

# FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

## MILK - A NECESSARY FOOD

At the present time when in many homes food budgets must be drastically reduced, the importance of knowing the value of foods and their relation to the needs of the body, cannot be over emphasized. In addition to satisfying the pangs of hunger, food must supply energy, maintain health, build up resistance to disease and in the case of the child, furnish the materials for building a sound body. Milk should be given a prominent place in the low cost diet, as it is the most perfect of all foods, supplying a valuable form of protein for body building; energy from its sugar and fats; calcium and phosphorus vital in bone and tooth structure; vitamins which render it one of the "protective foods". Better has no substitute among the fats; while cheese is a highly concentrated food which provides splendid nourishment at low cost.

## FOOTBALL ONCE PROHIBITED

Records recently found in Scotland show that football playing was banned there in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries because it interfered with the practice of archery. The Act of May, 1524, read: "That no man play at the football, under the pain of five shillings to be raised to the lord of the land, as oft as he be tainted, or to the Schireff of the land, or his ministers, gif the lordes will not punish sik trespassours."

## SWEDISH SEED ZONES

The first variety zones for the protection of Swedish seed have recently been proclaimed in Nova Scotia. Swedish mangels and many other vegetable crops are "open pollinated," that is, when grown for seed, different varieties of each may cross if grown near together. In open country at least a half mile space is necessary in order to prevent two varieties of swedes, two varieties of mangels, etc., from crossing. Swedes will also cross with fall turnips, cabbage or with wild mustard. None of these will cross with mangels although mangels may cross with table beets. Farmhouse country, the home of the well known Corning Bronze Top Swede has now become a zone for its variety. Similarly the lower portion of Annapolis County has been set aside for growing the famous Dilmars Bronze Top and the balance of the mainland of the province given over to the Bagholm Club Root Resistant variety.

## Spinning and Weaving

Send me your wool to be spun into yarn and woven into Blankets. The charges are: Single yarn 23 cents, doubled 26 cents per pound. Blankets \$2.00 and if unlantered \$1.85. It takes five lbs. of wool per blanket. Wool must be well washed and all dirt and burrs picked out. The size of single yarn is medium and doubled yarn fine, medium and coarse. Put shippers name on all parcels and owners name, address and instructions inside. Send by mail or freight. Freight will be paid on 100 lb. lots.

Wm. LANDRIGAN,

65 Queen Street, Charlottetown.

4742-8-24-tue-4 months.

## Combined Standing Fields and Threshed Grain Competition, 1932

Cash Prizes for Field of Oats, Wheat, Barley and Certified Seed Potatoes.

There will be competitions in the three counties where there are five or more entries each for Wheat, Barley, Oats and Potatoes grown from Certified Seed. The number of Prizes in each County will be proportionate with the number of entries. Prizes will be paid according to the combined score of the standing field and the threshed grain.

### RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. A field of Oats shall consist of at least five acres, of Wheat and Barley three acres, of Certified Seed Potatoes two acres.
2. An entry fee of \$1.00 shall be charged for the first, and fifty cents for each additional entry of Grain, and \$1.00 for each entry of Potatoes.
3. The entry fee shall accompany the application.
4. Entries should be made to the Department of Agriculture not later than August 15th, 1932.
5. REGISTERED SEED ONLY. The field of Oats entered for inspection must be seeded with Registered Oats. Owing to the change in the regulations made by the Seed Branch, Ottawa, fields seeded with unregistered Oats will not be eligible for the competition.

J. W. BOULTER, Deputy Minister of Agriculture

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## CANADIAN BACON LEADS

The current issue of the Live Stock Market Report, published by the Markets Intelligence Service of the Dominion Live Stock Branch contains a particularly interesting item with respect to the comparative prices of bacon in the British market. This report shows Canadian bacon selling at a price of 44 to 60 shillings per long cwt. for the week ending March 24 as compared with a price of 43 to 56 shillings per long cwt. for the Danish product. It also shows that during the previous week the price range on Canadian bacon was from 2 to 4 shillings per long cwt. over the Danish product. It should be noted in passing that the Canadian product is now selling second only to the finest Irish bacon, which is holding steady at a price of from 64 to 82 shillings per long cwt. of 112 lbs.

## SOME LIKE IT WARM SOME LIKE IT COLD

Study the Whims of Your Fruits and Vegetables if You Would Keep Them Really Fresh

Now that local raspberries, beans, peas, tomatoes and other seasonal fruits and vegetables are occupying such an important place in the average diet, it is important that every precaution be taken to protect their original freshness and succulence while they are in the pantry. Each individual fruit and vegetable has its own particular preference as to temperature and humidity and it is necessary to approximate these conditions if spoilage is to be avoided. In these days when most homes are equipped with refrigerators or ice boxes, this can be accomplished without much difficulty.

