

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

NEWSY FARM NOTES

By Agricola

(By Agricola)

THE DAIRYING INDUSTRY

Yesterday I had a little chat with a valued correspondent who resides at Springfield, and on one point we were in entire accord, Dairying, we concluded, is the farmer's sheet anchor, to borrow a nautical simile. Other projects come and go, (often-times without the benefits expected) but Dairying stands firm. A drive through any district where there is a factory, supports this conclusion; there is a general air of settled, solid, prosperity. Prices of produce, it is true, vary from year to year, but my experience (from many years' connection with a factory) is that they vary less in this industry than in any other in which the farmer engages. As my friend remarks, "The man who takes his bucket and stool to the cow-stable sits down to draw a regular income." And this is only one of the benefits. That man's farm is building up, year by year; the value of land in the vicinity rises, and all benefits; even the farmer who does not loyally support his factory finds himself in a better position, merely from its presence. The rest of the stock on the farm also derive an enhanced value from the by-products of the factory, and this is an additional argument in favor of the Dairying Industry. In the "Great West" the time is approaching when even wheat growing must, to a great extent, give place to Mixed Farming and Dairying as the following paragraph indicates:

MIXED FARMING

TORONTO, Feb. 5.—Charles E. Saunders, discoverer of Marquis wheat and other varieties, formerly of the experimental farm at Ottawa, does not anticipate an immense increase in wheat growing in Canada in the future but looks for great improvement of other farm products, he said in the course of an address yesterday. "Wheat exporting on an extensive scale is not good economy," he said. "You must not, therefore, look forward to an indefinite increase in the quantity of wheat grown because farmers will find it will pay them better to adopt different methods of farming where wheat will be a little less important and they will look forward to exporting beef, mutton, pork, butter, cheese, poultry and eggs." Marquis wheat is estimated to cover about 90 per cent of the wheat area in Western Canada, Mr. Saunders stated. As to what Marquis has

TURNIPS

Grown from our Hassards Improved (Bronze Top) and ("Millpond" Purple Top Swede) Seed imported by us direct from the growers (on Contract) in England and bringing good prices in the AMERICAN MARKET.

Sugar Beet Pulp

Is an excellent substitute for TURNIPS and the price (with us) is very low considering the prices of other feeds. Therefore feed SUGAR BEET PULP and sell your Turnips for export. This is good business and sound logic. Try it and see how it works out.

We have several carloads of SUGAR BEET PULP on hand and no further supplies can be purchased until next OCTOBER or on the New Crop. Get our low prices by the bag or in ton lots.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Carter & Co. Ltd.

E. R. BROW

146 Richmond St., Charlottetown Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate. Good Strong Stock Companies Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis.

One Head Of Wheat

done for the country, it is estimated it will be worth about \$75,000,000 to western Canada.

Following the argument of Mr. Saunders I may add that it is not good economy to grow potatoes on the extensive scale to which we have become accustomed in recent years.

STAINED CLOVER SEED

Do you know the meaning of the stained seed in your purchase for spring seeding? Clover seed is produced in Europe, South America and to some extent in Asia, and Africa. Naturally there is a great variation in its hardiness and some of it is little suitable to Canadian conditions. The Dominion Department of Agriculture, in order to protect the farmer, has enacted that all seed of red clover from the United States shall be colored orange to the extent of one per cent. Seed from England, France, Northern Europe and Chile —not fully hardy, except perhaps on the Pacific Coast—is stained green; and the least desirable, as far as Canadian conditions are concerned, that from Italy, Africa and Asia, is colored red. These distinctions, it is hoped, will in the course of a few years, lead to the selection of such hardy strains as will build up an export trade, instead of, as at present, depending on foreign supplies.

GIVING PREFERENCE TO CANADIAN PRODUCTS

By H. M. JAQUAYS Vice-President, Steel Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

(Industrial Canada.)

