If a surplus is earned it will be devoted to the establishment of scholarships in Provincial Agricultural Colleges. Some of the big cash prizes will include \$250 prize for the best 2 bushels of wheat, with a second prize \$150 and a third \$100; for oats \$100 as a first prize, \$75 second, and \$50 for third; and for barley the same prizes will be given. In the apple competition there will be awarded \$200 for the best two boxes, \$100 for the second, and \$50 for the third. A cash prize of \$100 is also to be offered for the best sheaf of alfalfa. Later announcement will be made of the rates to apply both for passengers and exhibits for this show, the date of course already being fixed for October 19-18.

REPEATING SHOTGUNS advertisement with illustration of a hunter and text: 'Bottom Ejection; Solid Bore; Hammerless; Safe'.

Just To Remind You

That The Advocate has the best equipped Job Printing Plant north of St. John, and has the reputation of turning out all work neatly and promptly. We have added all the latest types and materials, and consequently are in a position to meet the various tastes and ideas of our numerous patrons better than any other office on the North Shore. Send us your order for Commercial Printing, and you will be convinced of the truth of the above statement. WRITE US—PHONE US—WIRE US. Miramichi Publishing Co. Ltd. Union Advocate Office, Newcastle, N. B.

Objects of Fallowing

One of the objects of fallowing is to get the land into friable condition, but it is not advisable to work it down too fine. It might then run together under the influence of rain, and sun heat would not penetrate so well. Besides wheat does not want the land too fine, a cloddy surface giving welcome protection during winter. During the process of fallowing the clods should be gradually reduced in size, but no effort should be made to work them down too small early in the season. The roller ought to be used with caution, if at all. The warmth, aeration, and stirring of the soil in summer fallowing favor nitrification of the organic matter in the soil, so that the land is considerably enriched in nitrates by the process, but this advantage is lost if the late summer and the fall should be wet as the nitrates are washed out. Should it be though desirable to give a dressing of farmyard manure, this should be ploughed in at the last ploughing, and the land left to settle ready for sowing wheat. But a good crop of wheat can be grown, after fallowing, with artificials alone. The bare fallow offers a good opportunity for liming. Two tons of cob lime can be given before any of the ploughing, but not in actual contact with farmyard manure.

Summer Essentials

There are four requirements essential for the most economical and certain development of young poultry, namely, 1, an abundance of range for the growing stock; 2, natural shade if possible, otherwise artificial shade should be supplied; 3, natural green food in abundance; 4, the feeding of dry mash constantly in large self-feeding hoppers. Apoplexy and egg-bound are almost always the result of excessive fatness among the fowls. There must be plenty of nests for the layers or they will break many eggs when trying to crowd into each other's nests. This is not only wasteful, but may lead to the egg-eating habit. Points to Bear in Mind. A few points to bear in mind to those who are not so well acquainted with the machine will not be out of the way. 1. See that the machine is perfectly level, including the stand and machine when put together, and test occasionally to see if correct. 2. Keep all lubricators full and in perfect working order. 3. Run the machine at the speed advised by the makers. At all times turn or run at an even speed, not increasing or decreasing during separating operations. 4. Get up speed gradually and allow to run at full speed for a few minutes before turning on the milk tap. 5. Allow the machine to run down of its own accord, excepting, of course, those types with brakes attached. Never stop the machine when running quickly, as it is sure to throw the bearings out of the level. 6. Clean all parts thoroughly when taken to pieces. If these matters were attended to regularly by the operator in charge, there should not be much difficulty in getting the machine to do its work properly—that is, making a clean skimming. The machine, if in good working order, should not leave any more than 1 per cent. fat in the separated milk, this may be tested occasionally, and if this figure is much higher there is evidently something radically wrong with the machine, and it should be overhauled at once and the fault remedied.

Rearing Goslings

Goslings should not be hatched too early and should be kept off the water until they are pretty well feathered out, as their first growth of down is not very good protection against the cold water may result in chilling and consequent ailment. Not until late in the spring, when the weather is warm, should they be allowed to sport on the pond. In the natural state, grass is the first thing eaten by the goslings. Thoughtful breeders take a hint from this and provide grass for the goslings raised in as tame of domestication. After the little ones are a week or so old, they should have a pasture of grass. As grass is largely nitrogenous, moistened corn meal acts as a good balance, and should be given to the goslings. The successful goose grower also is careful to see that his fowls of all ages are well provided with all the grit and sand they are liable to use. A mash that contains cooked vegetables is a good thing to feed to goslings once a day. Any of the ground grains in current use over this country are good, while meat in some form must not be neglected, for in the wild state the gosling early learns to pick not only grass, but also animal food in the form of bugs, worms and insects.

Successful Dairying

There are such excellent concrete examples now and again outcropping of men who prove that it pays to take up cow testing, that their records of success make stimulating reading for dairy farmers all over the Dominion. Here is a good sample of what one man at Cedar Hill, Que., in the Gaspé peninsula accomplished by carefully watching his fairly good cows and feeding them better. The first year his eight cows gave him 33,511 pounds of milk, an average of 4,188 pounds at a feed cost of \$2.50, netting a total profit of 76.82 an average of 9.60 profit per cow. Two of the best cows in the herd the first year were lost accidentally, two heifers made up the herd to eight again; a pure bred sire is kept. The next year his eight cows gave him 41,403 pounds of milk, an average of 5,176 pounds, or 1,000 pounds of an increase per cow. The feed cost \$4.12 more per cow, but the total profit was \$177.29, or an average of \$22.16 per cow. This is an increase of one hundred and thirty per cent in the profit. It pays to give an additional feed if the cows kept are of the type to make use of it profitably. The forcible realities are these:—The gross income from milk increased by \$133.43 from the same number of cows, the profit far more than doubled and the owner has received every encouragement to try for still better results. That is where a trial cow testing trip generally lands the herd owner.