Raspberries and other similar fruits should be left in their original containers and kept in the ice box or other cool place until just before they are to be eaten. Unnecessary handling tends to bruise the fruit and hasten spoilage. The washing of the fruit should be deferred to the very last minute for the same reason. Tomatoes, on the other hand are sensitive to cold and if they are to be held for only a short time they should not be kept in the refrigerator. All succulent green vegetables such as spinach, lettuce and garden peas keep best when wrapped in a damp cloth in the refrigerator. Never leave any kind of fruit or vegetable in direct contact with ice for a long period of time.

## POISON BAIT FOR CUT WORMS

Almost every spring cut worms do considerable damage to corn, cabbage, tomatoes, tobacco and some other crops by cutting them off at the ground. The insects work at night and hide by day just beneath the surface of the soil or under rubbish or any good covering. They are stout, smooth caterpillars and when at rest are usually curled into a circle.

To control them use a poison bait. There are several formulae for this but the following is about as good as any. Bran, 35 lbs.; Paris green or fine white arsenic, 1 lb.; cheap molasses 1 qt.; water enough to moisten, about 3 gals.

Mix the bran and Paris green thoroughly until the green can be seen everywhere through the bran. Stir the molasses to the water, stir, then pour the sweetened liquid over the poisoned bran and mix until all is poisoned and will fall almost like sawdust through the fingers. Drop a small quantity of the bait—only a quarter of a teaspoonful—alongside each plant. Do this late in the evening so that it will be fresh when the cut worms begin to feed. If the plants have not yet been set out and cut worms are known to be in the soil, prepare the ground well and then an evening or two before setting out the plants, scatter the bait thinly, as one would do in sowing grain, over the plot or field. The cut worms will feed upon this and be killed before they can do any damage. One application is usually sufficient to control any ordinary outbreak.

Caution:—Do not inhale the dust from the poison when mixing and beware that cattle or other domestic animals do not get access to the bait.

In an exciting match between English amateurs over a well-known Scottish course one of the players, after studying a tricky shot for some seconds, finally called for his No. 1 iron.

"Nothing o' the kind, sir," said the caddy flatly, taking another club out of the bag; "you play your brassie, I've got a bob on you to win, and you're gam to win."

## NEWSY NOTES

BY AGRICOLA

### ADDITIONS TO OUR LIST

Two new plants added to our flora but this time they are "of academic interest only," which is another way of confessing ignorance of the purpose for which they were created. They both belong to the widely-spread and large family of the Cyperaceae or Sedges which contains 65 genera and 3,000 species, and resembles the grasses to some extent. The species in question are (1) *Scirpus Americanus* Penns. Chalmers's Rush or Three-Square, (2) *Carex Pseudo-Cyperus* L., *Cyperus-like Sedge*. As this family is "difficult" I referred my diagnosis to the Dominion Botanist, who confirmed it. This is the proper course to take when there is any possibility of error. In common with most of the sedges, each of these species has a three-cornered stem.

### ON THE MERIDIAN

As the days roll by—and they roll faster and faster—the character of the night sky changes. If we look due south about 9 p.m. at the beginning of August, we find the tenth constellation of the zodiac, Sagittarius, the Archer, lying low on the horizon. It is partly involved in the Milky Way, or Galaxy, and in the star-atlas it is represented as a centaur, a creature believed by the ancient Greeks to be half-man, half-horse, and in this case the centaur is depicted as drawing a bow.

With all due respect to the imagination of the ancient Greeks, the figure of the centaur is anything but clear to the uninitiated. What the ordinary observer sees is three bright stars forming a triangle, steeped in the Milky Way; and above that, and slightly to the left, a number of bright stars forming the skeleton outline of a man with lance upraised, running to the eastward. It was this outline which first intrigued me as a youngster, and it was a long time before I found out to which constellation it belonged.

The Galaxy or Milky Way is a portion of the heavens so thick with clouds of distant stars that it would seem we are viewing the universe edge on!

The constellation Scorpio, like a lily with a long stem, is now west of south. Jupiter is now nearing the sun and is consequently not visible, but the effects of the conjunction are seen in the unsettled weather. There is a solar eclipse at the end of the month, whose path of totality is a little to the west of us, but with the interposition of the "giant planet" it will be lucky indeed if the astronomers are not disappointed of their view.

