

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

Carbon Dioxide

In March issue of Commerce Monthly published by the National Bank of Commerce in New York, the bank points out economic possibilities of carbon dioxide ice.

"An interesting example of the way in which an old and familiar field may be extended is afforded by the commercial development of solidified carbon dioxide as a refrigerant. As compared with water ice its most unique features is the fact that it is absolutely dry. The residue from its melting passes off in a gas for which no special provision in the way of exterior containers is necessary. This makes it possible to use carbon dioxide ice in the delivery of goods in cartons and nonreturnable containers for which water ice is unsuitable.

"Elsewhere the use of carbon dioxide is handicapped by its high initial cost. As marketed today carbon dioxide ice brings 100 dollars a ton. A factory compared with a wholesale price for water ice of 4 to 5 dollars and a retail-delivered price amounting to 8 or 10 dollars a ton.

"Carbon dioxide ice, of course, has compensating advantages. Its quality of dryness has been mentioned. In addition it is much colder than ice, and has greater density and consequently occupies less space for a given weight. Under similar conditions, the extremely low temperature makes this ice twice as efficient as water ice, whereas the cost is twenty to twenty-five times as great. Much higher efficiencies can be obtained by suitable use of the insulating qualities of the gas given off. In this way a given quantity of carbon dioxide ice has been known to do the work of fifteen times its weight of water ice.

"It is apparent, therefore, that carbon dioxide ice is not a factor in competitive fields where advantage cannot be taken of the insulating properties of the gas. Thus its use has been confined chiefly to the shipment of perishable commodities in relatively small quantities by mail, express or truck.

"It does not seem likely that carbon dioxide ice will have very much effect on existing industries in the immediate future. It is rather extending the practice of refrigeration to new fields and supplementing the use of other refrigerants. Competition with natural ice will undoubtedly develop later particularly in the field of rail transportation, but this is a matter for the more distant future."

Minards' liniment for the gripe and flu

Annual Meeting of Elmsdale Egg Circle

The seventh annual meeting of the Elmsdale Egg Circle was called to order at 8 p. m. The President, John Wallace, in the chair, who in a few well chosen remarks opened the meeting. He then called upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting. It was moved, seconded and carried that minutes be adopted as read.

Manager Mr. Basil McNeill reported the outside conditions a duplicate of others years in spite of adverse conditions which faced the organization during the first part of the year, also reported on the building of the killing station, stating that the total cost would far exceed \$225.00, of which a considerable sum had already been paid. He reported that for the first time in the history of the organization a carload of live poultry had been shipped by the circle, netting the largest price ever received by the circle. He also reported an amount of \$25.00 be paid on account of the killing station. Motion carried.

The financial statement presented by the Secretary showed a balance on hand of \$63.19 at date of meeting. Financial statement was adopted as read. It was moved and seconded that \$25.00 be paid on account of the killing station. Motion carried.

The election of officers for the coming year followed and resulted in the following:

President, John Wallace.
Vice-President, Mrs. Hazel Cameron.
Secretary—Joseph Dunbar.
Directors: Watson Hardy, George McInnis, Chas. Johnston, Allan Clark, Mrs. R. Will, Mrs. Chas. Dunn, Mrs. Hugh

Mr. Nash, Federal Department, Poultry Division, then addressed the meeting along general lines of interest to the meeting, outlining the Poultry Policy similar to the calf clubs. Mr. James Lightizer of the Central Association followed along the same lines, prefacing his remarks by paying a tribute to our late president Mr. W. A. McArthur for his sterling qualities and unfailing assistance to all co-operative movements, followed by a full and concise report of the business of the Central Association, also warning the members to improve the quality and quantity of their eggs. If they want to command the highest prices and hold their markets.

The following were then appointed delegates to the Annual Meeting to be held in Charlottetown: Lester Profit, A. D. O'Brien and John Wallace.

It was moved by Allan Matthews that the meeting tender to Mr. Nash and Mr. Lightizer a vote of thanks for their instructive addresses.

Motion carried. On motion the meeting adjourned.

LEIGH HODGSON, Secretary, Proteem.

