

Farming and Agriculture :: Special Features :: Interesting Observations

Jersey Cattle Arrive At Nappan

The largest shipment of imported Jersey cattle to ever reach the Maritime Provinces, has just arrived at the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N. S., according to Jas. Bremner, Eastern Jersey Fieldman. This lot consists of five yearling heifers recently brought over from the Island of Jersey by the well-known Importers of Jerseys, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont.

Some months ago it was decided by those in authority to confine most of the Experimental Farms to not more than two breeds of cattle, and to establish along with the Guernsey herd at Nappan, a herd of Jerseys, and to eliminate the grades of other breeds formerly kept.

This is the first time that the Jerseys have been represented on an Experimental Farm in the Maritime Provinces. Jersey breeders on this account and because of the very rapid advance of the Jersey breed in the East, are very much elated over the high class stock that has been selected for Nappan.

These five heifers are all sired by a famous bull known as "Palatinos Observer," who is now on his way across the Atlantic to his new home as Junior Herd sire at the great Oakland's Jersey Farms, Ann Harbor, Michigan. This bull was selected by the Oaklands as the best sire available on the Island of Jersey last year.

The heifers themselves represent the choicest of Jersey Blood and will be a great asset in the building up of even better Jersey herds in the Maritimes.

Under the will of a wealthy manufacturer of Sydney, N. S. W., who died recently, \$400,000 was left for the erection of horse troughs, on each of which is to be inscribed the names of the donor and his wife.

American combined reaping and threshing machines, which were recently introduced into Germany, and were the first of that type of machine ever seen there, have found great favor in that country.

Cracked Corn And Cornmeal

Carload in today—selling at lowest prices.

Bran Shorts, Oil Cake Meal, Sugar Beet Meal, Cracked Grains, Rolled Oats, Oatmeal, Baled Hay and Straw, Feed Oats, (White and Black), Feed Buckwheat, Feed Wheat, Feed Barley, Poultry Supplies of all kinds, wholesale and retail. Our prices are the lowest.

Carter & Co. Limited

LIVE HOGS

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

Davis & Fraser

STALLION ENROLMENT

Owners of Stallions in Prince Edward Island must secure a certificate of Enrolment from the Provincial Department of Agriculture before using these Stallions for public service. All applications should be made before May 1st in order to qualify for the Bonus Premiums offered jointly by the Provincial and Federal Governments to all horses passing the necessary qualifications. Apply at once.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
704-3-13-mwrtzwa

Save More Little Pigs

In making any additions to farm equipment the average farmer usually looks at the initial expense, and overlooks the savings which might be made by having such equipment. Nowhere is this fact more noticeable than in relation to the proper facilities for raising hogs on the farm. On most P. E. Island farms a small outlay for a warm and sanitary farrowing pen, or house, would be a profitable investment.

The losses experienced with pigs at farrowing time, or before weaning age, are appalling when we take the province as a whole. This condition could be remedied to a large extent if each farmer would build a suitable place in which the sow could farrow without the pigs being subjected to extremes of temperature, and to unsanitary surroundings.

Such a pen might be part of an ordinary pigery, or a detached building. The latter is safer from the standpoint of fire and cleanliness. The pen should be approximately 14 ft. square. The wall should be boarded, papered and shingled. Inside sheathing would also add to the warmth of the pen. All openings such as door and windows should face the south. In order to avoid dampness and unsanitary conditions the floor should be made of wood. If you wish to avoid crippling never use concrete under hogs. In times of extreme cold a small stove could be used to prevent serious losses.

The most important features of such a detached building is that it lends itself to a suitable system for worm control. It is stated that the first four or five weeks is the danger period relative to sucker pigs, insofar as internal parasites are concerned. In other words, if a sucker pig escapes worm infestations up to weaning age, he is well on the road to rapid and profitable development.