### DIALECTS ABSENT

As the assizes in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a witness was once testifying under oath, what he had observed in a case of assault. "Wey" (well) said he, "As was gannet down the side, an' As seed a hubblehoo comin' out of a chare-foot."

"What?" exclaimed the Judge, "What does this man say?"

The Judge was from the south of England, and not versed in the subtleties of the Northumbrian dialect; but counsel made it plain that a disorderly mob was coming out of the end of a chare or narrow street, and the trial went on. Whether the spread of education has done away with the old dialect I know not; but it is certain that in my boyhood I could have held my end up in a conversation of which a southern might have understood about five per cent. This (more puerorum) was all the better that the dialect was forbidden at home!

Now on "the Island" dialect is just about absent. There was, twenty years ago, a faint trace of the "Zummerzet" or Devonshire twang, but I hear none of it now. I lived near a good friend, an Irishman, for some years but not a word of his resembled the brogue of the "Ould Sod." Another occasionally used the word "forrenst" meaning "near to" or "against," but that was the extent of his offending. And the Scot does not say, "Hech, Mon, gie's yer hand!" like his kin across the sea. There is a certain timbre of voice which betrays the Islander, but no dialect.

This does not mean that we speak the "King's English" perfectly; for, unfortunately, we have adopted some of the misconceptions of our neighbors across the line,

## DAIRY LOSSES YOU CAN STOP

That summer slump in milk flow is due mostly to two things—flies and failure to feed grain. Milking is a job that is more than likely to be cut short when the cows kick, stamp, switch their tails and swing their heads to get rid of flies.

A better adjective than "conscientious" (or a strong adverb to go with it) has to be used in telling about the hand milker who milks to a finish and gets all the milk in fly time. That is, unless he uses one of the several good fly sprays.

These commercial sprays are cheap, easy to use, give protection and do not taint the milk like some of the home mixed repellents of 10 or 15 years ago. Not all the sprays are equally effective, of course. Some of the cheap, untested ones seem to kill, but the flies recover and go about their business. Be sure you get a good one.

## Grass Alone Poor Milk Maker

Don't blame the summer slump entirely on flies. Failure to feed grain must be charged up with a large share of the loss from reduced milk flow in summer. Cows that get along on grass can't make money for their owners.

If the effects of withholding grain in summer were confined only to the summer months, it would be bad enough. But it's worse than that. Failure to feed grain in summer cuts profits in fall and winter.

The tester in Brown-Doniphon Association (Kansas) says that farmers who fed grain all summer produced butterfat the following December at a cost of six cents per pound less for feed than the ones who gave their cows no grain in summer.

Poor quality causes much loss (or a lower price, which amounts to the same thing) of milk and cream in summer. The words "poor quality" cover a multitude of sins. One of the big ones is sour milk or cream and another is bad flavor.

Losses due to poor quality can be stopped in this way: As soon as their milk is drawn, put it through a strainer equipped with good cotton filter disk; cool the milk immediately to check the growth of bacteria; keep the milk below 50 deg. F. until it goes to market. If you are selling cream or making butter—or the new home dairy spread, separate the milk before cooling.

## Keep Utensils Clean, Sterile

Losses due to poor quality in milk and cream can be traced directly to utensils that contain dirt and bacteria. To check these losses, utensils must be kept not only clean but sterile.

Rinsing with cold water before the milk dries is the first step in cleansing. Follow this with a good scrubbing; use a brush, hot or warm water and a good alkaline washing powder. Rinse with cold water.

So much for getting the utensils clean. The next step is sterilizing—killing bacteria, if you please. Scrubbing doesn't get rid of those. Live steam is ideal for sterilizing; but many dairy farmers don't have steam—not even an abundance of hot water.

The use of a chlorine solution insures good job of sterilizing. It is a simple procedure—merely put the chlorine in water and wash the utensil. The chlorine wash won't take the place of scrubbing, though; it is a bacteria killer, not a dirt chaser. You must use both.

The doctor gazed critically at his patient.

"Hm," he murmured. "Have you been drinking ten glasses of water every day as I told you to?"

His patient nodded.

"Yes, doctor," he replied. "I have been drinking six cups of coffee and four glasses of water each day."

"The doctor gave a start of surprise.

"Coffee!" he snapped. "But coffee and water are not the same."

"They are where I have my meals," said the patient.

(about) in companies and troops, an innumerable multitude, and with so much confidence that they brought their women to be witnesses of their victory and placed them in wagons on the outer circuit of the plain.

