



The Value of Liquid Manure

In order to bring under the notice of farmers, in as striking a manner as possible, the huge loss they incur annually by allowing the liquid manure to be lost, the County Down (Ireland) Committee of Agriculture last year carried out a simple experiment, which has now been tested for two seasons. In the experiment 16 tons of liquid manure, was tested against 16 tons of farmyard manure, and against a mixture of one cwt. of nitrate of soda, two cwt. of superphosphate, two cwt. of kainit, p.r. statute acre. This mixture of artificials was used because it was proved to be a very reliable one by previous experiments. In 1912 two tests were conducted with the following results:—

Table with 2 columns: Manures, Average yield. Rows include Liquid manure, Farmyard manure, Artificial manure, No manure.

In one test the liquid manure gave the enormous yield of 4 tons 5 cwt. of Italian rye grass per statute acre, equivalent to almost 6 tons 10 cwt. per Irish acre. Even this did not show the full value of the manure, because quite as great a difference was discernible in the aftermath. When the liquid manure is of good quality, i. e. produced by cattle fed on cotton cake, a smaller quantity than 16 tons would probably be more profitable.

The Abortion Trouble

Unfortunately for Canadian cattle raisers many calves are lost each year through the accident of premature birth. While no doubt many of these losses are due to injuries a much greater number are caused by contagious abortion. When this disease obtains a foothold in a herd the consequences are apt to be serious, as it is readily transferred from animal to animal, making it almost impossible under usual farm conditions to raise calves for perhaps a series of years.

For the information of cattle raisers the Veterinary Director General has issued a report of a leaflet of the British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on this disease which is being made the subject of very careful study and experiment in the Old Country.

This reprint which constitutes a brief pamphlet of less than four pages deals with the subject under the following heads:—Animals affected, the Microbe, Virulent Material and Method of Infection, Symptoms and Prevention. It is written in plain language and contains information of great value to all cattle raisers and persons who are interested in the subject. It is printed for free distribution to those who apply for it, but it is not sent out to the regular mailing list of the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

The farmer, when he buys a farm buys himself a steady job.

A few doubters there are, and they claim with reason that a cement floor unless extra well bedded, is cold. This objection may be overcome to a very large extent, by making the floor of the cow stall of concrete reinforced slabs.

If the same enterprise and capital were applied generally to the more prosaic branches of husbandry—sheep breeding for example—that have gone into the promotion of the fox industry, would we not be witnessing some astonishing results in production?

Grubs and wireworms necessitate the breaking of many old pieces of pasture land. In such turfs the May beetle likes to lay her eggs, and here the grub can develop almost uncontrolled. New ground pastures are often found fairly alive with them. They hold the grass back, and come a drought in midsummer, they will eat the roots clean, so that large patches of thin turf may be rolled up like fleeces of wool.

Russia may be a backward country in some respects, but the co-operative idea has taken firm root. There are 3,700 agricultural societies in Russia and over 800 "agricultural partnerships" for the co-operative sale of produce and the purchase of live stock, farm implements, fertilizers, and so forth. Last year there were 7,978 mutual loans or savings banks and credits societies in operation. The number of pupils attending agricultural schools was 15,000 in 1911, while over twice this number took special agricultural courses under scientific direction, and 296,000 attended lectures along the university extension line. Proper training plus co-operation is a good combination, bound to give the farmer better returns for his labor.

Points for the Dairyman

Have you ever considered what would be an ideal rural community, and how such can be developed? If you don't try to get it it will never come.

Whenever possible, cows should be milked at equal intervals apart, as a means of producing milk of comparatively uniform quality at each milking. Where the night's interval is long, and the day's interval a short one, the morning's milk is usually poor in quality.

Dirty milk is one cause of trouble in the dairy. Good-flavored products cannot be made from unclean milk. The germs that prevail in clear milk are of great assistance in the manufacture of butter and cheese. Dirty milk is due to carelessness with the milking, and this can be avoided.

When milk is required for sale, its bacterial content should be kept as low as possible. The fresh, warm milk must be well cooled to prevent the development of bacteria that are inevitably present in all milk. The souring of milk is due solely to the action of bacteria, which cannot work while the milk is at low temperature.