Minards' liniment for the gripe and flu

P. E. Island Sheep Breeders Association in Session

Annual Reports Show Steady Increase and Optimistic Outlook for Future

The following addresses were given at the annual meeting yesterday morning:

MR. THOMPSON'S ADDRESS

Mr. Chairman and members of the Prince Edward Island Sheep Breeders' Association, may I state at the very beginning that I am pleased to be with you at this your Annual Meeting. Every year since 1915 I have had the pleasure of visiting the Island, and I feel that I am now one of yourselves, and always will be interested in your progress.

The winter of 1915-1916, I think, was the commencement of your success in co-operative marketing of wool and lambs, and also many other products of the farm, except eggs and poultry, which, I believe, organized in 1913-14. Since then the Island has had the reputation of being the Banner Province in the Dominion for the quality of your products. This, gentlemen, has been accomplished by co-operative marketing and selling on a graded basis. What we are most interested in, of course, is the sheep industry, and you are now obtaining prices for lamb and wool that you never could have had, selling on a flat basis. I remember time just prior to co-operative marketing of wool, when I bought washed Prince Edward Island wool for 18c a pound, f. o. b. Montreal. Last year the price realized for Prince Edward Island wool by grade was an average of 32c for unwashed wool, which was .6c per pound more than the average price paid by local dealers, and it is a question if the dealers would have paid the price they did if you did not have another way of selling your wool. It is very gratifying to note that in view of the fact of the high price paid for wool on a flat basis, you had an increase of approximately 9,000 pounds over 1927. This cannot be said of the other Maritime Provinces, as they had a decrease due to the high price paid locally. Therefore, it is very evident that some farmers are getting the benefit of our method of co-operative marketing at the expense of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, who have established a wool market for Canadian wool, which we never could have had without co-operative marketing and grading, and it is not a fair deal to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers when farmers, who have benefited by them sell their wool to local dealers. Some of these farmers, when prices are low, are the first to ship their wool to the Association, consequently, some change in the wool handling policy of the Canadian co-operative Wool Growers is being contemplated. Tentative marketing agreements or contracts have been drawn up and it is expected they will come up for discussion at the general annual meeting on March 21st.

The purpose of such an agreement would be to give greatly solidarity to the Growers' selling organization and to the various Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Associations in the Dominion. Recently Mr. O'Brien, General Manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, attended a conference in Edmonton at which plans were discussed to further develop the Dominion-wide Wool Pool. Contracts have been drawn up under the guidance of Premier Brown of Alberta, (the author of the Wheat Pool Contract.) A more even volume of wool would be handled from year to year, which would assist in the continued permanent up-building of markets, both Canadian and export. Again, it would be an assurance to your Association of the quantity of wool obtainable and in turn it would enable them to advise their customers, as it is a well-known fact that the larger the quantity of certain grades of wool, the greater the competition for them, consequently, a better price obtainable.

The portion of the Canadian wool clip for 1928 received by the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers for the individual accounts of approximately 10,000 sheep men was 3,220,320 lbs. net. The bulk of it has been sold and final settlements have been made. Prices for both wool and lamb have been good, the wool clip averaging from 5 per cent. to 25 per cent above 1927 prices, depending of course, upon grade, and lamb prices have been equal to those of a year ago. The sheep population of Canada, and the West in particular, is greater than a year ago, owing to the fact that the natural female increase has been retained in the flocks or sold for the establishment of new flocks rather than finding its way to the packing plants. A few of the larger sheep owners in Southern Alberta have sold part or all of their holdings, but the stock thus disposed of has been readily absorbed in various parts of Canada. For instance, it is estimated that at least 10,000 head of breeding ewas have been taken into British Columbia from the Prairies this past fall,—an indication of the rapid development that has taken place in the sheep industry of that Province during the past three or four years.

Perhaps the major development of interest in the Canadian wool and woolen industries during the year just closed is the importance being attached to them by our Governments, both Provincial and Dominion. The National Research Council has been taking a most active part in this interest and it is highly significant that this Dominion organization and the Minister of Trade and Commerce have agreed to the establishment of a Wool Research Department in the new Research Laboratories now being planned in Citawa, under the direction of Dr. H. M. Tory. Such a move cannot fail to be an important factor in developing wool production and manufacturing in the Dominion.