(To be continued)

## WHY HENS STOP LAYING

A flock that has laid heavily during the winter will generally slow up toward the middle of the summer when they begin to moult but when the egg yield drops rapidly until it practically ceases without any apparent reason, then suspect vermin. Body lice, which remain on the birds and the red mite which infests the poultry house during the day, returning to the birds at roosting time, cause heavy losses.

F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, recommends for the former dusting the birds with lice powder and applying blue ointment beneath the wings; and for the red mite he recommends a strong solution of Zenoleum or any other creolin preparation, applied to the cracks in the roosts and nest boxes at regular intervals throughout the summer. Coal oil applied in similar fashion at intervals is also recommended.

## FATTENING BROILERS WITH-OUT MEAT MEAL

In producing milk fed broilers it has been customary to add quite a large proportion of meat to the mash as well as using skim milk as a mixer in order to supply sufficient animal feeds for the maintenance of growth and at the same time supply a ration high in carbohydrates for fattening purposes. Since the addition of this meat meal is costly its elimination from the ration would be highly desirable as long as equally good results could be obtained without it.

A test was carried on at the mental Farm, comparing two rations, one of which contained meat meal and the other cereal feeds only, for fattening broilers. Equal parts of ground wheat, ground oats and ground barley made up the cereal ration with the addition of 10 per cent of meat meal to the one ration. Both were fed three times daily using sour skim milk as a mixer and mixing each feed one feeding in advance. Two lots of chickens seven weeks of age were used of thirty seven and thirty six birds each. These birds were banded and weighed individually in grams at the beginning, at the end of the first week and at the end of the experiment (14 days). The average gain for the two lots was practically identical, the difference being only one tenth of an ounce per bird which was quite insignificant. The lot making this slightly greater gain consumed a little more feed, consequently it required exactly the same amount of feed to produce one ounce of gain upon both rations.

It would appear unnecessary, therefore, to use anything other than skim milk and ground grains to obtain good gains in fattening, and the addition of a quantity of meat meal is obviously unnecessary and a waste of costly feed. Attention is drawn to the simplicity of the ration used, and to the fact that all three grains are commonly grown white. This ration also produces a white flesh which demands a premium upon Canadian markets.

Vicar. "You promised me you would mend your ways this year—I can't see you've done it yet!"

Reprobate. "Hev ye no' heard o' unvesible mendin'?"

Minard's new metal cap is handy.

## FIELD DAYS

DIVISION OF ILLUSTRATION STATIONS

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS BRANCH

De Sablé, Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 2 P.M.  
Iona, Tuesday, Aug. 16 at 2 P.M.  
Montague, Wednesday, Aug. 17 at 2 P.M.  
Wood Islands, Thursday, Aug. 18, at 2 P.M.

Interesting Field and Livestock Demonstrations at each Station. All interested are welcome.  
4815-8-6-sws-31.

## SUMMER HOME FOR HOGS

According to the Federal Department of Agriculture the hog does not require an expensive home. Not only that, but best results are actually obtained from the cheaper equipment. Two or three cabins and a box stall for the farrowing sow, will supply the necessary housing in the case of the farmer who grows a few hogs. The kind of cabin successfully used on the Experimental Farms is constructed of strong though relatively light material and provided with hinged sides for the free passage of air in the summer season. It is built on runners so as to be easily shifted from place to place.

The A-shaped cabin is subject to damage by the pressure of the hogs from the inside. The upright cabin with peaked roof will last for years.

The Department issues a circular giving the specifications for a suitable summer home which when tightened up and properly protected makes an all-year hog house.

## CARROT PEST SPREADS

Some curiously interesting facts are associated with the work of the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and among these is included the steady spread to the West and South of the carrot rust fly (*Pegomya Fab.*). This insect is of European origin, having been first described many years ago from Bessarabia in southwestern Russia. It has been a serious vegetable pest in Northern Europe for a long period and has been known in Eastern Canada for nearly half a century. It is spreading slowly west and south and in Canada has reached the Lake Superior region. It is one of the most difficult of soil inhabiting insects to control and has been the subject of study on two continents for years. There are two generations of these flies each year and injury to the carrot crop is caused by the maggots from the eggs laid by these flies, which bore into the young carrot early in June and again into the more mature root early in October. Two methods of control are found useful. First the cultural method of late planting so that seedlings do not appear above ground before June 10 and of early harvesting, before September 15. The second method of control is the application of corrosive sublimate as an insecticide applied at the time of egg laying in the life cycle of the fly. The solution used is one ounce to ten gallons of water. This mixture is used to thoroughly saturate the soil around the young seedlings.

"Did you pass the exam?"

"You see, it was like this—"

"Yes, I failed also."—Hummer

Hamburg.

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