

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

Sanitation In Plant Disease

(Experimental Farms Note)

Sanitation is a most important feature in the control of many plant diseases and concerns particularly the destruction of diseased material so that the sources of infection are eradicated as far as possible.

While sanitation is a necessary feature in control of bacterial diseases it is also extremely valuable in helping to control those caused by fungi. In both types of diseases the casual organism remains active from year to year in diseased material, and all such material acts as a source of infection for further spread.

Viruses such as mosaic and leaf curl are also controlled by roguing out and destroying affected plants. Experimental work with the virus diseases affecting raspberries has shown that losses from these diseases can be greatly reduced by thorough and careful roguing of stock for planting purposes as well as during the first two years of the plantation.

Soil borne diseases such as wilts and root rots are also best controlled by sanitary methods. Plants affected with these troubles should be gathered and destroyed and not allowed to remain in the ground where they serve to infect the soil and cause it to become "sick".

Peonies Blooming Period

Most people consider the wonderful peony a flower of a very short blooming period. Such, however, is not necessarily the case. With literally scores of varieties from which to choose, one can, by selecting types, prolong the flowering season easily for a full month.

Minnard's relieves stomach Cramp.

Poultry Feeds

BLATCHFORD'S Celebrated EGG MASH NOW is the time to feed the laying hens with POULTRY LAYING MASH. Get them laying. Eggs are bound to bring higher prices this fall and winter.

Poultry Leg Bands

Mark the YOUNG LAYING PULLETS with Leg Bands or they are likely to get the axe in the neck by mistake.

Carter & Co. LIMITED

Sansom Pen Wins

Report of the Prince Edward Island egg laying contest for the week ending September 24, 1932.

Table with columns: Stand- ing no. and address, Pen Name, Eggs, Points. Lists various farms and their performance.

F. A. Driscoll, Manager of Contest. Dr. J. A. Clark, Superintendent. Production 41.8 per cent.

Table: Leading Pens for Week. Columns: Pen, Eggs, Points.

Table: Leading Hens to Date. Columns: Pen, Hens, Eggs, Points.

Wheat Clearance

Export clearances of wheat for the week ending September 9, amounted to 3,980,642 bushels compared with 4,197,424 bushels for the previous week.

Export clearances for the six weeks ending September 9, amounted to 20,711,373 bushels compared with 13,638,027 bushels for the same period of 1931-32.

All Canadian ports have shown increased clearances of wheat this year as compared with last year. The most important gain is registered by Montreal with clearances of 10,814,072 bushels compared with 4,956,303 bushels for the same period last year.

While the total movement of Canadian wheat has increased this year compared with last, and while the foregoing Canadian ports have shown increased clearances, the amount of Canadian wheat cleared through United States ports has decreased. For the six weeks ending September 10, 1932, clearances of wheat through United States ports amounted to 2,300,000 bushels compared with 3,483,000 bushels for the same weeks last year.

More Large Farms

Some interesting figures on the size of Canadian farms are supplied by the "Economic Annalist" for August. The trend shown is to farms of larger size.

Table: Size group Canada—All farms. Columns: Acres, 1931, 1931.

"Ractus, I am sorry to hear that you have buried your wife." "Yassah, boss, ah jus' had to—she was dead."

Wheat Crop Changes Out-look

The crop year of 1932-33 opens with a changed international situation as compared with that a year ago, according to the Agricultural Department, of the Canadian National Railways. Changes concern mostly the United States, Russia and the Danube area.

Canada's Show Window

Canada is represented by forty-one different lines of Canadian food products at the Bristol, England, annual exhibition which opened in that city September 1 for a period of 14 days.

Tobacco Exports Grow

OTTAWA — Increased popularity of Empire tobacco in the United Kingdom is noted by increased imports of the unmanufactured product particularly from Canada.

Creamery Butter

A report just published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics states:—"The production of creamery butter in Canada in 1931 amounted to 225,802,635 pounds valued at \$50,168,738, compared with 185,751,061 pounds valued at \$46,670,504 in 1930.

