

FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS and GARDENERS

NEWSY NOTES

By AGRICOLA

NOTES ON ISLAND PLANTS

The Juncaea

This is the Rush family which contains seven genera and 200 species widely distributed over the world in all temperate and subtropical regions...

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

Up to the present six species of Juncaea have been found here, of which the most common is Juncaea, the common Rush, and Lunula, the Wood-rush.

C.P.R. Given Control Of Grain Elevators At West Saint John

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—(CP)—Effective tomorrow, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will take over full operating control of the National Harbors Board grain elevators at West Saint John, N.B.

The announcement was made by the National Harbors Board. The C.P.R. has operated the elevators there since their construction.

The announcement said: "An agreement has been reached between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the National Harbors Board, effective Feb. 16, revising the present operating arrangements with respect to the grain elevators at West Saint John, as a result of which the company will have full responsibility for operations and control of elevator charges."

The agreement follows prolonged controversy over elevator charges at Saint John, which heretofore have been subject to approval by the Harbor Board and, finally, by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

The railway now may adjust charges at its own discretion without reference to the Harbors Board but subject to ruling by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Culture of The High Bush Blueberry

A newer crop to come under cultivation has been the high-bush blueberry which, like its relative the low-bush or common native blueberry, has been harvested from wild managed areas for years, states Cecil C. Eldt, Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S.

Selection of large fruited and prolific bearing individual bushes resulted in the production of distinct types of blueberries. Propagation and cultivation methods were worked out. Later by crossing developed varieties, new hybrid varieties have been produced.

As a result the cultivation of blueberries has become a well established industry in the United States and Michigan.

In Canada where the high-bush blueberry is not native, except in limited areas, very little if any commercial development has been attempted, although it is now known that some of the varieties are quite hardy and soil conditions that are suitable can be readily located.

The blueberry requires a particularly acid and well drained, but with available moisture at all seasons, soil to a top of \$6 for weighty steers or approximately \$1 per cwt. below prevailing prices on the Toronto market.

Recent advice from the Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S., is that the soil should be at least six feet apart and the plants four feet apart in the row.

Before planting, the land should be thoroughly cleaned and worked. After the plants have been set clean cultivation should be given the first year. This may be continued if plants do not have been found advisable to mulch heavily with straw or waste hay around the bushes in the fall of the first year and slowly build to a permanent mulch condition on the whole area.

Blueberries respond to complete fertilizer 5-8 at the rate of 800 pounds per acre has given good result.

Varieties that have done well at Kentville are Rancocas and Pioneer, Catharine and Rubel.

MOUNT HOPE SCHOOL

Report of Mount Hope School for the month of January. Grade X-1, Ansel Judson; 2, Florence Burhoe; 3, Gordon Dockendorff.

Grade IX-1, Ervin MacLeod; 2, Elinor Currie.

Grade VII-1, Witley Judson; 2, Christine MacLeod; 3, Hubert MacLeod.

Grade IV-1, Jean Currie; 2, Arthur MacDonald.

Grade III-1, Elmer MacLeod; 2, Marjory Currie.

Grade II-1, Isabel MacLeod; 2, Ella MacDonald.

Grade I-1, Gavin Currie.

Perfect attendance: Florence Burhoe, Edwin MacLeod, Hubert MacLeod, Christine MacLeod, Elmer MacLeod, Isabel MacLeod, Ella MacDonald.

Highest average, Ervin MacLeod, 90%.

Teacher, Annie K. MacKinnon (Patriot please copy)

Report of Mount Hope School for the month of January. Grade X-1, Ansel Judson; 2, Florence Burhoe; 3, Gordon Dockendorff.

Grade IX-1, Ervin MacLeod; 2, Elinor Currie.

Weekly Livestock Market Report

Ottawa, February 9.

Despite the fact that there was little or no buying of cattle for export to the United States due to the quarterly 60,000 cattle having been filled, light run of cattle at all yards proved beneficial and the market staged a remarkable good performance.

One or two markets opened slightly lower than the previous week but the losses were regained by the close. However, further well regulated receipts would be in order for the immediate future.

Calves advanced to the extent of \$1 at Toronto, while at the same time Winnipeg was making a gain of 50 cents. Elsewhere the trade was steady.