Wool grading and the co-operative marketing of wool through the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Ltd., has done a great deal to improve wool qualities and establish greater recognition for Canadian wools by the Canadian manufacturers and on the world markets. The Sheep Division of the Dominion Live Stock Branch recognize that further improvement in Canadian wools must, to a very great extent, be made effective through improvement of our purebred sheep flocks. With this object in view, special wool grading service is being placed at the disposal of purebred breeders this year. This service makes it possible for many purebred breeders to get a definite grading statement covering each individual fleece from the flock, thus making it possible for him to ascertain which ewes are below the average of quality for the breed. Further assistance is being given to the sheep ranchers by the appointment of a sheep ranching expert who will work with the ranchers in the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia in directing their breeding operations, stimulating the use of better rams, giving assistance in culling out the ewe flocks and organizing market outlets for breeding ewes and market lambs.

When we consider that we import approximately 2,000,000 pounds of lamb, and an export of 10,000 head, it will be a long time before we have an over-production in our sheep population, and we can reasonably expect that prices for lambs and wool will be maintained. In estimating our wool production with that of our neighbors to the south, we only produce approximately 20,000,000 pounds against their 300,000,000, and that we import about 30,000,000 pounds in raw wool, the need of increasing our wool production is very apparent. Considering the labor and attention sheep require I do not know of any live stock that will pay you better. Some of our Boys' and Girls' Sheep Clubs in Western Ontario show as high as 200 per cent profit.

It would appear that Canada has entered a new era so far as sheep production is concerned. This is indicated by the general expansion of the sheep industry in all the Provinces. The production of market lambs has increased in 1928 by probably 40,000 to 50,000 head. 20,000 head being accounted for in increased slaughtering in inspected packing plants. Local consumption of lamb has increased decidedly as a result of the tourist trade in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Northern and Western Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Industrial development and expansion which has resulted in greater prosperity in our cities and towns has also stimulated the consumption of lamb. Unfortunately

our sheep-raisers are not adjusting their breeding operations sufficiently to provide for a larger marketing of lambs through the summer months when prices are at their best and when there is a steady, growing demand for baby lamb to supply the needs of tourists.

In closing, I hope to see this year a larger quantity of wool marketed co-operatively, as by co-operative marketing and selling by grade for all the products of your farm, you will maintain the good reputation the Island has established by this method of marketing.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

WOOL

The Prince Edward Island Sheep Breeders' Association again handled in a co-operative way the Wool clip for 1928. It is pleasing to report that there was an increase in the quantity received amounting to almost 6000 pounds. This increase was effected in part, if not entirely, by the co-operation of the Secretaries of the Livestock Shipping Clubs who throughout the province acted as receivers at their various stations for the wool which might be assembled at that particular point. This proved of great value to the individual shippers and it assisted very much in the handling at Charlottetown as it was much easier to keep track of the one shipping amount than of several small freights.

The wool was assembled at Charlottetown and graded by an official from the Livestock Branch at Ottawa. There was the usual high percentage of the good grades of Wool. Low Medium Staple was settled for at 33c. and Low Staple at 30c per pound. This showed an increase in the price of Wool over that of 1927.

We might quote in this particular from the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers which says, "In the main Canadian sheep owners have experienced another banner year. Prices for both wool and lamb have been most remunerative, the wool clip averaging from five to twenty-five percent above values for the previous season.

Stock Quotations

HALIFAX, March 6. — Quotations furnished by Johnston and Ward, Members Montreal Stock Exchange.

