

Farming and Agriculture :-: Special Features :-: Interesting Observations

What would you think of a grocer who paid you 2c. bonus for every lb. of butter you bought from his competitor?

Miners For Peace River Area

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS AMBITIOUS SCHEME

A statement published in the London Daily News to the effect that the British government is training miners to cultivate a seventy million acre tract in the Peace River country...

Officially the Canadian government has no direct responsibility for the scheme. For the past three years or more financial interests of international prominence have been dealing with details of a project...

It was known that the general colonization plan had been placed before the government of several countries, but the declaration that the British government has actually started prospective settlers upon a course to prepare them for coming to the area...

The general plan includes railways, highways and the extension of Alberta boundaries to bring in the territory for some 100 miles north of Peace River.

1927, and for women \$24, as against \$23.

NEWSY FARM NOTES

By Agricola

WOOD AS FUEL

There has recently appeared the results of investigations into the wood-fuel supply, by the Dominion Fuel Board, and while it contains little that is new to us, who are extensive wood users, still, the repetition of some of the outstanding facts, may remind us of matters that we have left un- done in conserving this source of heat.

Consumption of wood as a household fuel in Canada is about one cord per head of population, and therefore constitutes an important item in the fuel bill. The use of wood is primarily confined to rural districts and to towns near the source of supply, for it is inferior to coal in fuel value, and can account of its bulk, costs more to transport.

From information gathered it may be shown that there has been, for the past twenty years, a continuous shrinkage in the farmers' wood lots which constitute the chief source of supply. To such an extent has depletion proceeded that split rail fences, and even roadside and hedgerow trees are now a considerable item in the fuel wood supply.

This depletion is not attributable to any lessening of acreage as a general thing, but to the lack of foresight and care, principally due to the grazing of livestock, which has served to prevent germination of seeds, killed off seedlings and injured standing timber. This is a point in which we display much apathy.

The tendency today, largely due to these conditions, is to the use of coal and oil and this when accentuated will add considerably to Canada's fuel problems.

Experience in other places has shown that the rehabilitation of run down wood-lots will require fifteen to twenty years of the most expert care and only a meagre yield of one quarter (or at most one half) of the normal producing capacity can be realized in the interval. The wood-lot owner has, in the main, still to be educated in the proper method of wood-lot management, and as this can only be made effective after many years training there seems to be no prospect of marked improvement in fuel production from wood-lots in the near future; rather, I imagine, the reverse.

SHORTHORN HEIFERS AVERAGE \$205

The most pleasing feature of the J. J. Elliott draft sale of Shorthorns held at Guelph, Ont., recently, was the appreciation shown the ten 1928 baby heifers, when the entire number passed through the ring in about twenty minutes, for an average of \$205. The majority of these youngsters were by Thornham Doorkeeper, a sire of Mr. Elliott's own breeding, and got by his former \$35,000 imported sire, Millhill's Comet. Twenty-two bulls also, all of which were home bred, averaged \$169, with Thornham Delight, a good red, double grandson of Millhill's Comet (Imp.), making the top at the \$575 bid of Prof. Steckley, O.A.C., Guelph. F. W. Harding, Chief Executive of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, was a rather extensive bidder throughout the auction, as was also Mr. Davidson, Western Representative of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

At the Burnbrae Farm of Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario, thirty Shorthorns in a draft sale realized \$4,500, an average of \$150. In the lot were a large number of young things including eight young bulls which sold at an average of \$168 per head. The cattle came forward in field condition only and were excellent value at the selling price. The pedigrees were choice throughout, and many of the larger established breeding herds in Ontario were numbered among those receiving cattle. Fred Cromwell, Cookshire, Quebec, was the largest individual purchaser, taking four

utes before milking is resumed again. We have noticed many good milkers who prefer to milk the quarters giving the largest flow of milk first. The report given above states that the quarters milked first usually have the highest test. This withdraws from the udder the largest part of the milking under conditions which are likely to produce the highest percentage of fat in the milk. A difference of only 2 per cent may seem insignificant to some dairymen. It is no more difficult to follow this method than any other. Once the habit has been formed this difference in the daily amount of milk with the increase of 6 per cent in the fat yield is clear proof. When figured for 365 days in a herd of 20 or more cows the saving amounts to a worth-while figure.