NEWSY NOTES BY AGNEOLA

A Cure For Cat Scours

While poking about after wild plants near one of our summer hots, I found what I thought was the bloody-veined Dock, Rumex sanguineus L. I had read in Bains "Natural History" that it was to be found in the Island, "and the little red leaves made me feel sure that I had found it too. I took a plant home, and gave it good treatment, and behold it turned out to be Rumex obtusifolius L., the Bitter Dock. I was mistaken, but so was Bains. The R. sanguineus is not found in Canada.

As will be seen, it is necessary to have some knowledge of the plant. The lower leaves are ovate-heart shaped and obtuse (or blunt-pointed) whence the name R. obtusifolius. The upper leaves are oblong-lanceolate and acute, and the fruit is surrounded with a jagged-toothed membrane. The whorls of fruit are loose and at a distance from each other on the stem. The young ground-leaves are crimson in spring.

The mode of administering is given as follows. The root is dug, washed clean, and the skin or bark scraped off. It is then chopped into small pieces and infused in a pint of boiling water.

Some Facts About Farming

From the current issue of the "Economic Annalist," official organ of the Dominion Agricultural Economics Branch, the following figures are taken:—"From a recent report of the dominion bureau of Statistics we learn that there were 321,306 automobiles on the 728,632 farms in Canada; about eighteen thousand farms reported more than one car. There were 48,402 trucks, 105,059 tractors, 75,560 threshing machines and 8,925 combines.

Our Seaweeds

After the violent storm of Sept. 17th a great quantity of seaweed came ashore on the North side of the Island. It was really seaweed, not eelgrass, and it was soon hauled away to be used as manure. It was piled in heaps "till it was full of maggots" and then spread as top-dressing on fields to be ploughed. During the piled-up stage, the pile generated so much heat that the land could scarcely bear it.

The Dunmow Fitch

At a garden party held in the vicarage grounds at Leadgate, Durham, England, one of the amusements provided was a competition for the "Dunmow Fitch" in imitation of the annual contest at Dunmow in Essex. This proved to be a most hilarious entertainment.

Spinning and Weaving

Send me your wool to be spun into yarn and wove into Blankets. The charges are: Single yarn 22 cents, doubled 26 cents per pound. Blankets \$2.00 and if unlandered \$1.85. It takes five lbs. of wool per blanket. Wool must be well washed and all dirt and burrs picked out.

PRODUCTION

(Experimental Farms Note)

Pullets on being put into winter quarters before they start to lay should be fed heavily on green feed and the houses kept open as wide as possible, so that the change from range conditions to confinement will be as little as possible.

Many make the mistake of feeding too heavily on high protein mashes. Grain must be fed in such proportions as to keep the birds in prime flesh. Should the pullets show an inclination to put on fat, the mash is increased which will result in greater egg production.

The following is the system of feeding in use at the Dominion Experimental Station Lennoxville, Que., always bearing in mind what has previously been said with reference to keeping a proper balance between the mash and grain part of the ration.

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PICKING THE GOOD ONES

(C. E. MacKenzie)

While an interested observer at the Central School and Calf Club Fair, held at Charlottetown recently, the thought came to the writer, "what a difference it would be to the dairy industry in this province if all the calves raised on Prince Edward Island during the year 1932 were as good as the average ones shown at the above fair, and why not?"

Of course, all our farmers do not have the advantage of having a real good dairy sire, but with the help given by our federal and local departments of agriculture, there should be no lack of good sires. Now to make a passing estimate of young breeding stock in our province. It is estimated that we have about fourteen thousand farmers on Prince Edward Island and at least ten thousand of these are dairy farms to a greater or lesser extent, and estimating that the average crop of heifers each year is three. This means we have thirty thousand heifers each year which either go to take the place of cows sold or increase the herd.