New York Exchange
At. Top. & San. Fe. Ry. 202 1/2
Am. Can. Co. 116 1/4
Am. Car. & Fdy. Co. 95 1/2
Am. Locomotive Co. 106 1/4
Am. Bosch Mag. Co. 53 1/2
An. Cop. Min. Co. 156 1/2
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. River R. R. 190 1/4
Con. Gas Co. (N. Y.) 105 1/2
Hudson Motor Car Co. 88 1/2
Inter. Petroleum 51 1/2
Stan. Oil of New Jersey 47 1/2
Reading Co. 108
Southern Pacific 130
Union Pacific Ry. 225 1/2
U. S. Ind. Alcohol Co. 141
Westinghouse Elec. 151
United States Steel 182 1/2

Montreal Stock Exchange

Abitibi 46
Mis. Kan. & Tex. Ry. 480
Montreal Power 110
National Breweries 134
Winnipeg Electric 85
Brompton 45
Brazilian Traction 66
Steel Com. of Canada 60 1/4
Shawinigan 101
Dominion Bridge 101
Massey Harris 85
Asbestos 15
Canadian Brewery 29
Building Products 43
Fraser and Co. 75
Chas. Gurd 40
Power Corporation 115
Foreign Securities 38 1/2
Inter Utilities—A 45
Inter Utilities—B 19
British American Oil 52
Imperial Oil 92

BANKS

Bank Royal 372
Bank Montreal 365

WHEAT

March 121 1/2
May 125 1/2
July 128 1/2

CORN

March 94 1/2
May 48 1/2
July 102 1/2

OATS

March 45 1/2
May 48 1/2
July 49 1/2

WHEAT

May 128 1/2
July 130 1/2
Oct. 129 1/2

and lamb prices fully equal to the high level of a year ago. The buying season for wool opened very briskly last spring with many bidders in the field and as a result values went up higher in some cases than the actual situation warranted. Some of the best business in the 1928 season was done with the Canadian Mills.

The total number of pounds of wool received in this year was 35,457, graded as follows:
Med. Sta. 679 lbs.
Low Med. Sta. 21,010 lbs.
Low Sta. 11,922 lbs.
Coarse 375 lbs.
Rejects 1,471 lbs.

Settled for at—
Med. Sta. 33c. per lb.
Low Med. Sta. 33c. per lb.
Low Sta. 33c. per lb.
Coarse 30c. per lb.
Rejects 21c. per lb.

The prices paid in the last five years for the four grades of Wool are as follows:
1924, Medium 31c lb.; Low Medium, 27 1/2c lb.; Low 26c lb.; Coarse 25c lb.
1925, Medium, 32c lb.; Low Medium, 30c lb.; Low, 30c lb.; Coarse 30c lb.
1926, Medium 24c lb.; Low Medium, 23c lb.; Low, 23c lb.; Coarse, 30c lb.
1927, Medium 23c lb.; Low Medium, 22 1/2c lb.; Low, 21c lb.; Coarse, 18c lb.
1928, Medium, 33c lb.; Low Medium, 33c lb.; Low, 30c lb.; Coarse, 30c lb.

SHEEP INSURANCE

It was certainly forward and towards the protection of the sheep breeders when the Department of Agriculture agreed to be responsible for the loss of all sheep killed by dogs or foxes. In other words the sheep of the province became automatically insured against such loss and payments were made according to the values at time of loss on the basis of the allowance for purebred or grade sheep as given in the sheep Breeders' Act.

The total number of sheep reported killed was 46, and the total amount of money paid during the calendar year was \$294.00. Payment was only made on the sworn affidavit of the owner and a disinterested neighbor who personally saw the dead sheep.

GALE FORECAST BY QUICK DROP IN BAROMETER

On Monday morning an aneroid barometer in the possession of the writer was standing relatively high, and fell slowly till midnight when it registered 30.7 inches. The fall speeded up so much that it showed 29.7 at 10 p. m. on Tuesday, and on Wednesday at 8 a. m. it registered 29.1. This was the first time since March 12, 1924 that it reached down to that figure and it will be remembered that there was a great storm on the Atlantic Coast. There was a storm here at that date, too; the Murray Harbor train left the rails at Bunbury, and did not get away till 3.30 p. m. on the 13th, occasioning much inconvenience to the snow-bound passengers. This however was not the lowest barometer we have experienced, for the year before (March 7th, 1923), it fell to 28.7 inches, a figure not touched since 1912. This was the occasion of a terrific gale, which Nova Scotia reported as 75 m.p.h., and which was felt over a very wide area to the South of us. The wind which was fairly strong from the S. E. all day, came to a dead calm at 9 p. m., and at 2 p. m. on the 8th went to the N. W. with a roar, and shook even the brick building in which the writer was resident at the time. It is every way likely judging from these experiences that there is a gale to the South which may or may not reach the Island.