LONGEST KNOWN FLIGHT OF ARCTIC TERN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The longest flight ever recorded for a banded bird marked by the United States Biological Survey was made by a fledgling Arctic tern from Turnevik Bay, Labrador, to Margate, 15 miles southwest of Port Shepstone, Natal, South Africa.

The bird was marked by a co-operator of the Bureau at Turnevik Bay on July 23, 1928, and was found dead at Margate on November 14, 1928. Not only was the distance of the flight remarkable, but the time element also, as the bird was only about four months old when found.

It suggests, the Survey said, that these birds, which are rarely seen on the South Atlantic coast of the United States, may cross the ocean to Europe, then proceed south.

INCREASED VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCTION

The value of cheese, dairy and creamery butter in Canada during 1928 will show an increase of more than \$11,360,000 over the preceding year, said Mr. J. F. Singleton, chief of the dairy markets division of the Federal Department of Agriculture, addressing delegates to the New Brunswick Dairymen's Convention at Fredericton. Conditions bearing on volume of milk and cream production, Mr. Singleton said, were also encouraging, while milk powder, condensed and evaporated milk revealed higher returns by about 10 per cent.

The per capita consumption of butter in 1928 approximated 20 lbs. compared with 4 lbs. of cheese. Milk consumption per capita was estimated at 0.9 pints and ice cream at 5.6 pints. The increase in the consumption of butter, cheese, milk and ice cream last year over 1924, was shown to be equivalent to 69,973,759 lbs. of butter or 148,256,627 lbs. of cheese. Continuing, Mr. Singleton said that the total increase in four years of home requirements of butter, cheese, ice cream and milk in various forms was equal to 70,882,229 lbs. of butter or 150,155,381 lbs. of cheese.

"It should be encouraging to Canadian dairymen to know that the manufacture and sale of cheese and butter return to the producer a higher portion of the cost to the consumer than most, if not all, other commodities produced on the farm," added Mr. Singleton. Calculation, based on Canada's cheese and butter trade for the year 1925 showed that the producer received 83.32 per cent of the average London quotation for cheese, and 76.23 per cent for butter. In the principal competing countries of the Dominion the comparative figures for these commodities were 68.78 and 73.24 per cent.

Livestock Market

(Canadian Press.) MONTREAL, Feb. 27.—There were 52 cattle, 83 calves, 673 hogs and six sheep for sale on the two markets. Three loads of steers and a few plain cattle sold. Plain cattle were unchanged. The calves offered were all veals of mediums to good quality and were sold for \$13 to \$14.75, with the bulk between \$14 and \$14.50. The sheep market was unchanged. Hogs were firm at \$11.55 fed and watered, not graded. Sows were from \$9 to \$9.75.

Argyle Shore And Vicinity

The many friends of Mrs. John Ferguson of Argyle Shore will regret to learn that she has entered the Prince Edward Island Hospital for treatment.

Mr. Joe Miller was visiting friends in Argyle Shore.

Miss Gracie Sellar spent the week end at Meadow Bank, the guest of Miss Hattie Howard.

Mrs. John C. McPhail, has returned to her home after spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. George Carson, Bonshaw.

Miss Florabel Ferguson has returned to her home after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Peter McEachern, Victoria.

Mr. James McDougall, Victoria, was recently visiting friends in Argyle Shore.

More Notes From The Sheep And Swine Breeders

Official notes from the two associations are now to hand and I hasten to lay them before the readers of this journal. Matters of interest to the farmers of this Province are well presented.

SHEEP INDUSTRY MAKING GOOD

Mr. Whitney-Griffiths, representative to the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association from British Columbia, referred to the progressive policy now effective in that province for the extension of the sheep industry. Both the Federal and Provincial Governments are co-operating in a general programme which includes the organization of sheep clubs, the holding of Sheep Fairs and the co-operative marketing of wool. The sheep industry in British Columbia has increased by 62,037 head in the last three years.

