

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

(Fortified With Phosphoric Acid)
Farmers who have used Sydney Basic Slag know its virtues. An appeal is made for a trial from those who have not used it. Sydney Basic Slag will be found efficacious on all crops where phosphates are wanted.

ON GRASS LANDS
It encourages in a remarkable way the growth of clover. It causes the grass to come away earlier in the Spring, and the better grasses to thrive. It sweetens the Herbage, counteracts the acidity of the soil, and allows the bacteria which produces nitrogen to develop.

ON HAY CROPS
It adds greatly to the weight of yield per acre. It improves and sweetens the quality.

ON GRAIN CROPS
It conduces to earlier ripening. It yields a straw of greater strength, and lessens the risk of the crop "lodging." It produces grain of finer quality.

ON ROOT CROPS
It prevents "finger and toe" in Turnips. It improves the keeping of the roots. It raises the nutritive value of the crop. It vastly increases the yield per acre.

ON ALL CROPS
Its use means increased profits, and therefore EVERY FARMER SHOULD USE SYDNEY BASIC SLAG.
Place your order at once with your local agent or write to our General Sales Agent for Nova Scotia.

MR. R. A. BECKWITH,
Hantsport, N. S.

who will give you any further information desired.
Cross Fertilizers Ltd.
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and they unanimously elected

Our Chief

represent them in the baking of the whitest and most wholesome flour made throughout P. E. Island. The women and McLeod's flour is the mainstay of our country.



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PERMANANT PASTURE IN NOVA SCOTIA

By a Staff Representative

It requires some temerity nowadays to say a good word for pastures. For years our agricultural experts have been advising farmers not to put too much dependence on pastures. In his "Feeds and Feeding," Dr. Henry draws a picture of the average American farmer tilling to produce crops to keep his cows well fed in winter, while over the fence from the hay-field or corn-field in a dried pasture, his cows are starving in the midst of plenty. In fact, to listen to much of the advice given nowadays one would almost be led to conclude that the model dairyman is he who has a small pasture as an exercising ground and feeds his cows full rations in the stable the year round.

There may be conditions under which such farming is economically advisable, but I believe that on the great majority of farms the milk and beef that is produced on grass is more profitable than that produced by stable feeding. This should be particularly true in the Maritime Provinces where I have been touring recently. These provinces down by the sea are blessed with an abundant rainfall. The present season has been the driest since 1904, but the drought has been mild compared with that in some other sections of the country. In this abundant rainfall we have the first requirement of good pasture. The upland soils are thin, however, and usually deficient in fertility. If it were possible to increase the fertility of these upland pastures, liberally watered as they are, it would mean much for Maritime agriculture.

I had a chat with Prof. J. M. Trueman, of Nova Scotia Agricultural College on this point. For some years Prof. Trueman has been conducting experiments with commercial fertilizers on pasture lands. The College Farm at Truro is small in proportion to the number of stock carried and each year the young and dry cows had been sent out to pasture at a rental of \$2 to \$5 per year. Usually they come back in the fall thinner than they went but in spring, and this loss had to be replaced with high priced winter feeds. Several years ago, therefore, the college authorities purchased fifty acres of upland pasture, with a run-down pasture farm, with the characteristic light upland soil. The condition of the farm is indicated by the fact that even the Government was able to purchase it for \$1,500. Professor Trueman decided to see what he could do towards making it into a good permanent pasture.

The first season a part of the farm was treated with four hundred pounds of basic slag to the acre. Three years later the application was repeated and it is planned to cover all the farm with slag every three years at the rate of four hundred pounds to the acre. Three years later a farm that had been practically non-productive pastured twenty-nine cattle, mostly dry cows and two-year-old heifers, and eight horses for the entire season, and in 1918, thirty cattle and seven horses.

Two years ago this summer I first visited the farm in company with Prof. Trueman. In walking over the sward, it had that springy, velvety feeling that one notices in strolling through English pastures. The cattle were making headway against the growth of the pasture and it would have carried many more than the thirty-six head that were on it at the time of our visit. We strolled across to a portion of the pasture that had not been slagged. It was growing up with inferior grasses and although the cattle never went near it, the herbage was scant. The cattle were all "mud-fat" and Prof. Trueman assured me that that was the way they always came in the fall. He further told me that, allowing interest on the investment at 6 per cent., making allowance for fencing and adding the cost of the slag, gains could be made on pasture at a cost of five cents a pound as compared with the cost of stable gains of fifteen cents a pound with pre-war expenses.

