



Free Libraries for Farm Homes

Notice of Legislation

Dated at the Town of Campbellton this 26th day of February, A. D. 1924.

H. A. CARR,
Solicitor for the Town of Campbellton.
Feb. 26 4wks

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the Ninth day of May A. D. 1916, and made between Robert L. Duncan of the Town of Campbellton in the County of Restigouche and the Province of New Brunswick, Farmer of the one part, Mortgagor; and Joseph Phette, of the same place, Sewing-machine agent, of the second part, Mortgagee, recorded in the Records of the County of Restigouche as No. 15, 717 on pages 227 to 231 of Book "12" of the said Records.

There will, for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment of principal and interest thereof, be sold in front of the Post Office in the Town of Campbellton in the County of Restigouche, on MONDAY the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MARCH A. D. 1924, at the hour of twelve o'clock at noon, all the lands and premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage bounded and

described as follows: The southerly side line begins on the intersection of the Railway lands at the westerly angle of the said lands and runs easterly and southerly to the said Robert L. Duncan to the said Joseph O. Philetus thence running southerly and easterly for thirty minutes west) One Hundred feet; thence easterly parallel to the said line of the said Joseph O. Philetus for twenty five yards; then southerly, one hundred feet; then easterly, one hundred feet; then southerly following said dividing line for thirty minutes until it reaches the southerly side line of the said Robert L. Duncan; then southerly and easterly following the various courses of the said southerly side line of the said Robert L. Duncan to the southerly side line of the said Christopher Estate; then southerly and easterly following the various courses of the said southerly side line of the said Christopher Estate to the southerly side line of the said Robert L. Duncan; then southerly and easterly following the various courses of the said southerly side line of the said Robert L. Duncan to the place of beginning.

TOGETHER WITH all buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, privileges and appurtenances to the said land and premises belonging or in any manner appertaining.

DATED at Campbellton in the County of Restigouche this Twenty eighth day of December A. D. 1925

(Sgd.) Joseph O. Pichette
Mortgagee

(Sgd) Kelly & Gilbert
Attorneys for Mortgagee

When the benefits are fully appreciated the question may not be "Can I afford to have it?" but "Can I afford to do without it?". It is simply a question of making the best use of your money, and energy—spending in the directions from which you will get the best return in efficient work or improved living conditions.

The thing to do is to get the facts and not side-track the subject with a vague conclusion that the object of your desire is for ever out of reach.

Facts and figures, invaluable to progressive farmers are available in government bulletins and in manufacturers catalogues and these are always sent free on demand, especially if you identify yourself as a Witness reader. Inquiry may bring to light moderately priced improvements which will improve the lot of the farmer and his family.

It is the father and Compensation, the mother of progress—and Procreation is the thief of time.

THE FARM SCHOOL.
The school of domestic science at the Fredericton Experimental Station got away to a good start last week with thirty students in attendance. From all sections of the province are comfortably housed, have a capable staff of instructors and are making satisfactory progress. The New Brunswick has a big stake in its agricultural interests and it is of the greatest importance that the men and women who are to be the future of the province be well equipped for their duties. Women play an important part in agriculture and without intelligent assistance from their family cannot be carried on successfully.

By providing an adequate means of scientific training for young men and women who are interested in this great industry the Government of New Brunswick is doing a noble work. Hon. D. W. Meresseau is offering a real and practical benefit to agriculture in New Brunswick. Every part of the country have always taken advantage of what it offers and the work of this fine institution will be watched with interest by farmers on every shore.

WASTE AND WEALTH

Mining men in British Columbia say that there are millions of dollars' worth of platinum in the placer tailings of the plants that were thought to be worthless. When the old miners were getting out the gold, platinum was an unknown metal and was not worth much. Fifty cents an ounce was all they got for it. But platinum now has proven increasingly useful in the arts. A bit of it must go into every telephone. It is used in every telephone. It is much used in expensive jewelry.

What has happened in the British Columbia gold fields is but a faint prelude of our present economic civilization, based on natural resources constantly being made in more and more ways to fit up to the research man to find new uses for old wastes.

There are placer tailings in almost every industry. The waste of today will be the gold heaps of tomorrow. Civilization must be increasingly careful of what it throws away.

SOME LUMBER OPERATIONS ARE FINISHED

A few of the smaller lumbering operations are reported to be finished for the winter. Old timers state that they can hardly remember a winter so favorable to lumbering operations as the present one has been for the past few weeks.