Hogs were weaker to the extent of 25c to 35c at all stock yards except Toronto where after opening 25c lower the market reacted upward under a light run of hogs.

There was little interest in the sheep and lamb trade, most markets reporting unchanged prices.

Cattle Prices

A good clean up was effected at Toronto even without any export buying and weights were mostly up to \$7.25 for choice with a few heavies at \$7.50.

Good butcher steers and heifers were mostly between \$6.25 and \$6.50 with a few heavies at \$6.75.

A light offering was responsible for holding prices steady at Toronto, and steers sold up to a top of \$8 for one load of choice with good kinds mostly \$7 to \$7.50.

Shippers liquidated more sparingly at Winnipeg and the reduced loadings had a beneficial effect on the trade.

Demand was principally from a local and Eastern character, and steers regained 25c or more from the low time of last week, while female classes also look on added strength with the better end of the cows selling around 25c higher.

A small quota of steers sold up to \$6.50 and the better grades of handyweight killers made \$7.75 to \$8.50. Carrying the eye and feeders are well, and the best of the offering made \$4.50 to \$5.

Under the influence of lighter receipts other Western markets remained about steady with Calgary topping at \$6, Edmonton, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon making similar high prices, while Regina had a ton price of \$7.75 on steers, and Vancouver \$8.25.

U. S. Market Steady to Firmer

Buffalo sold some 700 Canadian cattle at prices about even with those of last week.

A number of loads made up to \$9.50. The higher rate of duty, however, plus carrying charges would only net back to the country with Calgary at \$4.50 to a top of \$6 for weighty steers or approximately \$1 per cwt. below prevailing prices on the Toronto market.

Recent advice from the Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S., is that the soil should be at least six feet apart and the plants four feet apart in the row.

Before planting, the land should be thoroughly cleaned and worked. After the plants have been set clean cultivation should be given the first year. This may be continued if plants do not have been found advisable to mulch heavily with straw or waste hay around the bushes in the fall of the first year and slowly build to a permanent mulch condition on the whole area.

Blueberries respond to complete fertilizer 5-8 at the rate of 800 pounds per acre has given good result.

Varieties that have done well at Kentville are Rancocas and Pioneer, Catharine and Rubel.

British Market

While fat cattle on English markets are temporarily weaker, Indian conditions. Best light weight steers at Birkenhead made up to 16-1-2c this week, and handyweight killers up to 15c per cwt. dressed weight, including offal.

Glasgow continued to estimate good Canadian feeders at 8c per pound live weight.

There were no exports to the United Kingdom during the week and the total to date this year remains at 157 head, all dairy cattle. During the corresponding period of last year shipments totalled 3,692 cattle.

Calves Market Variable

Calves opened 50c lower at Toronto and lost a further 50c on Tuesday to close weak at a general top of \$10 with some choice at \$10.50.

A good demand kept the Montreal market steady up to a top price of \$11 for veals. Winnipeg was stronger with choice veals at \$8.50 to \$9.50. Other centres were mostly unchanged with tops at Calgary up to \$7.50, Moose Jaw \$7, and Saskatoon and Regina \$8.50.

Hog Prices Lower

Hogs opened 25c lower at Toronto but under the influence of light runs the market firmed up and hogs closed at \$9.90 to \$9 off trucks. Montreal was weaker with the bulk of the hogs at \$9.50 f. & w. Losses of 30c to 35c were sustained at Western markets. Winnipeg finished off at \$8.65 f. & w. While Calgary dropped to \$8.35 for hogs off trucks and Edmonton to \$8.40, Prince Albert and Saskatoon closed 35c down at \$8.50 for hogs off trucks and Moose Jaw and Regina dropped to \$8.50. Slaughter hogs at Vancouver made \$9.50.

Wiltshire sales remained unchanged on the British market with Canadian selling from 82s to 90s. Highest average, Ervin MacLeod, 90%.

Teacher, Annie K. MacKinnon (Patriot please copy)

Lambs Mostly Steady

Lamb prices were unchanged at Toronto with good Westerns selling from \$8.50 to \$8.75. Montreal had a couple of early spring lambs weighing around 50 lbs. each at \$8 per lamb, while good ewes and wethers were nominally quoted up to \$8.50 per cwt. Trade at Winnipeg was very steady with suitable offerings at \$7.50 to \$7.75. Calgary was unchanged up to a top of \$7 and Edmonton and Saskatoon recorded high prices of \$7.25.