With suitable surroundings the breeder can do a great deal to prevent the little pig from picking up worm eggs while with the sow. If the farrowing pen has been used before by hogs it should be thoroughly cleaned. Then the floors and walls should be scrubbed with a solution made with one pound of household lye in thirty gallons of boiling, or hot water. This will go a long way to kill the millions of worm eggs which may be scattered throughout the pen. The pen should then be bedded with clean straw. The next step is to thoroughly scrub the sow with warm water and soap before she is placed in the pen. This will prevent her from carrying worm eggs into the farrowing pen. As a further precaution the sow might be treated for worm infestations when she is carrying the litter. One of the most simple treatments, although not necessarily the most efficient, is to mix 8 ounces of creolin in 36 gallons of water and give the sow all her drinking water from this solution as long as it lasts. This treatment might be used advantageously for all pigs.

Treatment alone is of little use if preventive measures are not also practised. With the present average conditions surrounding the sow at farrowing time, there is every opportunity for the pigs to become infested with worms. By building such a pen as suggested above, by following suggestions relative to temperature control, and by adopting the stated preventive measure, a much larger percentage of the litter pigs will be raised to weaning age.

Write the Provincial Dept. of Agriculture for Dr. Stevenson's bulletin on Internal Parasites in Swine.

JOE'S MORTGAGE
An old negro had just paid his last instalment on a small farm, when the land-agent who sold it said:

"Well Uncle Joe, I'll make you out a deed to the farm now, since it has been paid for."

"Boss," the old negro replied, "if I am all de same to you, Ah'd ruther you gib me a mortgage to de place."

The agent, somewhat surprised, said:

"Uncle Joe, you don't seem to know the difference between a mortgage and a deed."

"Well, mebbe not," said Joe reminiscently, "but Ah once had a small farm, an' a deed, an' de bank had a mortgage, and de bank got de farm."

Tree Planting—The Ontario Forestry Branch is giving 3500 trees each to residents of the Province on application. The trees are for reforesting waste areas of the farm, the recipient paying express charges only.

Conspicuous officers of the Philippines have been investigating rumors of slavery in Nova Scotia, it being reported that a Chinese girl had been sold by one of her owners to a Filipino playboy.

NEWSY FARM NOTES

By Agricola

INCREASING EXPORTS CANADIAN ANIMALS

Canadian ranch-bred fur-bearing animals found their way during the past year to ten foreign countries for use as breeding stock on fur ranches according to a tabulation of shipments of fur-bearers from Canada for export by the Canadian National Express. While black and silver foxes were most numerous in the list there were also muskrats, raccoons and mink handled. Crates of animals were entrusted to the Canadian National Express for delivery to England, Germany, Scotland, France, Sweden, Finland, Holland, Switzerland, Belgium and Czechoslovakia. Shipments originated from points in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Quebec and Alberta.

Of approximately one thousand fur-bearing animals so forwarded more than eight hundred were ranch-bred black and silver foxes. The export business in fur-bearers in 1928 was almost double that of 1927.

HOW LONG IS AN INCH

There is a debate among engineers as to the reliability of the recognized units of weight and measure. It is pointed out that the complete set of weighing and measuring units in this country are wonderfully accurate as shopkeepers' standards, and would go as manufacturing or industrial standards also if the conditions were not more rigid and the requirements for much greater accuracy.

These local standards are maintained by periodical comparison with "master standards" kept in sacred surroundings by the State. The bushel measure (American) is 2150.42 cubic inches, but in practice the "tolerance," or allowance for this measure in measuring goods for which it was designed, ranges from 25 to 75 cubic inches either way. This is a large percentage, and so it would not matter whether the "master bushel measure" at Washington were 2145 or 2155 cubic inches.

The measures used in industry, however, must be truer to much finer tolerances than this, for in interchangeable manufacture engineers require errors less than 1-10,000th, and sometimes not more than 1-40,000th, of an inch.