During the past few years there has been a more acute realization than formerly of the advantages to be derived from using the products of our own country. Comparatively speaking, Canada is very young as a manufacturing country, and it is only to be expected that there should not exist in the minds of all a true conception of what industrial development means to the country. Knowledge is rapidly growing in this particular, and continually more and more people are realizing that industry does not belong to any person or combination of people, but is a most valuable asset which belongs to the country as a whole. Looking upon the problem in this way—that industry belongs to the country—then it immediately becomes apparent that anything we can do to encourage our industries in a healthy way will react to the benefit of the country, i. e., will react to the benefit of each one of us living in the country. Nothing can assist more in this than purchasing and using our own products.

Due to a variety of reasons, our markets in Canada are not our own. They are, in many instances, thrown wide open to foreign competition. In such cases, it is only by preferring and purchasing our own products that we can encourage their development in our country. Today, it is most gratifying to see the general acceptance of this principle. We do not have to go back many years to appreciate the advantages to be derived from an active market. It is only a few years ago that our National Railway demanded heavy sums to be derived from taxation, not only to take care of fixed charges, but also to make up the deficit in operating expenses. Today, with the increase in activity in business and industry in this country, this drain is practically eliminated. The increased industrial activity has enabled the rate of taxation to be lowered, while still the total taxes paid are not decreased.

Giving greater preference to our own products will better our position still more. It will increase industrial activity; retain our money in the country; produce a condition

The Ice Age On The Wane

(New York)

After a long season of incredulity, orthodox meteorologists begin to welcome the idea that something really is happening to the earth's climate. Dr. C. E. P. Brooks piles the latest stone on the growing heap of evidence in a recent note, concluding that the climate of Great Britain grows demonstrably more equable as the decades pass. Whether or not there is an accompanying drift towards greater average warmth or dryness, the figures which Dr. Brooks assembles leave little doubt that difference between winter and summer has been evened out, slightly but unmistakably, in the past century and a half. Much previous evidence agrees. Underlying the back and forth swings of weather from month to month and year to year, there seems a slow, inexorable trend of climate towards a dull and deadly uniformity.

This is precisely what one would expect if the earth is slowly emerging, as many geologists have suggested, from one of the maxima of the Glacial Period. Ice ages do not seem to have been characterized by continuous cold. It may even be that the earth's warmest weather comes during the brief but hot summers of such a glacial maximum. What does characterize an ice age is a climate stormy and variable; hot, dry summers alternating with cold and snowy winters. From just such a state, many facts suggest, the earth is moving into the calmer and more uniform weather of an interglacial age.

What this might do to mankind is a debatable question. There can be no doubt that the stress of the last ice age had much to do with sharpening man's brain. Dr. Ellsworth Huntington has popularized the idea that variable weather is a stimulant if not an essential to high human activity. Dull and equable mediocrity may be the fate destined to creep century by century over the world and man.

CANADIAN GROWN TOBACCO TO BE EXHIBITED AT BIG LONDON FAIR

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—Canadian grown tobacco will be exhibited at the British Industries Fair which is to be held in London, England, from the middle of February until the end of March. This decision has been reached by the Federal Department of Agriculture. The tobacco division of the experimental farms branch is co-operating with the Ontario Provincial Department of Agriculture, and commercial tobacco firms interested in export, in the preparation of a tobacco exhibit that will cover all types grown in Canada, especially featuring those of Western Ontario, including the flue cured, burley, and dark tobaccos. Samples will also be shown of British Columbia and Quebec tobaccos. An officer of the Federal Department of Agriculture from the tobacco division will accompany the exhibit.

- Grade X-1, Jean MacKenzie; 2, Donald Ross. Grade VIII-1, Donald MacKenzie 2, Willie MacRae. Grade VII-1, Earle Beaton; 2, Malcolm Ross; 3, Ruth Beaton; 4, Charles Babbett. Grade VI-1, Christina MacLean; 2, Ida MacMillan and Sinclair MacRae (equal); 3, Elliot Ross. Grade IV-1, Marie Beaton; 2, Stanley Babbett; 3, Malcolm Beaton; 4, Robert MacKenzie. Grade III-1, Alexander Beaton. Grade I-1, Robert MacLean.