The report from the woods is that hauling hardly ever was better. Teams are able to haul larger loads than usual. Tractors also have been used in some places.

Pointers on Soiling

The growing of rolling crops by an expensive method of providing succulence for dairy cows. Labor costs are greatly increased and dairymen have found from experience that a sufficient quantity to maintain the herd through both summer and winter, it was desirable to use beet pulp as a succulence, and to rely on grain and hay for the bulk of the winter ration. However, there are three outstanding rolling crops. The first is oats and peas. The mixture described in the preceding article for Ontario and Canada field peas, by measure, seeded early in the spring at the rate of three bushels per acre. Seedlings should be made 10 days or two weeks before the first of June. If harvested as it reaches the desired maturity. Seedlings can be made as late as the first of June. Perchance the first of June is too late for the first crop, they reach the unpalatable mature stage, they can be mowed and cured as hay and will provide an excellent

Corn, either sweet or the ordinary field variety, supplements oats and peas and Alfalfa most advantageously. The earlier varieties of sweet corn can be seeded in successive periods at times when the alfalfa is harvested and sold and the stalks cut for feeding purposes. The oats and peas can be thrashed and used in the grain mixture. Enough corn should be provided so that the peas and oats and corn can be used as the basis for

In determining the amount necessary for eight cows, let us assume that the mature cows will require about 75 lbs. of hay per head per day during July, August, September and October. The Alfalfa can be relied upon to provide the first succulence during July and August. The oats and peas can then supplement the Alfalfa during this latter season, but the question of harvesting them in the north during this season of the year must be reckoned with. Assuming that the area will produce the equivalent of 100 tons of hay to the acre, the following acreage would provide the necessary feed for eight head of animals during the season, with the assumption that some purchased grain must be used to supplement the alfalfa for the entire season. Eight acres of oats and peas and five acres of Alfalfa, one acre of sweet

The virulence of rinderpest may be gathered from the fact that the mortality rate in countries previously free from the disease has reached 90 per cent. In the countries where it has been the average in countries previously visited. It has invaded almost every country in Europe and Asia, and is now spreading in the United States, South Africa, and the Philippines. Foot-and-mouth disease, which is unfortunately ravaging herds in England and Scotland, and the occurrence of water-borne disease in the United States. Government considerably over a million pounds in compensation, is a small infection and is highly contagious. It is spread by direct contact, and tail it within infected areas the disease spreads, and renders intelligible the action of the Ministry of Agriculture, which suggests that associations of farmers and communities should be on neighboring farms should be as far as possible prevented. Another possible means of infection is by foxes and dogs. In the United States, between homesteads, the foxes and rats feeding on any offal about farmyards and thus spreading infection to the cattle. The wholesale slaughter of sheep and cattle afflicted with foot-and-mouth disease has caused considerable feelings in parts of England, but the highly contagious nature of the disease has necessitated the employment of drastic measures. So far as this Dominion is concerned, the most effective precautionary measure is the isolation of infected animals. Changes of these diseases being important. It may be necessary not only to exercise caution with respect to important live stock, but also with respect to the disposal of infected animals.

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Regulations Concerning Certified Seed Potatoes

The following is an extract from the "Regulations Under The Destructive Insect and Pest Act," passed by Order in Council June 26, 1923 and effective on and after September 1st 1923.

of population 5 (in part). "In the case of populations 1 through 4, if certificates are required, no person shall be allowed to sell or offer, advertise, expose, or hold in possession for sale, for seed, for propagation, or for other purposes, any plants, seeds, or other material of any form described or designated as inspected, registered, selected or disease-free seed potatoes unless such person has first obtained a certificate, or labels, or other containers, to each of which shall be durably attached a certificate stating that any such potatoes contain that they have been inspected by a field inspector, and have been approved by an inspector under the Descriptive Insect and Pest Act and have been found sufficiently vigorous to be used for seed. Such certificates, pests, foreign varieties, mechanical injury, or other blemishes, to warrant them being classified as 'Extra No. 1' shall be clearly legible on the certificates shall bear the grower's name or number as well as a copy of the official seal of the Plant Diseases and Quarantine Department, Department of Agriculture, Canada."