Mr. Clay, P. E. I., referred to the development of the sheep industry in the Maritime Provinces, pointing out that sheep were one of the most profitable classes of live stock at the present time. The industry had received stimulus through the co-operative marketing of lambs by the Maritime Co-operative Live Stock Marketing Board; improved prices for wool in 1928 had improved profits and farmers were making greater improvement and increasing the size of their flocks.

Directors from the Province of Ontario, including Mr. William Whiteleaf, Guelph, Mr. Alex. Ayr, Bowmanville, and Mr. Mark of Little Britain, referred to the export demand for pure bred sheep during the past year. This demand was in part the result of the excellent showing made by Canadian exhibitors at the International Exposition, Chicago, where many honours were brought back by Canadian exhibitors.

Directors from the Prairie Provinces reported conditions as being satisfactory. Feeder lambs were setting more money this year than last year. The returns from wool were greater and generally speaking, the sheep industry was in a prosperous condition.

Mr. A. A. MacMillan, Chief of the Sheep and Swine Division, Dominion Live Stock Branch, pointed out the possibilities which existed for the marketing of early lambs during the months of July and August. Statistics show that during the past year Canada imported 2,295,113 lbs. of mutton and lamb. The heaviest importing months were those when lamb prices were highest. It was pointed out that if Canada is going to continue the expansion of the sheep industry, the production and finishing of market lambs must be organized to take care of market demands during the summer months when our tourist trade is at its height and when lamb prices are most profitable for those who can take advantage of early lamb markets.

SHIPPING ASSOCIATION IN P. E. I. AVERAGES 80 PER CENT SELECT BACON HOGS

Mr. Peter Brodie in his report at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association referred to the service rendered by the Maritime Co-operative Live Stock Marketing Board. There are now 100 shipping associations in the Maritime Provinces. One association in Prince Edward Island, shipping over one thousand hogs, averaged 80-1-2 select bacon hogs, and the average for the Island on shipments, totaling over 13,000 head, was 50-1-2 per cent select bacon.

PURE BRED-BREEDERS OF SHEEP AND SWINE MAKE WAR ON PARASITES

The control of internal and external parasites was a topic of keen discussion at the Annual Meetings of both the Canadian Sheep and Canadian Swine Breeders' Association held at Quebec last week. Mr. A. A. MacMillan, Chief of the Sheep and Swine Division, Dominion Live Stock Branch, estimates losses from internal and external parasites in sheep and swine amount to several million dollars annually.

In swine much of the mortality in young pigs before weaning is attributable to parasitic infestation, resulting from brood sows that carry the parasites, and contaminated quarters where the eggs are picked up. Lice and mange are two common forms of external parasites which are becoming more prevalent throughout the Dominion.

In sheep nodular disease, stomach worm and lung worm are spreading among the grade flocks, causing serious losses in young lambs and making lamb feeding enterprises unprofitable for those who do not un-

derstand the control of these parasites.

Pure bred breeders realize that the health of pure bred swine herds and sheep flocks is the first essential in controlling parasites. A resolution was passed by the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, following which a director will be named in each province who will act as Chairman of a Parasitic Control Committee. This Committee will include in its personnel representation from the Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture as well as the Provincial Associations.

Special mention was made of the very excellent work already done by Dr. Lionel Stevenson in the Province of Ontario, and also of the Provincial Veterinarians in the other provinces. It is felt, however, that steps must now be taken to insure a greater degree of health in our sheep and swine through personal contact and a publicity campaign.

2,000,000 Square Miles In Colonies

LONDON, February 26.—The British Colonial Empire now has an area of 2,000,000 square miles, a population of 50,000,000, and a rapidly expanding trade of \$2,500,000,000 a year. These figures are brought out in a memorandum issued by the Colonial Office today. They refer to all territories under the control of the Colonial Office—British possessions scattered in all parts of the world.

These are a few salient points of the memorandum. Nigeria—Now has 1,600 miles of railways developed, electric lighting systems are under construction, and cotton of a new type has been introduced.

Gold Coast—Prince of Wales' College, costing \$3,000,000, has been opened, this probably representing the most far-reaching education development in any part of the world.