A remarkable fact about this pasture is that it has never been seeded with good pasture grasses. The pasture was slagged and the pasture grasses came up of their own accord. Blue-grass and Dutch Clover were in abundance.

When I came to the Maritime Provinces this season, I had Prof. Trueman's permanent pasture special in mind. As the season has been one of the driest on record, it afforded a crucial test of the slag pasture. Prof. Trueman did not talk much about his pasture. He asked me to go and see it. As we drove over the couple of miles between the college and the pasture farm, the pastures that we passed were dry and bare. The slag pasture did not look anything like it had two years before, but there was nevertheless a good growth of grass and the cattle were thrifty and in good flesh. There were not quite as many cattle pasturing as on the previous visit, but this was not due to the inability of the pasture but to the fact that the College is short of cattle at the present time. It was decidedly the best pasture that I have seen in this visit to the Maritimes.

Prof. Trueman's work with slag pastures may mean much to Maritime agriculture if its lessons are applied. There is much cheap pasture land in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, similar to that which has been regenerated with basic slag by Prof. Trueman. These pastures are yielding little at the present time. Applications of slag at three-year intervals would enable their owners to capitalize the liberally rainfall. It is possible too that slag might be applied with profit to permanent pasture lands in other parts of Canada. I consider this one of the most important phases of the work in connection with the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.—Farm Herald and Weekly Star, August 24, 1921.

Our Weekly Causerie

With today ends the last of the dreary days and weeks of anxiety and our nightly pilgrimages along the brightly lighted avenues of stores with their dazzling array of Christmas gifts, displayed with an almost uncanny cunning to catch the wary eye of the impoverished shopper, have become a thing of the past and will no more haunt our troubled dreams, at least not for another twelvemonth.

Tomorrow is a day of rest, fortunately intervening between the strenuous preparatory days, and the final arrival and celebration of Christmas. Then the presents we have purchased and secreted in odd corners will be produced and hung upon the Christmas tree, or furtively stuffed at midnight into the gaping mouths of elongated stockings.

Today ends the sad winter of our discontent. Our brooding over the gifts we must purchase and bestow upon our friends, is over. Tomorrow we may devote to the more pleasing contemplation of what our friends shall bestow upon us.

Tomorrow (or the next day) we may discover sadly that the friend upon whom we have lavished a gift fit for the gods, and which in procuring left a sore and bleeding wound in our pocket-book that only months of careful nursing will cure, has entirely forgotten us, or has begged the question of our intimate relations with the sending of a paltry card of verisified platitudes by way of concisence salve. Oh black ingratitude!

Tomorrow—and this is the bitterest rub of all—we may discover that we ourselves have left forgotten some one-time dear friend whose generous gift will arrive only to overwhelm us with remorse.

There are many stories about the giving of Christmas presents, but few more popular with the Recording Angel than the story by O. Henry about a silly young couple, newly married and not rich in the world's goods, who purchased for each other the gift each most ardently desired. The husband sold his gold watch, a family heirloom, to buy her a darling jewel studded comb for her beautiful hair. The wife, to buy a dainty job for his precious watch, had her beautiful hair cut off and sold.

If we are lucky enough to have our friends around us and within hail, let us hasten to count them up, and make sure we have not forgotten one or two of them before it is too late. For 'twould be a shame if a man should be not proud of his friends."

Quid Nunc.

The Tobacco with a heart

PILOT CUT SMOKING

LIVE STOCK NOTES.
four or five seasons on grass. The publishing of statistics on prospective live stock production, and information of current market movements, enables producers better to correlate supply with the demand, thereby presenting gluts or shortages. Pigs from a pure-bred boar will average 25 per cent more weight on the same quantity of feed than pigs from a scrub boar.—North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service.

Ermine is present everywhere in the debutante wardrobe, from wraps to many dress trimmings, even to slipper ornaments.

REGAL FLOUR

Contented Cooks use Regal Flour because it returns them the greatest degree of satisfaction.