NOT SO HOT

A hot water bottle at night is an infinite source of delight. But if, in the morning, you meet without warning, its charms are surprisingly slight.

Livestock Men Told Chances Are Slim In British Market

Edmonton, Feb. 16.—(CP)—Canadian cattlemen hold little chance of winning a permanent foothold in the British beef market.

W. C. McKenzie, of Lethbridge, manager of the southern Alberta co-operative association, told the Livestock Marketing Conference here today.

An ideal climate, cheap grazing land rented for little or nothing, and an all-water route to keep shipping costs at a minimum allows the Argentine to sell at a price in England that would be ruinous to Canadian producers, especially western Canada.

Mr. McKenzie said. He added many large Argentine ranches were owned by Englishmen.

"The average price received by the Argentine for his best steers at home is \$3.75 a hundredweight live weight," Mr. McKenzie said.

Cost of production for western Canadian cattlemen ranged from \$6.15 a hundredweight for a three-year-old steer to \$12.25 for a six-months-old calf.

"The logical market for Canadian cattle is the United States, providing favorable duty and quota regulations can be secured," Mr. McKenzie said.

NEW GLASGOW SCHOOL

Report for month of January. Grade IX-1, Gertrude Graham; 2, Billie Murphy.

Grade VIII-1, Elaine Parkman; 2, Marjorie MacCoubrey; 3, Marie Murphy.

Grade VI-1, Weldon MacCoubrey; 2, Creelina Dickieson; 3, Isabel MacCoubrey.

Grade V-1, Allison Stevenson; 2, Stirling Howatt.

Grade IV-1, Gladys Parkman; 2, Arnold Dickieson; 3, Byron Hill.

Grade III-1, Ian MacLeod.

Grade II-1, Irene MacCoubrey; 2, Clara Bryant; 3, Richard MacCoubrey.

Grade I Sr.-1, Errol Stevenson; 2, Barry Stevenson; 3, Douglas Bryant.

Grade Jr.-1, Shirley Campbell and Beverly Dickieson, equal; 2, Billie Murphy.

Perfect attendance: Herbie MacCoubrey, Vernon Hill, Elaine Parkman, Isabel MacCoubrey, Stirling Howatt.

Ross S. White, Teacher.

PARK CORNER SCHOOL

Report of Park Corner School for January. Grade IX-1, Gertrude Graham; 2, Billie Murphy.

Grade VIII-1, Roma Montgomery; 2, Nina MacLeod; 3, June MacKenzie.

Grade VII-1, Bessie Cousins.

Grade V-1, Jean MacKenzie; 2, Doris Delaney; 3, Donald Cousins.

Grade IV-Sr. 1, Bertha Lamont; 2, Margaret Montgomery; 3, Jimmy Montgomery.

Grade IV-Jr. 1, Helen Lamont; 2, Boyd Adams.

Grade III-A. 1, Verna Harding; 2, Grade III-B. 1, Paul MacKay; 2, Amy Cousin; 3, Maurice Cousins; 2, Vernon Cousins.

Grade II A-1, Jerry Adams; 2, Jean Parsons; 3, Eliza Campbell; 2, Jean Parsons; 3, Eliza Campbell.

Grade I A-1, Wallace Harding and Walter Lamont; 2, Lottie Parsons; 3, Barbara MacLeod. Higher grade: 1, Nellie Montgomery; 2, Margaret Campbell; 3, Eliza Campbell; 4, Margaret and Eliza Campbell; 5, Nellie Margaret; 6, Roma Montgomery. Highest Average—Bertha Lamont. Teacher—Annie M. Dymont.

CONSERVATION

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF PRACTICAL OPINIONS OF THE VITAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE USES AND ABUSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY MR. LUDLOW JENKINS.

(By Elwood Wilson in Forest and Outdoors)

When we drive along the country roads shaded by lovely pieces of woodland, perhaps of pine or beautiful beeches and maples, we do not realize that they furnish the largest amount of timber which is used.