LOWER FREETOWN SCHOOL

Standing for the month of January:

- Grade X-1, Helen Bernard; 2, Lloyd Burns. Grade IX-1, Gladys Bernard. Grade VIII-1, Olive Stavert; 2, Jesse Burns; 3, Lillian Burns. Grade VII-1, Winnifred Burns; 2, Marguerite Jardine; 3, Robert Burns. Grade VI-1, Henry Reeves. Grade V-1, Walter Stavert; 2, Olga Reeves; 3, Vivian Bernard and Mae Gardiner (equal). Grade II-1, Guilda Arsenault. Teacher—Dorothy H. Muttart.

More than 10,000 miles of air routes are being regularly operated in countries south of the United States.

that will keep our own people employed, and help to provide jobs for immigrants. From whatever angle viewed, this policy benefits our country.

Minards Elixir for Coughs and Colds

Migration Important

(By Canadian Press)

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 5.—The immigration problem in Canada is truly a multi-lateral one and present expectations are it will be discussed from every side and every angle at the coming session of Parliament. There are many shades of opinion as to just how aggressive the government's policy should be and how much encouragement should be extended to would-be settlers to come to Canada.

There are millions of acres of fertile, virgin lands in this country only needing the work of farmers to change them into golden wheat fields. The pre-Cambrian shield which extends through Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and far into the northwest, estimated to contain an area of two million square miles, has only been explored and prospected in spots but with astounding results in the discovery of rich mineral deposits. There are hundreds of waterfalls yet unharvested. There are some of the developed resources which thrill the imagination and cause much of the urge for a greater population.

Also, the labor organizations are watchful with regard to immigration in the fear that newcomers might crowd their members out of their present jobs before the expansion from increased population could supply other positions for them to take. Unemployment in the winter months likewise makes city and town councils critical when newcomers have to be assisted from the municipal treasuries. With these and other shades of public opinion in mind the Dominion government has built up a policy for seeking settlers that is varied and intricate, particularly insofar as it applies to the settlers from the British Isles. It is the result of several years' development. One new feature for this session of Parliament is the reduction to \$50 of the steamship rate to a Canadian port for all British settlers. The difference from the regular rate is made up by the British government and the transportation companies. The Canadian government pays no part of this although it continues to bear its share of the three-way split with the British Government and the transportation companies in regard to agricultural families which come over under the assisted passage scheme and enjoy a \$10 rate. Another new feature of the immigration policy was the instructions issued a short time ago by the department to the transportation companies that they were to reduce the total number of farm laborers from Central and Southern Europe to 30 per cent of the number they brought out last year, and that the movement had to be completed before May 31. The department found only about 30 per cent of the immigrants coming here as farm laborers from these countries in other years intending to

farm actually stayed on the land. There is no restriction on the number of settlers from these countries. The railways are jointly protesting the latest development.

The French Canadian repatriation movement proved the most successful in securing immigrants from the United States. This is being carried out by the Quebec provincial government although the Dominion government assists in financing it. Hundreds of French-Canadian families from the New England and adjacent States are planning to return to their native land this year. The great industrial development in Quebec renders it a propitious time for this movement.

The government encourages immigration from preferred countries in Europe by inspection agencies in various parts of France, Germany and Northern European nations. From all countries Canada says, however, the newcomers must be of good health and sound physique, must be satisfactory mentally and morally, and extensive machinery has been provided to inspect would-be Canadians before they set sail to avoid the disappointment of having to turn back after they have reached this country.

Some indication of the efforts of Canada to secure British immigration is shown in this summary: Establishment of \$50 steamship rate for all British settlers for Canada as compared with postwar rate of \$89; continued operation of the assisted passage scheme to agricultural families whereby adults are given free passage for \$10 with boys and girls under 19 free; extension of the plan to complete the 3,000 British family scheme; provincial boys' immigration scheme under which boys are recruited and distributed from provincial training farms, Dominion government paying passages; boys' land settlement scheme by which British and Canadian governments agree to advance sums up to \$2,500 to boys who wish to settle on farms in Canada when they become 21; plan to erect 100 cottages in Ontario by agreement between the British, Dominion and provincial governments for the recep-