Gambia—The most modern style of electric lighting is now operating in the town of Bathurst.

Kenya—Now has direct wireless service with Great Britain, as also Uganda. Increased sense of responsibility

Sunbeam Laying Mash



This famous, scientific feed, has been proved to possess remarkable qualities for which there is no substitute. It gives hens power to make maximum egg production, insures health of the birds and gives fertile eggs a high degree of hatchability.

These claims are attested by the experience of L. R. Guild and Sons, the famous poultrymen, whose letter is here reproduced.

Standard Milling Company, Toronto.

Dear Sirs:

In regard to the Laying Mash we feel that we cannot praise it too highly. Last Spring we did considerable experimental work along this line using a number of different mashes, some containing animal proteins from one source only. We tested the hatchability from these pens taking the eggs in which the chick died the eighteenth and nineteenth day to Professor Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College. Upon opening these eggs Prof. Graham was able to tell us almost exactly what we had fed in the different pens by the appearance of the unhatched chicks and we are glad to report that it was not necessary for us to take any eggs into the College from the pens in which we fed Sunbeam Laying Mash, as we found the hatchability to be excellent.

Yours truly, L. R. GUILD & SONS.

Ask your dealer or inquire direct from us STANDARD MILLING CO. OF CANADA, LTD.

Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Saint John, I.

FOR SALE BY

Prince Edward Island Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, C. E. Pratt & Son, J. J. Hughes & Son, McLeod and McGregor, CHARLOTTETOWN, St. Peter's, Souris, Montague.

SUNBEAM LAYING MASH, 100 LBS. \$3.50 25 LBS. \$1.10 RAINBOW SCRATCH FEED, 100 LBS. \$3.15

Tanganyika—Railways have been extended hundreds of miles. A Legislative Council has been established. Native courts have been set up. With among the natives crime has decreased and reductions have been made in the police force.

Northern Rhodesia—Is likely to become one of the most important mining centres of the Empire, especially as the source of copper. There has also been considerable development in tobacco growing.

Palestine—The reports say that Palestine, which in 1920 was in a disturbed and impoverished condition, today is a country where order pre-

valis, where there is an excellent system of main roads, and where large sums are annually spent for the direct benefit of the inhabitants on educational, public health and other social services.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 26.—The telephone operator at Duncan, Miss., told the Age-Herald that twenty percents were known to have been killed by a terrific windstorm that struck that town between 2.30 and 3 p. m. today.

Minard's Liniment prevents Flu.

Farm Values

Same As 1927

THIRTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AN ACRE IS AVERAGE ESTIMATED BY DOMINION

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—Farm land values in Canada last year were unchanged from 1927, according to an estimate published to-day by the Dominion bureau of statistics.

The average value of the occupied farm lands of Canada as a whole, including both improved and unimproved land, as well as dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings, is returned as \$38 per acre. By provinces the averages are as follows with the previous values given within brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$44 (\$41); Nova Scotia, \$34 (\$37); New Brunswick, \$31 (\$30); Quebec, \$54 (\$57); Ontario, \$62 (\$65); Manitoba, \$27 (\$27); Saskatchewan, \$27 (\$26); Alberta, \$28 (\$28); British Columbia, \$90 (\$89).

The average values in 1928 of orchard and fruit lands, including buildings, etc., in the fruit growing districts, are estimated to be as follows, the figures for 1927 being given within brackets: Nova Scotia, \$118 (\$104); Ontario, \$151 (\$143); British Columbia \$315 (\$321).

For the whole of Canada, the average wages per month of farm help during the summer season of 1928 were for men \$40, as against \$40 in

Beauty Our Best Asset Horticulturists Talk

TOURISTS ATTRACTED BY BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

In addition to the delight it brings its individual members, the Ontario Horticultural Society is an active force in creating wealth for the Province and the nation, declared President T. J. Hannigan, of Guelph, in his address before the annual gathering in the King Edward hotel, Toronto, February 14-15. Tourists are attracted to this country because we have an ever-increasing reputation for beauty, and this is largely due to the O. H. S., said the President, who put the case for an additional grant from the Government. Something of the program by which the Society spreads the gospel of beauty up and down the land was glimpsed in the report of the Superintendent J. Lockie Wilson who told of 24 additional societies organized in the past year. Lecturers sent out by the Society delivered 300 addresses, and many of these were given by H. J. Moore, whose work is much appreciated throughout the Province.

