

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

Farmers' Week March 4th. to 7th. Prince of Wales College Hall

MONDAY, MARCH 4th—Provincial Dairymen's Association 2.30 and 7.30 P. M. Prominent Dairymen will attend.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5th—P. E. I. Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association. Meeting at 8.30 A. M. 1 P. M. and Banquet for Delegates at 6 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6th—9.30 A. M.—Combined Business Meeting of Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations.

2.00 P. M.—Dr. Lionel Stevenson of Ontario Veterinary College will perform an autopsy on specimens of unthrifty Sheep and Swine.

7.30 P. M.—Lecture by Dr. Stevenson on parasites in Sheep and Swine.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7th—9.00 A. M.—Meeting of Central Farmers Institute. 2.30 P. M.—Meeting of Potato Growers' Association.

7.30 P. M.—Address by Dr. Stevenson of interest to all Live Stock men.

Poultry Show and Seed Fair will be held during Farmers' Week. Farmers should plan to attend all Meetings.

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Want Canadian Products

"There is a very strong desire on the part of the management responsible for the Paris Fair that Canadian manufacturers and producers should be represented at this important annual function which will be a feature of the spring season," writes A. L. Rogamey, general tourist agent, Canadian National Railways, whose headquarters are in Paris.

Mr. Rogamey adds: "Not only would a Canadian exhibit effect a wide publicity for the Dominion, but there would be numerous opportunities for gaining orders for Canadian goods because buyers from every part of the world are in attendance at the fair. At the last fair there were 614 exhibitors representing 34 countries, including the United States, and visitors to the total of two million individuals passed through the turnstiles. It has been suggested that Canadian firms who now do business in France could arrange a special section displaying manufactured goods, pulp and paper and products for the forest, dairy produce, fresh and preserved fruits, cereals, agricultural implements and wood working machinery."

The Paris Fair is a most successful institution with a record of twenty shows and it has established a considerable reputation among international buyers.

LIVE HOGS

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

Davis & Fraser

NEWSY FARM NOTES

By Agricola

UNDULANT FEVER AND TULARAEMIA

The Canadian Public Health Journal this month contains a series of highly important articles, from the point of view of the farmer—to say nothing of the bacteriologist,—and these I will endeavor to summarize.

In the island of Malta, (in the Mediterranean)—the milk supply is drawn from the goat, which is led round from customer to customer. A troublesome disease called Malta fever extended, and for a long time it was attributed to climate, water supply, or other causes. The first light was shed on this dark matter when in 1887 the causal germ was isolated from the spleen of a victim of the disease. In 1905 Zammit reported to London that he had accidentally discovered this causative organism in the milk of goats. Then it was found that only goats which had aborted, were infected by this germ, and it gradually became apparent that the organism (Micrococcus or Brucella melitensis) was responsible for abortion in the goat and Malta fever in man, and was conveyed to the latter in the milk.

Bovine infectious abortion has a very similar history. In 1396 Bang of Denmark isolated the germ of contagious abortion in cattle, and named it Brucella abortus. Miss Alice Evans in 1916 discovered that the organisms B. melitensis and B. abortus were practically the same. Thus after 22 years interest was re-awakened, and it soon became evident that a fever named undulant fever, in man, was caused by this organism B. abortus. Fourteen cases of undulant fever are known to have occurred in Canada, and they seem to have been at first confused with typhoid fever, influenza, tuberculosis or malaria. But laboratory tests showed that B. abortus was the responsible germ. This in short, is a resume of a long and instructive article.

Tularaemia, unknown before 1911, was discovered first as a disease of ground-squirrels in Tulare country, California; within fifteen years it was reported as occurring in man throughout the whole of the United States, and it is highly probable that it exists unrecognized in Canada today.

The great reservoir of infection is the wild rabbit, and the specific germ is Bacterium tularensis. The infective organism may be introduced by the bite of horse-flies or ticks, as well as by the dressing or skinning of wild rabbits. Clinical recognition is based on these four points:

- (1) The person affected has been tending a wild rabbit or has been fly tick bitten.
- (2) A morbid change in the skin in the form of a small pimple followed by a persistent ulcer, or primary conjunctivitis.
- (3) Persistent glandular enlargement in the regions draining the primary lesions.
- (4) Fever of two to three weeks duration.

Traces of the infection have been found in the blood, in some degree, for many years after an attack.

In this Island rabbits have been found in a morbid state, and infested with ticks. Their death has been attributed to the insects, but it may quite possibly be that the ticks were only carriers of some fatal organism, such as Bact. tularensis.