The color of butter varies somewhat according to the breed of the cow, the food it receives, and the time of the year, etc. The chief point is to have the finished butter evenly colored throughout. If the cream ripening is carried out satisfactorily, the cream properly churned, and the butter well washed, it will not be streaky.

Butter that has a good flavor when freshly made, but does not keep well usually contains too much curd and is uneven in color. It is only when butter is well made, and contains not more than 5 per cent. of curdy matter, that it will keep in good condition for some considerable time.

Be careful to get the milk ripe for cheese-making before adding the rennet. When rennet is added to unripe milk it results in difficulty with ripening the curd. An unripe curd is one cause of a cheese which fermented wrongly instead of ripening normally. It does not pay to make cheeses unless they are of good quality.

When it is found necessary artificially to color milk for cheese, the coloring matter which should be added, must be added to the milk ten minutes before the rennet. Unless the annatto is thoroughly distributed throughout the milk before the rennet is added, the resulting cheese will be streaky in color.

It is the duty of every stock raiser to plan on eliminating the unproductive members of the laying flock. It is well to keep in mind that from the standpoint of egg production pullets are more profitable than older hens. It is false economy to retain hens more than two years old unless for breeding or exhibition purposes. Get rid of the old stock in the late summer or early fall retaining only the very best hens for breeding purposes. Plenty of room should be provided for the young pullets to develop, and this can be accomplished best by getting rid of the old stock which shows signs of deterioration.

DON'T ALL SPEAK AT ONCE

The following appears in a late number of "number of the Daily Express," London, G. B.—

"There is a young Canadian settler who is looking for a bride. He lives at Byron, near London, Ontario, and he has sent the following letter to the Bury St. Edmunds guardians:—

"Have you at present under your charge any young girl, eighteen to twenty-three years of age, who would like to come out here to be my wife? I am just a plain working man who came to Canada eight years ago from Surrey, England, and I feel I want a mate.

I will, of course, pay all expenses connected with the voyage, and, if required, will furnish you with references from people here. All I require is some one country-bred who won't want a lot of city life.

Trusting you will put this forward at your next board meeting and let me have a favourable reply. Yours truly, ALBERT AYTON.

Green Food for Chicks

Knock the bottom out of some old boxes and sink them in the ground. Then fill in earth up to about 3 in. from the top. On this sow a little wheat, and then cover the top of the box with some fine-mesh wire netting. The wheat will soon begin to grow, and as the green blades appear above the wire the chicks are able to pick them off.—Poultry World.

Dry Feeding

Of late years dry feeding is becoming quite popular, although it is not a new idea in the poultry ranks. Fully twenty years ago the matter was agitated and adopted by some poultry men, but as a general thing it was not favorably received.

The arguments used to-day in favor of the dry mash and whole grain diet are, first, after becoming used to it, fowls will prefer the ground grain dry to that which is either cooked or steamed, second, it is a labor-saving method, better fertility to the eggs.

At first the fowls will not take very kindly to the dry food. As meat scrap is mixed with it, they will pick out all such, then probably the corn meal, or some may prefer the bran, but all of it is seldom consumed until the fowls become accustomed to it. Generally they will eat more and more of it, finally cleaning the trough. Another benefit is that after several swallows of water, then back again to the trough, and so during the entire meal. It is claimed that more water is consumed by dry-fed fowls and as water enters so largely in the composition of the egg, increased egg production should be the result.

The method is a great labor saver. It is possible to both feed and water the stock in the same time it takes to prepare the wet mash and feed it.

The writer prefers feeding the dry mash in troughs instead of hoppers, unless a hopper is used that will be proof against mice and rats. Such a hopper should be constructed of galvanized iron and made to close at night and open in the morning. If large enough to hold sufficient material for several days' feeding, still more labor can be saved.

There is also a decided advantage in the system from a health standpoint. There is not so much danger of overfat hens, and consequently there will be less soft-shelled and deformed or ill-shaped eggs. There will be fewer cases of bowel disorders, and less trouble with indigestion. Wet mash allowed to remain in troughs any length of time during hot weather will sour, which is the cause of many cases of sickness.