We are so accustomed to thinking of the immense amounts of wood which are cut to give us the news, to furnish magazines for our instruction, or amusement or perhaps to disgust us, that it seems to overshadow all other uses. We think of the large number of wooden houses and farm buildings and read about the importance of lumber exports to other countries.

This was what is using up our forests. Both of these sink into comparative insignificance when the total amount of wood cut and used in the world is considered. The largest source of supply, from it he gets wood for his buildings and fences, the odd stick which he needs to repair a shaft or a plough, the wood for his fire, his maple sugar and syrup and often a substantial share of the cash which he needs for the things for which he cannot exchange his produce.

When the crops are gathered in and there is no more work outdoors, he sharpens his saw and grinds his axe and sallies forth to his woodlot to get in the fire wood for the next winter, to cut a telephone pole or so, a few cords of pulpwood, some new fence posts, a few logs to take to the mill to get out his lumber.

The farmer's work is done, which he sells outright to help furnish the supplies needed in the locality.

In this northern climate which breeds a virile and hardy race, the winters are long and fires are needed for nearly eight months in the year and our people who live in the country and in the small villages are absolutely dependent on their woodlots for fuel. It is essential that the supply be maintained. Unfortunately when our first settlers began to open up the country, the easiest way to clear the land was to cut down the trees and burn them as they lay, often setting fire to the adjoining timber and devastating the country for miles around.

This state of affairs could be seen on all sides, prior to 1912 when the first cooperative fire protective association was formed. In any sensible program of land use only the areas which were good for farming would have been cleared and the poor land left for the production of timber. Not only was the land not opened up to the country, but settlers were allowed to clear land which was absolutely unfit for farming and after years of heart-breaking labor they had nothing to show for it and had to move off to other areas. You can always tell what kind of land a farmer has by looking at his build.

It is sufficient for our needs, the crops will be large and he will need large barns to store his crops. The tremendous waste of energy in trying to bring a living from a poor soil is pathetic. All through the country farmers are giving up the effort. They cannot raise enough stock to furnish manure sufficient to feed enough stock and so on in a vicious circle from which the farmer cannot escape. Everywhere we see more and more abandoned farms and yet our production of crops of all kinds is more than sufficient for our needs. Intensive farming is the order of the day and with the developments in agricultural chemistry less and less land will be needed.

There is only one use to which we need the same kind of thing in this country. We need municipal town and village forests where firewood and lumber can be cut and a sustained revenue obtained which will help to reduce the growing burden of taxation.

Further we need such supervision to prevent the clearing off of the hills and the loss of the scenic beauty of the country. Our tourist traffic is too big a source of revenue to be lost and no one will come to a treeless country for pleasure. Our forests are a fundamental and tremendously valuable asset and everything possible should be done to get the greatest value from them without reducing their value.

The Canadian Forestry Association is the logical agency through which this forward looking step can be taken and it should begin a movement to provide a local forester and a local forest authority in each county. Steps have already been taken in one locality and it is hoped that before the first month in the New Year ends that it may be an accomplished fact and serve as an example to the rest of the country.

Oliver Buchanan, Teacher.

SPRINGFIELD SCHOOL

The following is the standing for Springfield School for the half-year.

Grade X-1, Clare Haslam; 2, Bobbie Howard; 3, Ardyce Haslam.

Grade IX-1, Evelyn Matheson; 2, Doris McKay; 3, Stuart McKay.

Grade VI-1, Joyce Haslam; 2, Roland Matheson.

Grade V-1, Bessie Matheson; 2, Evelyn Haslam.

Grade IV Sr.-1, Morgan McKay; 2, James Sinclair.

Grade IV-Jr. 1, James Sinclair; 2, Olive Buchanan, Teacher.

TRAVEL 25,000 MILES ANNUALLY FOR LESSONS



From the tiny village of Agate, over 500 miles north of Toronto on the C.N.R., Roy and Werner Wilcox come twice a month to take music lessons. Roy is 14 and Werner 12, and last year they travelled over 25,000 miles each for their one-hour lessons. This year they intend to cover the same distance, and they're so keen about music they don't mind in the least sitting up in a day coach throughout each 15-hour journey. Werner is shown with his Hawaiian guitar and Roy with his violin.