The 1929 convention was the finest in the history of the organization, according to all the officials and old-timers present.

The question of the government grant was the most important business item on the agenda. The present grant is \$20,000, the same sum as was given when membership numbered 20,000. Now that the society claims 80,000 adherents, with the hope of soon numbering 100,000, it is felt that the \$40,000 now asked is a moderate demand. The work of the Society in many communities where parks and roadsides and cemeteries, as well as home gardens, are maintained, is felt to be a national asset worthy of government support. Among the many excellent projects undertaken last year, for instance, was the planting of 10,000 trees. A committee which will furnish recommendations to the Dominion and Provincial Governments, as well as to municipalities on such a matter as the planting of trees and beautification of highways, will have H. J. Moore, of Toronto, as the chairman. The co-operation of the

Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the Bell Telephone Company was promised by representatives who attended this meeting. The demolishing of beautiful trees in order to erect poles and wires is a matter on which the Society feels intensely. It is realized that the equipment to carry electricity and telephone wires is an essential of modern life and that possibly some trees must be sacrificed, but it is felt that with expert care and a great desire to preserve a maximum of beauty, much may be done.

Some Pointers At Milking-time QUICK MILKING BEST

The question is sometimes raised: "Does it make any difference which quarters are milked first?" A report by Crowther of the British Association for the Advancement of Science provides some interesting information on this subject. His conclusions are summarized as follows: "Milking tests in which the quarters were milked separately and the milk from each quarter collected in fractions show that, whereas in the case of the first quarter milked there is a tendency for the percentage of fat in the milk to rise steadily from the earliest drawn to the last drawn fractions; this tendency is much less pronounced in the case of the other quarters. In the quarter milked last the tendency for a considerable portion of the milking is for the percentage of fat to fall rather than to rise. In all cases there is a very rapid rise in the percentage of fat toward the close of the milking. Taking the produce of each quarter as a whole in 34 out of 37 comparisons of the first quarters milked singly, the first quarters gave richer milk than the last quarters. In 95 tests in which the quarters were milked in pairs the first pair milked gave richer milk on 65 occasions. Very quick milking as compared with very slow milking showed a difference of 10 per cent in milk and 40 per cent in fat in favor of quick milking. A comparison of ordinary milking, taking the tests in pairs and simultaneous milking by two milkers of all four quarters, showed a difference of 2 per cent in milk yield and 6 per cent in fat yield in favor of the latter method. It is not possible for each one to be a fast milker. It is not necessary, however, to engage in conversation while milking is in progress, and unless something unavoidable happens the cow should not be partly milked and then let stand for several min-

LIVE HOGS

We are taking live hogs daily, excepting Saturday, paying highest market prices.

Davis & Fraser

Advertisement for Imperial Cod Oil and Dog Biscuit. Features a circular logo with a fox and a dog, and text: 'IMPERIAL COD OIL AND DOG BISCUIT', 'Their Choice', 'A BALANCED RATION'. Below the logo: '"IMPERIALS" are Ideal Winter Fox Food'. Further text: 'At this season all ranchers are interested in obtaining of large litters of young foxes. Proper feeding of the vixens at this crucial time is most essential. Our outstanding successful feeders have found IMPERIALS to supply the necessary food requirements of the breeding season. They also correct irregularities, keeping the animals healthy and vigorous and in addition, ensure vixens a plentiful flow of milk for the young pups.' 'Winter feeding of IMPERIALS has practically eliminated destruction of young by females.' 'RESULTS JUSTIFY CLAIMS FOR IMPERIALS' 'The largest litters born last season and also the highest average of pups raised to maturity were in ranches where IMPERIALS comprised a most important part of the daily winter diet.' 'Keep a liberal supply of IMPERIALS on hand at all seasons.' 'Sold by leading distributors or direct from factory.'