For growing chicks is recommended. They eat a few mouthfuls, and then a portion of water and scamped off for a run. In a few moments they return and repeat the dose. They never gorge themselves, and when they feel a little hungry a little food helps them out. At night an extra allowance of food is placed in small boxes in their house, so that the youngsters can help themselves at break of day. Nothing gives a worse set back than pinning for food.

But we like only the mash to be fed that way to fowls. The whole grain should be strewn among some light litter, like leaves or cut straw, so that the birds must scratch for all they get. This exercise is needed. The grain should be given at least an hour before time for them to go to their roost, so that ample time is given to hunt. If thus fed in a scratching shed, the fowls will continue their search the next morning at break of day, and the attendant will find them hard at work when he comes around to give them their breakfast.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON TRAINMEN

Railway detectives left for Jarvis Saturday to investigate a mysterious murderous assault of two Grand Trunk trainmen at that place.

The victims are James Carmichael, a conductor, and J. Farschewer, a brakeman, both of Hamilton. They were part of the crew on the 6.30 train, which was brought to a sudden stop at a crossing in Jarvis by the engineer just in time to avert striking a woman. The conductor and brakemen jumped off and ran towards the engine to see what was the matter. They were about the lengths from the train when the thugs jumped out from between two freight cars and attacked them. It is believed that the assailants used coupling pins. Carmichael was kicked in the face as he lay helpless on the ground, and after breaking the brakeman's legs the thugs kicked him until other trainmen, hearing the scuffle, appeared.



WILSON'S FLY PAD. POISON

There are many imitations of this best of all fly killers. Ask for Wilson's, be sure you get them, and avoid disappointment.

TRANSPARENT GOWN LATEST SENSATION

One Worn on Fifth Avenue Astonished Thousands

The very latest gown sensation from Paris, the "Exposé Toilette" has reached New York.

The first shipment of the daring new fashion was placed on sale in a leading department store and attracted the eager inspection of throngs of shoppers.

According to this latest fashion, the femininity will no longer wear stiff, choking collars, heavy skirts, tight waists and torturing corsets. Instead there will be a combination of embroidered silk trunks, monogrammed embroidered silk stockings and filmy draped robes—so draped as to expose to view the lines and curves of the figure and much of the limb.

This is the decree of Calot, Lavin, and Monica, the three leading dress designers of Paris.

One of the most remarkable gowns was worn on Fifth Avenue and drew the astonished stare of throngs until traffic policemen near Fortieth and street were forced to drive them on.

This gown was made of champagne taffeta, embroidered in roses and gold, and had a black net over a serise bodice. Black tulle formed a sash over the hips. The hat was also a French creation of straw trimmed with black tulle and nummie.

Following the fashion in Paris, heavily embroidered stockings will be worn and trinkets and jewels will be clasped just below the knee. No petticoats or other undergarments will be worn. In warm, dry weather the effect will be enhanced by the wearing of a sort of sandal-pump of patent leather with the laces tied Colonial fashion.

The store which displayed the new gowns prices them at from \$275 to \$1,100. It is said they will be the correct afternoon and evening costumes this summer.

The new dress was the immediate result of the appearance at a fashionable function at Auteuil, France, of a society woman who wore a skirt that was almost transparent. On the same occasion another woman appeared in a black dress, with anklets perfectly bare, except for the ribbons supporting the footgear. From her left ankle dangled loosely a gold watch bracelet.

PIERPONT MORGAN LEFT \$100,000,000

The whole of the estate of J. P. Morgan has a value of about \$100,000,000 according to an unofficial estimate credited to Thames E. Rush, counsel to State Comptroller Sohmer, who has been in Europe the past month, examining the books of the Morgan houses in London and Paris, to determine the value of the late financier's holdings. The European assets he found to approximate \$15,000,000.

If the \$100,000,000 estimate for the whole estate is correct it, is said this will be the biggest estate to pay on inheritance tax in America. New York state will be enriched nearly \$4,000,000, it is estimated, by a tax of four per cent on a greater part of the estate.

Mrs. Sachet Carlyle, chambermaid in a hotel at Joplin, Mo., at \$5 a week, received a message from Baltimore that she and her mother, Mrs. Martha Wilson, each were heirs to one-ninth of an estate valued at \$14,000,000. She was asked to furnish affidavits to prove relationship to John Price.