tion by the British labor ministry of "testing centres" at five points in Britain which are expected to turn out 1,300 farm-trained boys monthly; inauguration of a plan by the Canadian National Railways to settle Britons on land in New Brunswick in addition to the system's regular western colonization work; erection this year of 100 cottages in western Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railway to be used by successive families as those qualifying for farm work are transferred to farms; reception by C. P. R. in co-operation with Overseas Settlement Committee in Britain of 1,000 British families during the next five years; erection this year of 100 cottages in western Canada by the Hudson's Bay Company to be used in a like manner to those of the C. P. R.; training scheme for domestic embracing five centres at which such training is given with Canada contributing to the training; special rates for domestics, \$10 to Halifax. New plans and fresh effort are also being made by the Salvation Army United Church, Navy League and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

PEAKE'S ROAD SCHOOL

Following is the standing of the pupils of Peake's Road School for the months of December and January:

- Grade VI (Sr.)—1, Rose A. Crane; 2, Helen E. Clarkin; 3, Alvin R. McInnis and Alton Crane (equal); 3, Russell H. Clarkin. Grade VI (Jr.)—1, Caroline E. Grant and Pearl A. Hughes (equal); 2, Elmer J. Grant and Sylvania T. Grant (equal). Grade V—1, Elizabeth Mae Crane; Gladys Fisher and Daniel W. McInnis (equal); 2, Helen G. Hughes; 3, Edward Crane. Grade IV—1, Hughie Charles McDonald. Grade III—1, Mary Martina McDonald; James Francis Hughes, John W. Crane and James Crane (equal); 2, James A. McDonald and Jas. M. McDonald (equal). Grade II—1, Mabel A. McInnis and Joseph H. McDonald (equal); 2, Blanche Fisher and Bruce M. Crane (equal). Grade I—1, Eileen Fisher and Harold J. Hughes (equal). J. T. Valley, Teacher.

Airplane taxi service is planned for 25 cities in the United States.

Manitoba Dairy Industry

(Manitoba Free Press.)

There has been no exaggeration of the importance of the gathering at Winnipeg this week of the various associations connected with the dairy industry in Manitoba. There is no more satisfactory indication of the progress of agriculture in this province than the increase in dairy production and the very high standard that has been attained.

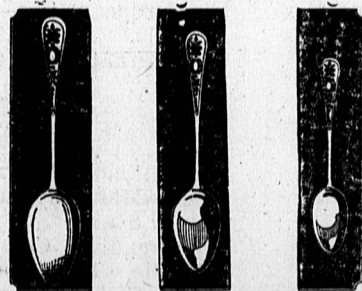
Not only have more farmers been going into the dairy production, but there has been steady improvement of the quality of the dairy cattle and such improvement of the quality of the products, particularly of butter, that Manitoba of late years has been covered with laurels.

There has been improvement all along the line, and the achievements of our dairy industry have attracted much attention from outside and brought distinct credit to the province.

It is the natural course of development to get away from the uncertain dependence on one branch of agriculture and to develop other branches, laying a surer foundation for the welfare of the farmer year in and year out. The value of dairy products last year was a little over \$14,900,000, or approximately the same as the previous year. There are some variations due to price changes and conditions affecting the output, but there is nothing like the variation in returns from the grain crop. The growth of dairying is a matter of sure and permanent progress in agriculture and anything that can be done to encourage production, to improve the quality or to assist in successful marketing, will be decidedly in the interest of the whole province.

Miller's Worm Powders not only make the infantile system untenable to worms, but by their action on the stomach, liver and bowels they correct such troubles as lack of appetite, biliousness and other internal disorders that the worms create. Children thrive upon them and no matter what condition their worm-infested stomachs may be in, they will show improvement as soon as the treatment begins.

Greatest Premium Yet Offered



"Everbrite" White Metal Spoons

For every yearly, new or renewal subscription received to The Charlottetown Guardian it will entitle the sender to their choice of a half Dozen Tea or Dessert "Everbrite" White Metal Spoons.

Here is your opportunity to get in on a real premium.

Act at once and avoid disappointment later.

Only a limited number will be given away.

Any Subscriber sending in their own renewal and one new yearly subscription will be entitled to the full dozen.

Send in your subscription without delay.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

—By George McManus

BRINGING UP FATHER