This brings up our question, what is an inch? It may mean 1-36th of a bar No. 80 and so, deposited in the National Physical Laboratory at London, or 1-36th of a bar No. in the Bureau of Standards, Washington, or 1-36th of a very good yard bar belonging to the Pratt and Whitney Co. at Hartford, Conn., or it may be 0.9144 of the international metre bar at Paris, or 0.914399 of the metre bar at Washington or 2.539988 of the standard centimetre length of the Western Electric Company and so on.

Aforetime different people around the country knew pretty well what an inch was, and if it was accurate to a thousandth or so, everything was all right. Now with the new order of things we are not so sure of our inches. These metal bars shrink and contract both with age and temperature, and although two metals, iron and invar, have been found with remarkable stable properties, it has come to pass that none of the aforementioned standards can be positive that their inch is accurate.

Scientists have come to the rescue. They have found that the wave length of the red ray of Cadmium light is the natural, practically invariable standard. It is stable and constant and can be measured to within an accuracy of one-two hundred and fifty billionths of an inch! Mr. Luther D. Burlingame has given a precision value of the inch as 39,450 and 1-3 wave lengths of the red ray. And since we cannot get away from the bar as a measurement, it may be that the ideal bar will yet

FARMING IN IRELAND

The condition of the farmer throughout the world today, is like that of Gilbert's policeman—"not a happy one." The United States seeks farm relief; the Dane, despite his wonderfully co-ordinated production, complains that the last two years have been a difficult economic period, and the British farmer is in a chronic state of impotency. Now Ireland adds its plaint. The following is from the Belfast Weekly Telegraph's account of the general meeting in Cork of the Munster-Leinster Bank:

"Mr. D. O'Connor also extended thanks to the directors and staff. There was a very glowing account before them as to how the country was getting on. He was sorry to say he could not agree with all this. From great personal experience of the country, he could say that about 30 per cent of the people had made money, and they clung to it tenaciously; 20 per cent more were living by hard work and industry; but 50 per cent were not able to pay their way. Their public institutions, if not bankrupt, were not able to finance themselves. The farmers were worst of all. The cost of living far exceeded the prices they were receiving. Everything they brought was 100 per cent more than pre-war prices, but they got only 5 to 10 per cent more for their produce."

OUR EXPORTS

It is with considerable interest that I read that our exports to the United States for the year 1928 totalled \$2,025,061, as against \$2,454,792 for 1927. Those exports which had decreased both in quantity and value, comprised canned lobsters, live silver foxes, seed and table stock potatoes, and grass seed. Increases were noted in live poultry, fresh frozen smelts, salt cod, beef hides and turnips. Potatoes, which composed over one-half of the total value of the exports, brought in a return of rather more than \$1,500,000. These returns will show a further reduction, if the tariff changes urged by the farmers of the United States come into effect; in the meantime, it will be well to look for home markets. Nova Scotia imports pork productions in very large quantities and I am informed that this province does the same but to a much smaller extent. It appears also that the consumption of eggs on the mainland is sufficient to tempt the producers in British Columbia to ship eggs to the East. Here are two items which we might well attend to, and others may readily be found.

PRODUCING LOW COUNT MILK WITH THE MILKING MACHINE

(Experimental Farms Note)
A number of farms producing certificated milk have used the milking machine for some years with splendid success. On the other hand, machine-drawn milk from the average farm frequently contains enormous numbers of bacteria. Careful investigation has shown this to be largely the result of improper treatment of the rubber parts; where these are not thoroughly washed and sterilized, lurking bacteria find food and moisture inside the tubes to permit rapid growth, and the milk drawn through at the next milking becomes seriously contaminated.

In the belief that methods recommended for cleaning and sterilizing are often too time-consuming and laborious, the Division of Bacteriology, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has studied the problem of developing simpler, yet equally effective methods. Tests has shown the suction method of washing to be quicker, simpler and yet more thoroughly than the old brush method,

Hunter River Shipping Club

The annual meeting of the Hunter River Live Stock Shipping Club was held in New Glasgow Hall on Monday afternoon, Feb. 20th. There was a large attendance of members and interested farmers present, showing that the live stock producers in this section of the province are awake to the fact that the marketing end of the game is of vital concern to the progress and financial success of the hog industry.