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Minards' liniment for the gripe and flu

If foreigners under-sell the farmers of this Province in the Canadian market, everybody in the Province is an ultimate loser.

It is becoming more and more apparent that these disturbances are due to gravitational influences traced to the juxta-position of the other members of the solar system. Perhaps in this case the drop of the barometer may be traced to the planets Venus and Jupiter, two brilliant objects in the evening sky, and now rapidly approaching each other.

Livestock Market

(Canadian Press)


MONTREAL, March 6.—There were 42 cattle, 54 calves, 322 hogs and 9 sheep and lambs for sale on the two markets. One load of steers weighing close to 1,100 pounds sold for \$60. Common to medium cows sold steady at \$5 to \$7 and bulls from \$5.50 to \$7.50, calves were of common to medium quality and brought from \$11 to \$13 with the bulk of sales around \$12-50. One lot of ten calves weighting close to 140 pounds brought \$13.50. The hog market was steady. Hogs of good weights brought from \$11.75 to \$11.90 fed and watered. Not graded sows were from \$9 to \$9.50.

Australia showed more American motion pictures last year than did any other foreign country.

Minards' liniment for the gripe and flu

LIME! LIME!
PULVERIZED LIMESTONE
 From the Government Lime Works, in Bulk or Bags.
LOWEST PRICES
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Sunbeam Laying Mash



This famous, scientific feed, has been proved to possess remarkable qualities for which there is no substitute. It gives hens power to make maximum egg production, insures health of the birds and gives fertile eggs a high degree of hatchability.

These claims are attested by the experience of L. E. Guild and Sons, the famous poultrymen, whose letter is here reproduced.

Standard Milling Company, Toronto.

Dear Sirs:

In regard to the Laying Mash we feel that we cannot praise it too highly. Last Spring we did considerable experimental work along this line using a number of different mashes, some containing animal proteins from one source only. We tested the hatchability from these pens taking the eggs in which the chicks died the eighteenth and nineteenth day to Professor Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College. Upon opening these eggs Prof. Graham was able to tell us almost exactly what we had fed in the different pens by the appearance of the unhatched chicks and we are glad to report that it was not necessary for us to take any eggs into the College from the pens in which we fed Sunbeam Laying Mash, as we found the hatchability to be excellent.

Yours truly,
 L. E. GUILD & SONS.

Ask your dealer or inquire direct from us
STANDARD MILLING CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
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SUNBEAM LAYING MASH, 100 LBS. \$3.50
 25 LBS. \$1.10
 RAINBOW SCRATCH FEED, 100 LBS. \$3.15

LIVE HOGS

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

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INVITATION

WE INVITE THE VISITING FARMERS TO INSPECT THE LINE OF POTATO MACHINERY AT OUR SHOW ROOMS, FOOT OF GREAT GEORGE ST.

Sprayers, Dusters, Fertilizer Spreaders Potato Diggers

The "Friend" Potato Sprayer A Sprayer That's Different.

No sprockets, chains, crankshafts or other fast moving gear. Simplest drive. Cheaper in the end. You will eventually use a "FRIEND". Why not this year?

The John Bean Potato Duster

With Traction Drive, and Timkin Bearing is the IDEAL Machine for the large grower, 3 acres per hour can be easily covered. Pays for itself in time saved.

LUCAS KIL-TONE INSECTICIDES

Use our Kil-tone Bordo Dust to insure Blight Control with a Duster and our Prepared Kil-tone Paste for Wet Spraying. All that is necessary is to add the water.

The Holden Fertilizer Spreader

Used by three hundred and fifty P. E. Island farmers. Imitated but not equalled. The Auger Force Feed makes the difference. Now selling for \$45.00.

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Charlottetown, P. E. I.