IT'S WONDERFUL FOR BREAD

DEVELOPMENTS IN RADIO DURING 1922

Continued from Page 13

the electric current is actuated which corresponds with great accuracy to the original sound wave. This electric current can be made to actuate a telephone loud speaker or to operate radio broadcasting apparatus directly.

Many interesting applications of this new device have already been made and a few possibilities can be briefly outlined as follows: It makes possible the talking motion picture, for on a film of the normal width, both sound and action can be recorded simultaneously and projected with absolute synchronism. It is practically unlimited as to the length of record it can make and reproduce and is, therefore, suitable for recording speeches, debates, concert programs, in the taking of evidence and for any purpose where a lengthy record of sound is required. It can be duplicated and used as a film photograph and applied in radio telegraphy in producing wireless signals and for audio amplification. It has already been successfully applied in radio broadcasting.

The Magnetron. The largest vacuum tube ever made consists essentially of a water cooled cylindrical anode 30 inches long and 1 1/2 inches in diameter. In the axis of the anode is a tungsten filament 0.4 in. in diameter and 22 in. long. This filament is excited by current of 1,800 amp. at 10,000 cycles, the filament excitation requiring about 20 kw. The magnetic field produced by this hearing current is sufficient to cut off the electric current from the cathode to the anode during a portion of each half cycle of the current passing through the anode. This action taking the place of the grid in a three-electrode tube, is electron current to the cathode is thus interrupted 20,000 times per second. By the use of properly tuned circuits this can be used for the production of high frequency power for radio or any other purpose.

This particular type of tube which is called the Magnetron, will supply 1,000 kw of 20,000 cycle power at an efficiency of 70 per cent, operating with an anode voltage of 20,000 volts direct current.

Etiquette

There are certain rules which hold good in laying the individual cover, whether the meal be breakfast or dinner, which must always be observed. These decree that the flat silver are set one plate and from the edge of the table, that knives and spoons are laid to the right of the cover, and that forks are laid on the left.

Flat silver is always arranged in the order in which it is to be used, the spoon or fork or knife first to be used being farthest from the plate. At the point of the water knife place the glasses of the fork and at the point of the butter bread and butter plate. The butter knife is placed either on the right of the plate or on the bread and butter plate. The napkin, neatly folded, with its hemmed edge up, should be placed at the left of the plate. Salt and pepper may be supplied individually but a more general plan is to put them between each two covers. For breakfast the finger bowl is placed above the plate or slightly to the right.

The host usually occupies the seat at the end of the table farthest from the drawing room, while the hostess sits opposite where she can watch the door of the butler's pantry. Above the cover at the foot of the table the coffee cups and saucers are arranged, together with the cream pitcher and sugar bowl, and the stand on which the coffee will rest. Two minutes before breakfast is announced the glasses are filled with water. The hostess is always served first, as the first person served receives the coldest food.

Ouch! Aching Joints, Rub Rheumatic Pain

St. Jacobs Oil stops any pain, and rheumatism is paid only. Not one case in fifty requires internal treatment. Stop drugging! Rub soothing, penetrating St. Jacobs Oil right into your sore, stiff, aching joints, and relief comes instantly. St. Jacobs Oil is a harmless rheumatism liniment, which never disappoints, and cannot burn the skin.

Linger up! Quit complaining! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest St. Jacobs Oil at any drug store and in just a moment you'll be free from rheumatic pain, soreness and stiffness. Don't suffer! Relief awaits you. St. Jacobs Oil is just as good for sciatica, neuralgia, lumbago, backache, sprains.

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Miles and Minutes

THE Atlantic cable is approximately 3500 miles long. Yet, to the newspapers, London is only a few minutes from New York. Your paper tells you about happenings in the Old World within a few hours of their occurrence. For newspaper enterprise has reduced those miles to minutes.

How far back we would go without newspapers! We would remain in ignorance, not only of events at home and abroad—but also of much that concerns us even more vitally—news of the things that have to do with our personal, every-day lives.

Every day new things appear—new products that save time, labor and money are introduced—new comforts, new conveniences and new ideas are continually being worked out and offered for your benefit.

The advertisements bring you news of all this progress. They tell you all about these things, where to get them, how to get them and how much to pay for them. The advertisements are daily directories to wise buying. Read the advertisements. Protect yourself in your buying, by getting the products which have proved their worth by making good under the spotlight of consistent publicity.

Read the advertisements and buy advertised products.