The President, Mr. Donald Andrews, occupied the chair, and after stating briefly the purpose of the meeting and emphasizing its importance, called upon Mr. Adam Brown, Secretary, to read the minutes of the last annual meeting. The minutes were read and on motion, adopted, after which the financial statement, covering the year's business was presented. This statement showed that over twenty-one thousand dollars (\$21,000.00) worth of business had been transacted, and was considered a very creditable showing. The club handled lambs co-operatively during 1928 for the first time, and the satisfactory returns received assure an increased movement in this line during the coming season.

The question of universal grading of hogs was discussed and it was the unanimous opinion that this measure should be put into operation at the earliest possible moment. A resolution to put this effect was passed.

A new Board of Directors was appointed as follows:—Ernest Houston, Vice-Pres., Cornelius Doucette, Secretary, Russell Nicholson, John Nicholson, Ernest Bulman and James E. Moffatt.

Immediately at the close of the regular meeting the new Board of Directors convened and selected the following executive:—

President, Ernest Houston. Vice-Pres., Cornelius Doucette. Secretary, Russell Nicholson.

Mr. Adam Brown the efficient secretary for the past five years, to whom untiring efforts a great part of the success of the club is due, retired, and may feel assured that his faithful efforts in behalf of this splendid marketing organization, are greatly appreciated by his fellow farmers. It is unanimously admitted that Mr. Brown was one of the best Shipping Club Secretaries in the Province.

At the conclusion of the business portion of the meeting, Mr. J. A. Gillis of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, spoke briefly on club activities and the hog industry in general in the province. His remarks were very much appreciated, and he was extended a hearty vote of thanks.

A real red variety of Northern Spy apple is being boosted. "There seems to be no doubt," says Mr. W. T. Macoun, "but that it is desirable to plant the red sports of Northern Spy in preference to the ordinary variety." There is also an attractive red Gravenstein originating with Mr. A. S. Banks, Waterville, N. S.

U.S. Minard's Lintment for the Flu.

while chemical methods of sterilizing the rubber parts have compared very favorably with hot water and steam treatments. During the past summer, the relative values of chemical and hot water treatments for sterilizing were compared in a severe test conducted under practical conditions. Over a six week period (July to September) the average bacterial counts obtained by the machines and by careful hand milking were:— Hot water treated machine, 4,464 per c. c.; Chemically treated machine, 4,209 per c. c.; Hand milking, 4,276 per c. c. From these figures it is evident that simple methods, were properly followed, enable the average farmer to produce of careful hand milking.

Full details of this experiment and of many others conducted in bacteriological form, and should prove to be of interest to every milk producer.

Foes of Poultry

Of all wild animals that kill poultry, the weasel is by far the most destructive. It will kill dozens of hens or young chickens in a single night. They are great rovers, and almost without fear of man, and being small, slender animals, they readily go in and out of rat holes or other very small openings, and once they get in among your chickens you are sure to find many of them killed.

Weasels usually hunt at night, but at times they are abroad in the daylight, and being fearless of man, they will go boldly into places where no other small predatory animal would venture. So every poultry raiser should have a few traps set at all times to insure protection from this bloodthirsty little brute.

Weasels are not given to climbing if they can crawl in under or through, and they usually get in through openings near the ground. Therefore, the best places to have traps set is in behind boards leaned up against the sides of coop, and in out-of-the-way places. Chickens can't get into traps set in such places, and this makes a surefire weasel set. No covering is necessary over the trap, as they are not suspicious or afraid.

A box trap set inside the fence, with a hole cut through the netting and the trap set up closely to the hole and staked there will take a weasel alive, as well as mink or other small chicken-eating animals except the fox, if one comes and tries to get in. Any metal trap such as advertised in mail order catalogs is fine. It should have a trigger that springs it by the animal's stepping on the pan, and it should be set to spring easily, as weasels are light, and a trap that springs hard won't catch them.