KEEPING FARM PRICES UP

For the first time in history, the limitation of production has been

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WHOLESALE and RETAIL

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urged by a government department. Up to the present the slogan has been "bigger and better crops." But a policy of "adjusting production to demand"—as the advocates gently put it—is advised by the bureau of economics of the U. S. A., Department of Agriculture, in order to secure for the farmer a slice of the prosperity now enjoyed by the industrialists and the manufacturer.

Naturally the latter fears—and the press makes it plain—that this program of limitation will increase the price of wheat, butter, cattle, hogs, sheep and fruits to the consumer, and "curtailed production plus a tariff wall," it is contended, will place the unorganized consumer at the mercy of organized agriculture.

The warning is plain that there must be no overproduction of crops this year, if the present level of prices is to be maintained. Even the desirability of "restricting the production of oats" is advised for the U. S. A. An 11-per-cent reduction in the potato acreage, the bureau thinks, would be about right.

The Washington Post reached this conclusion:

"The Government's statement amounts to a notice to the farmer that there is no possible way under present conditions to increase his income. If he extends his acreage, or increases his yield per acre, he is faced with the difficulties of overproduction and consequent falling prices. In other words, the only means the farmer has of protecting himself is by limiting his output which is no protection at all, because he is thus deprived of profits that he otherwise might realize through increased efficiency.

"Under present conditions, limitation of production of some crops is absolutely necessary to keep agriculture from demoralization. But why should the farmer be thus handicapped in expanding his business? Every efficiency which he introduces enables him to produce more, which in turn makes his products worth less. The situation leaves little encouragement for the agricultural population.

"While limitation is necessary as an emergency measure, it can never solve the agricultural problem. American industry is based on the principle of mass production, and the farmer must be put in a position to profit by intensive cultivation just as an automobile manufacturer is able to pay dividends through large-scale operations. If the farmer is to have economic opportunity equal to that of industry, the penalty which is now exacted for increased efficiency, resulting in a greater production, must be done away with.

"The statement of the bureau, while intended only to assist the farmer in solving his difficult problem, is an eloquent argument for farm-relief and its meaning should be heeded by Congress. A system must be adopted that will dispose of surplus farm products."

And the last conclusion is the crux of the whole matter. As an instance of how this may be done I cite the case of Germany before the Great War. For some years before 1914 the German people were encouraged to grow potatoes and more potatoes. The basic idea was that when war broke out it would be sudden and short, and in that event there would be no lack of potatoes. Well, they produced more potatoes than they could possibly eat or export. Thus every year there was an enormous surplus, which with us would have been an enormous loss. But the German Government bought up the surplus at a fair price and turned it into commercial alcohol which was utilized in the manufacture of varnishes, fuels, etc., and exported in that form, thereby adding to the prosperity of the country.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY FOR CYPRUS

A. B. Muddiman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Milan, writes under date, January 4, 1929, in the Commercial Intelligence Journal, that some interest is being shown in Cyprus in agricultural machinery such as ploughs, harrows, reaping machines, threshing machines, combined reapers and threshers, also manufacturers of agricultural implements, implements, tools, and machinery suitable for small holdings, manufacture of small oil engines for use in connection with pumping, etc., of about 3 h. p., and pumping outfits for irrigation.

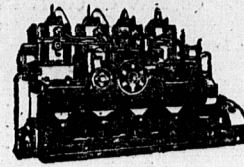
Lord Birkenhead Stirs Indignation

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Controversy was raging in "City" circles today, over Lord Birkenhead's appointment as Chairman of Greater London and County Trust, Limited, and the placed with British firms.



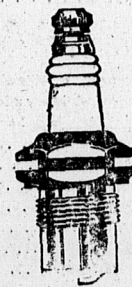
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Automotive Supplies

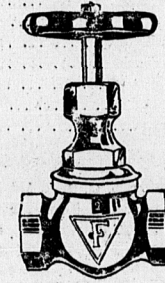
In our Automotive Departments we carry large and varied stocks of supplies, replacement parts and garage equipment. Garages, Repair Shops and owners of Bus and Truck fleets are assured of an excellent service in parts and supplies, such as Spark Plugs, Chains, Fire Extinguishers, Wrench Sets, Brake Linings, Piston Rings, Pins and Bearings, Ignition and Battery Cable, Carburetors, Alemite Fittings, etc., as well as complete equipment for repairs and maintenance, including Cranes, Air Changers, Presses, Spraying Outfits, Hoists, Test Stands, Air Compressors, etc.



Fairbanks Valves

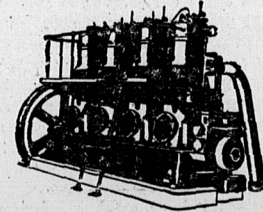
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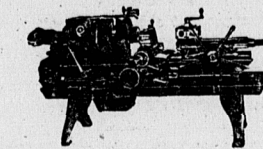
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