Now supposing that two-thirds of these calves reach cowhood, we have twenty thousand young cows that if properly bred and better fed, should return to their owners at least five pounds more milk per day than did their mothers, therefore, we have over a milking period of three hundred days an increased yield of fifteen hundred pounds per cow, which makes an aggregate of fifteen thousand tons of milk in the year which at present prices of say one dollar per hundred, would mean an increased revenue of three hundred thousand dollars to which may be added the increased value of these cows as future breeders. Therefore more attention to better breeding should be the slogan of our farmers, as the same applies to our beef breeds as well, on account of the greater weight and better cuts to be found on well bred beef animals.

The breeder who wishes to increase the milk and fat production of his herd, naturally and correctly selects the sire with high production in his female ancestry as far back as possible. Mark the last clause as far back as possible. True the immediate dams have the greatest influence, but it is from the sire with the long sustained high producing ancestry that the breeders may expect the best results.

The next factor to be considered is the propensity of the sire. Has he the ability to transmit the powers and abilities of his ancestry? The ability to produce heavy milkers and fat producers is often forgotten and our farmers, on account of the breeding and the necessary extra care of mature bulls too, often either sell or send to the block real producing males. One particular incident comes to the writer, where a number of farmers clubbed together and imported about a dozen pure bred cows and heifers. One of these heifers dropped a bull calf and as she came from a different herd from the balance of the importation, her son was retained as a breeding sire in this club, but after two seasons use, was exchanged for another sire and soon found his way to the block, but what do we find when his heifers come to milking age, they were all better producers than their dams and last

Package Business Growing

Additional proof of returning prosperity in the Maritime Provinces is shown in the increase in package express shipments through Moncton within the past two weeks according to local officials of the Canadian National Express. Package express shipments form a good barometer as to general business conditions as no one particular commodity is indicated. This increase is in line with reports from other sources and would go to show that a definite upward trend has set in. Coupled with the optimistic outlook for higher prices to farmers in the Maritimes for potatoes and a good export market for apples, it would seem that the Maritime Provinces will fare better this winter than was at first anticipated. Lumber stocks have been largely depleted so that the mill will have to start in cutting on a greater scale to meet every domestic demand, which should take care of a large number of men who would otherwise be unemployed. All together the outlook is much more hopeful than it was a few weeks ago and present indications point to the improvement in business conditions continuing.

year the Record of Performance returns for this province shows that more of this bull's daughters qualified than those of any other individual bull of the breed.

It would be impossible for one to try to estimate the loss to the province on account of this bull's going to the butcher. Therefore, when we pay good money for a well bred sire from a long line of high producing stock, should we not make greater efforts to have such animals kept longer in service.

I note that high quality sires that have gone abroad from this Province alone are kept as breeding sires up to the ages of ten years, with excellent results to their owners.

So much for the sires part in our better breeding programme, only heifers from our best producing cows should be kept and these should get our best care and attention and especially grow the heifers of whatever breed you may be interested in as the market is always looking for the best and largest of all breeds and every one knows that early grown breeders always reach cowhood better fitted for their life work than those only roughed along. I need not go into methods of feeding in this article, as we all have our ideas and feeding standards and rules are always being brought to our notice by our farm papers and from other sources, but before closing let me say that perhaps one of the most frequent causes of poorly doing calves and heifers is the lack of mineral content of foods used. Especially do we find this in growing animals therefore it is up to each breeder to study how best he can supply this lack of mineral content of our common feeds and then procure some extra mineral mixture to supply this need.

I trust that in a future article I may be able to give some further information on selection and breeding of our farm stock.

Think this over brother farmer, and plan in this period of lower prices and smaller profits to make the producing animal more efficient and in this way cut down overhead and by so doing we will increase profits. After all live stock is the real foundation to successful agriculture and let each one of us who follow the profession of farming do our bit toward making ourselves and our country more prosperous.

Advertisement for Imperial Cod Oil and Dog Biscuit. Features a circular logo with a dog and text: "IMPERIAL FOX AND DOG BISCUIT", "A BALANCED RATION", "Their Choice". Below the logo: "For Success in Fox Ranching FEED 'IMPERIALS' Acknowledged leaders in Fox and Fur Raising. Imperial Biscuit Company, Ltd. Charlottetown, P. E. I."