Minks, opossums, skunks and foxes also kill poultry, and it is a mighty good plan to look over the farms, woodlots and forests close by for dens in the ground, and set Cooper traps inside the dens in the early spring and summer, as the animals often make their homes close to farm buildings, and may, therefore, kill a lot of your choice poultry before you are aware that they are around.

Foxes may come for a mile or so and carry off grown hens in broad daylight. They usually come in the early morning hours, and they are especially bad along June, when they have cubs to feed. Look over your back pastures for their dens. Chicken feathers will be found around the entrance. You can either dig them out or set traps. If you set traps in the den you may catch one. Then the others will leave, as foxes are easily frightened away.

Traps must be carefully set and covered for foxes, to insure catching them. Although the young cubs are easy to trap, the old ones are very shy and very sly.

Woodchucks also kill young chickens at times, and besides they dig dens that harbor other and much worse enemies of the poultry raiser.

Weasels suck the blood. They don't eat any of the meat. Skunks eat the head off and leave the rest. Minks don't eat much of the flesh, but they kill a lot of chickens, ducks etc., in a few minutes, merely sucking the blood.

A little time spent looking up nearby dens and setting good traps well down inside of the entrance where farm animals won't get caught, is time well spent, and may save you many dollars' worth of poultry before the season is over.

BANGHOLM CLUB ROOT RESISTANT TURNIP SEED.

(Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown.)
The older settled and more intensively cultivated sections of any agricultural Province naturally becomes liable to infection from the various diseases that appear to be increasingly attacking our farm crops.

The Turnip crop, which is one of the most productive and valuable for livestock feeding has probably suffered to a lesser extent than any other of our root crops, but unfortunately within the recent years the fungus

Ribston Pippins

England's Original Tree Shows Signs above the roots.

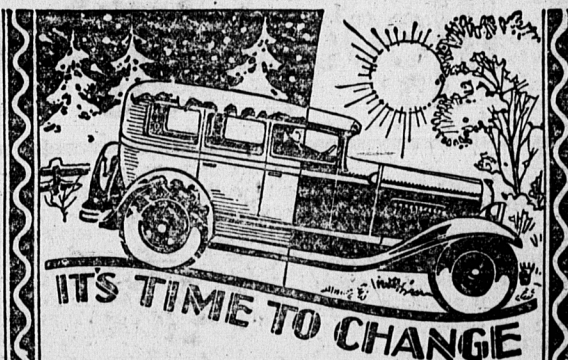
England's original Ribston Pippin apple tree at Little Ribston shows signs of dissolution. The tree, which has stood in the centre of Ribston Park for two centuries, was blown down in a gale recently. It now leans over the railings which have guarded it for so many years, snapped off just

disease known as "Club Root" has become particularly prevalent and very destructive in many communities.

Just how the disease of "Club Root" came to this Province has not been clearly proven. However, it is here, on many farms, and unless great care is taken by the Farmers in avoiding the use of manure from animals fed on infected roots and in arranging his turnip growing so as not to plant in the same field more than once in six or seven years, infection and serious loss is sure to follow. This disease usually attacks the young plants between the first and second hoeing and in many instances will destroy from 25 to 50% of the plants. Even those that escape early destruction usually develop abnormal and unsightly growths and the disease so attacks and destroys the roots, as to make them practically useless for feeding purposes. Even those which appear to be fairly sound when harvested, from infected crops, usually decay rapidly after housing. It is indeed fortunate however, that through the result of experimental work, a Swede turnip has been developed known as "Bangholm" Club Root that has proven to be resistant to this disease. A quantity of this seed was distributed by the Department of Agriculture last season, and recommended to be sown on ground when Club Root infection existed and ordinary Swedes could not be grown. This announcement brought forth the statement from several Farmers in the Province that Bangholm seed had not proven club

root resistant on their farm. Being persuaded however, by experience, that true Bangholm would live up to its reputation, our Department advised its use and promised to send an Inspector to any fields sown with this seed that developed any trace of disease and although this time Bangholm seed was on dozens of farms in the Province we have never yet in any case received a complaint that Club Root had developed in seed furnished from sources. On the other hand, some of the most prominent farmers and stock owners in the Province, have assured us that on careful experiment the Bangholm seed produced a sound, abundant crop, while those in adjoining plots were literally riddled with Club Root disease.