Major-General Luke O'Connor, who was made a K. C. B. recently, is the only living Victoria Cross-man who has risen from the rank of private to that of general officer.

Here's a bit of wisdom Solomon forgot to mention: You must be in business with a man in live with a woman in order to know that you don't know them.

BREEZY BUDGET FROM BRITISH ISLES

Built His Own Chapel The death took place, at the age of eighty-six, of Mr. W. O. Roberts, market gardener, of Bangor, one of the religious worthies of North Wales. He was a Baptist, and practically built a chapel with his own hands, loading himself 300 carts full of stone for the building. He was probably the oldest Sunday School teacher in Wales, beginning in his teens.

Congregation of Twelve For the vacancy in the charge of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Montrose, Scotland, the managers, in answer to an advertisement in a church paper in England, received 230 applications. The church has only a membership of twelve. It was established in 1724, and is richly endowed.

Prison Walls for Old Abbey It is proposed to utilize some of the stone in the north portion of the old prison in Paisley in connection with the restoration scheme of Paisley Abbey. The part of the prison to be purchased is a century old. The stone with which it is built is practically of the same quality as that used in the Abbey. Similar stone cannot now be got.

Find in Bottle of Stout Judgment for \$15 and \$5 for a doctor's fee was awarded by Judge Curran at Navan to John Neville, a groom, who sued a local public house keeper for \$250 damages due to the plaintiff's having drunk part of a bottle of stout bottled by the defendant, and which was alleged to have contained the body of a mouse. Asked by his honor how he knew there was a mouse in the bottle, plaintiff held the offending bottle up and said, amid laughter, "Because he is there still."

Oldest "Apprentice Boy" The death occurred of David Norrie, caretaker of the Apprentice Boys' Memorial Hall and Walker's Monument, Derry. He is believed to have been the oldest Apprentice Boy in the city. When Mr. Gladstone introduced his first Home Rule Bill Mr. Norrie was one of the thirteen "Boys" chosen as a deputation to attend the Convention in Belfast to protest against the measure.

Woman's Strange Conduct in Church Kate Martin was committed to an asylum at Belfast after having caused a scene in Clifton street Presbyterian Church during Sunday service. Evidence was given that she entered the choir box, overturned the table, and threw some chairs among the congregation. "I only tried to strike the minister for his false preaching," said the woman. "We Catholics want our rights."

Passion for Picture Houses Two cases of theft, in which it was stated the accused committed the offences to get money in order to enable them to visit picture houses, were heard in Edinburgh Police Court. In one case a youth, a shop porter, pleaded guilty to the theft of \$5.25. On the day he stole the money he went to Glasgow and spent all but \$1.80. It was stated that he had been getting money by hook or by crook to go to picture houses.

Hungry Showmen An unusual situation arose on the early closing day at Saltcoats, where the annual fair was about to be held. Thirty show people left Kilmarnock in the forenoon intending to get their dinner when they reached Saltcoats in the afternoon. On arriving they found that all shops were closed, it being the half-holiday.

Street Bargains At Glasgow Charles Henderson was fined for having cheated a man out of a shilling by pretending that paper bags which he was selling, also contained money. He denied the charge. A detective watched the accused placing brass chains in a piece of paper along with three florins, and then apparently folding the whole lot up and offering them for sale for one shilling. He did not make any definite promise to purchasers that they would get the money, but they were led to believe that they had a chance of getting something more than the chain.

Motor-boat as Coffin A motor-boat was used as a coffin at the funeral at East Cowes of Miss Ethel Kate Saunders, the only daughter of Samuel E. Saunders, a well known motor-boat builder. Miss Saunders, who was thirty-three years old, assisted her father in the secretarial part of the business.

The body was placed in a leaden shell, and then deposited in a specially-constructed hull of a motor-boat, with bow and stern rounded off. The boat was made of two skins of plain mahogany sewn together.

An Ohio judge insists that brides applying for marriage licenses must submit samples of their cooking at the same time. If this judge is going to test the samples he might never be spared to issue the licenses.

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TENDERS. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received up to and including Monday, the 30th June, for the erection and completion of the superstructure of St. James' Sabbath School Building, according to plans and specifications which can be seen at my private office after Monday the 16th inst. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. E. A. McCURDY, Chairman Building Committee.

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