AT MEDICINE HAT

Medicine Hat citizens some time ago voted in favor of four industrial and nine municipal works by-law. The industrial by-laws represent an addition of nearly 1,000 workmen when the plants and equipment are completed. They will entail an expenditure of over \$3,000,000 on capital account. The Great West Iron, Wood and Chemical Company, represented by Felix Frank, D. B. Hanna, Honorable F. H. Phippen, K.C., M. C. Grant, and Hector Melanin, agrees to spend approximately \$3,000,000 in the erection and equipment of a plant for the manufacture of car wheels, steel underframes, box cars, flat cars and engineering accessories, and promises to become one of the most important industries in Alberta. This industry will employ about 300 hands at the start. L. Carey Wright, of Sauk Center, Minnesota, will establish a radiator manufacturing concern to be known as the Medicine Hat Radiator Company. Local capital will also be interested in this concern and an investment of \$100,000 will be made, employing about 50 hands at the outset. The Saskatchewan Bridge & Iron Company will be erected on the west industrial site and will entail an initial investment of \$100,000 and employ about 150 hands. The Canada Cement plant which will manufacture 4,000 barrels of cement daily, is to be constructed by the Hunt Engineering Company. This also will be an industry of vast importance to Medicine Hat and will employ an army of workers, not only in the construction work but in the operation of the plant itself.

TEACHERS WANTED

FOR TOWN OF NEWCASTLE. One male teacher holding Superior or first class license and one female holding first or second class. Ad. J. E. T. LONDON, Sec. School Trustees, Newcastle, 12th, 1913, 3 wks.

NEWCASTLE STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE STR. "DOROTHY N" 1913. "Dorothy N." will run on the Red-Bank route, daily (Sunday excepted) calling at all intermediate points, as follows:— Leave Newcastle for Redbank at 5.30 a. m., every Monday and will leave Redbank for Newcastle at 7.45 a. m., daily. Leave Newcastle for Redbank every day at 10 a. m. except Saturdays when she will leave at 1.30 p. m., returning will leave Redbank for Millerton at 3.30 p. m. Leave Millerton for Newcastle at 7 p. m., calling at all intermediate points. Returning leave Newcastle for Millerton at 10 p. m., returning to Newcastle same night. Tuesdays will be excursion days from Redbank to intermediate points to Newcastle return fare 35 cents. Saturdays will be excursion days from Newcastle and intermediate points to Redbank and Millerton, return fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets good for date of issue only. Freight on Saturdays will be held over until early Monday morning trip. Str. will be open for engagements for excursion parties every day, except Saturdays, from 10 a. m. until 2 p. m., and any evenings from 7 p. m. FREIGHT RATES 100 lbs., 15¢ 500 lbs., 60¢ 1-2 ton, \$1.00, one ton, \$1.50. Furniture and machinery charged by bulk. FREIGHT AND PARCELS MUST BE PREPAID. THE NEWCASTLE STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. D. MORRISON, Manager.

PATENTS

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c. A person needs a patent and describes may quickly ascertain our opinion from whether an invention is patentable. We advise on patents, trademarks, copyrights, and other legal matters. Scientific American. A publication of scientific progress. Terms for Canada, 50¢ per year, postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York Branch Office, 45 E. St., Washington, D. C.

ESTATE NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the Estate of the late ROBERT MAXWELL GRINDLAY of Blackville, in the county of Northumberland, having been granted to the undersigned executor, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment to him and all persons having claim against said estate are requested to file same duly certified by affidavit with the undersigned within two months from date hereof. SIMON BEAN, Executor, Blackville, N. B., June 11th, 1913, 24-81-pd.

SHANNON FILES ADVOCATE OFFICE

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson.

Pedigree Wheat

Professor T. B. Wood of Cambridge, Eng., had some interesting things to say about wheat growing in a lecture at the British Royal Institution. The two important characters which the farmers wanted, he said, were a good quality and a large yield. Comparison of the yield per acre over ten years in Lancashire (35 bushels) and in Monmouthshire (26 bushels) indicated at once that soil and climate were responsible to a large extent, and meteorologists were of the opinion that the weather during the autumn sowing in a large measure determined the yield. The average yield per acre of different countries was as follows:— India 11.4 b. p. a. Denmark 42.1 b. p. a. Great Britain 32.9 b. p. a. Canada 17.6 b. p. a. Russia 10 b. p. a. Experiments at Cambridge and other places showed that there was no relation between the size of the ear, the size of the grain, or the number of stems, and the bulk of the crop. Both Square-head, for instance, and Rivet, one of which had a small ear and the other a large, gave an almost equal yield.

PILES

You will find relief in Zan-Buk! It cures the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zan-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? 400,000,000 and growing. Zan-Buk FOR ALL SUMMER SORES.

SUMMER HEAT HARD ON BABY

No season of the year is so dangerous to the life of little ones as is the summer. The excessive heat throws the little stomach out of order so quickly that unless prompt aid is at hand the baby may be beyond all human help before the mother realizes he is ill. Summer is the season when diarrhoea, cholera infantum, dysentery and colic are most prevalent. Any one of these troubles may prove deadly if not promptly treated. During the summer the mother's best friend is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach and keep baby healthy. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.