On one field in Falconwood Farm that had become so badly infected that it was impossible to profitably continue to grow ordinary Swede turnips, an excellent crop of Bangholm Club Root resistant turnips were grown in 1928, and while we do not recommend this variety on the clean land, we do believe that Bangholm only should be planted where Club Root disease has made its appearance as it is very liable to develop rapidly under favorable circumstances and the entire crop may be practically or almost wholly destroyed with little warning. At the request of a number of farmers who successfully grew this seed last year, the Department has ordered a limited supply over that required for Falconwood Farm which will be available while it lasts.



To Summer Grease

PRACTICALLY all drivers use a different grade of oil in Winter from what they use in summer. And all drivers should take the same precaution with their grease! There is a special grade of "WHIZ" GEAR GREASE for every season, and the driver who has his grease changed according to the calendar is going to get longer life, more satisfaction and greater pleasure from his car. Thin greases, for example, will not give you good lubrication during the hot summer months. But "WHIZ" GEAR GREASE has the necessary rich body and character to insure thorough lubrication—to withstand the effect of Summer heat.

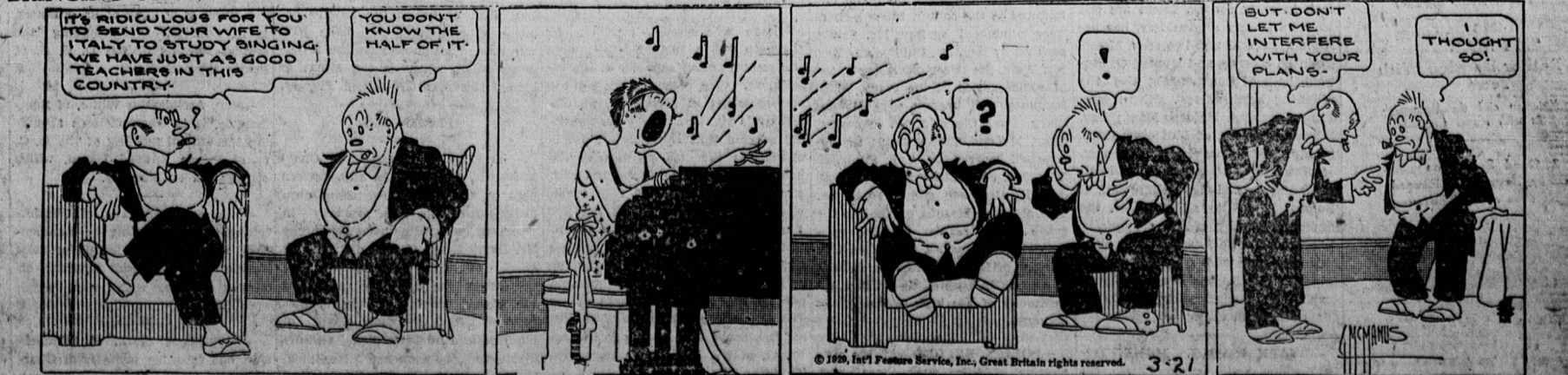
Here it is about the end of March—drop in tomorrow and let your dealer clean out that old Winter grease from your transmission and differential. Don't wait until you have to turn the car in for repairs. Your dealer sells and recommends "WHIZ" GEAR GREASE.

"One pound of fresh grease added to four pounds of worn grease means five pounds of old grease."



—By George McManus

BRINGING UP FATHER



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