The certificates required by this regulation are issued to growers who have received favourable reports on their fields from the Division of Botany, Ottawa, and after their potatoes are graded and found to conform to the required standards. In New Brunswick these certificates are issued only through the Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Box 867, Fredericton, N. B., to which address correspondence relating to certified seed potatoes in New Brunswick should be sent.

Disease of Cattle

In the course of the constant struggle of man with Nature preserved by the periodic outbreak of disease in stock presents a menace that is greatly to be feared. The appearance of rinderpest in Western Australia has caused much alarm, and mouth-disease in England and Scotland have once more drawn public attention to the need for ceasing care in protecting herds from such diseases. It is dangerous that danger really is may be gathered from the proclamation issued by Western Australia's nearest neighbour, who has decreed that for a period of six months there shall be no importation of animals from the United States for the South Australian Government. This includes horses, sheep, swine, or camels, or the carcass of any stock or animal, or any part of the horns, bones, hair, horns, hoofs, or any other portion of a carcass, or of any hay, straw, grass, green crop, roots, vegetable, corn, litter, manure, or other material which may come in contact with any such stock. Rinderpest still stands, or structures for keeping stock or confining stock, or any other articles, cloths, buckets, or other things which may come in contact with any such stock. Rinderpest has now appeared in Australasia for the first time and if the cables are true it will spread rapidly. It is under control prove to be well founded the commonwealth is very fortunate escape from what might easily have proved a ruinous pest. Some experience has been gained but will be literally stamped out, and the only known methods are the extermination of affected stock and to isolate the healthy stock so as to prevent the disease to be infected. Of bacteriological origin the disease is transmitted from animal to animal by direct contagion through close association, or by means of food, water, or anything brought to anything which in turn brought into contact with stock. The ravages of this disease cattle are most generally killed, but sheep and goats are susceptible only to a minor degree. There was an outbreak of rinderpest in Great Britain about sixty years ago and the suppression of it cost several millions sterling.

which may have been in contact with diseased animals or infected areas. Even ships may become impregnated with the virus of rinderpest, and have been known to remain infected for a period of twelve months. In view of the nature of these stock plagues and the possible effect of their introduction into the Dominion the responsible authorities should leave nothing to chance.—Otago Witness.

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Oats Scalpings

The constantly growing demand for recleaned grain screenings is ample evidence that the lack of confidence in this material on the part of Canadian feeders is rapidly being outgrown. This condition is attributable to several factors—the Feeding

Stuffs Act which forces removal of deleterious weed seeds, and of chaff and dust; the introduction into mills and elevators of improved grain cleaning and cleaning machinery; the classification and standardization of screenings, and a wider recognition of the part of the trade that has been doing the cleaning. It is for this reason that this material is essential to the establishment of a ready and standard market.

There is one class of grain cleaning, standardized by the Board of Grain Commissioners and sold under the name "Oats scalping," that has not as yet found a wider market in this country. It is a class of oats of popularity and demand as it becomes better known. The average sample weights from 36 to 38 pounds per bushel, and the average percentage of wild oats from 25 to 75 per cent of wild oats with a total of from 70 per cent to 90 per cent of wild and domestic oats combined. The wild oats are of the type of wheat, barley and other coarse grain, recovered along with the oats and

wild oats, in the process of cleaning the wheat. It is evident, therefore, that the quality of the seedlings is comparable with the feed grades of oats.

The principal objections of feeders to the use of uniform seedlings are as between different shipments and the danger of spread of noxious weeds. Oat scalplings, however, vary but little in quality, and in the proportion of oats to wild weeds, any increase in the percentage of the former usually being balanced by a corresponding decrease in the percentage of the latter. Furthermore, unlike most other classes of screenings, oats scalplings are free from the seeds of other noxious weeds, excessively fine grinding entailing high power and speed in the machinery, is not so necessary as in the case of other classes. An additional advantage is that the screenings of the whole oat scalplings either whole or ground may be obtained at the flour mills as well as from the feed mills, and that the smaller mills, with capacity which are equipped with modern cleaning and grinding machinery, George W. Clark, Commissionaire, Union Seed Branch.

Easily First.

Teacher was impressing upon the class the importance of accurate observation. To illustrate she said: "Now each of you look around this room and tell me what is the most interesting object to you and why."

Tommy Jones was the first to raise his hand.

"Yes, Thomas, what is the most interesting object you have observed?"

"Your desk, please, miss."

"Why?"

"Billy Baker put a snake in it."



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