

-NEWSY NOTES-

By J. A. Clark, D.S.

CANADIAN WHEAT INCIDENTS

The oldest European settlement in North America, north of the Gulf of Mexico, was at Port Royal in Acadia. We believe the French settlers brought wheat with them. When Acadia was ceded to Britain by the French in 1713, the name was changed to Annapolis, and wheat growing was continued. To commemorate early agriculture in Nova Scotia, the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists placed a bronze plaque on one of the original French millstones that had been used to grind wheat, in Port Ann, Annapolis Royal, N.S.

Early in the 1700's, French farmers along the St. Lawrence River sowed wheat in April and early May. They had a number of crop failures due to frost. They thrashed the wheat during the winter and exported flour. They had 60,000 bushels of wheat in 1770 that they were unable to export, as there were no ships available to carry it to Europe. There was rust in that area in 1842.

Settlers in Ontario shipped wheat to the United States in 1800. They did not have a spring wheat that would ripen early enough to escape frost every year, and they had only fair success at that time with winter wheat. In 1835 their winter wheat failed and they imported flour from Europe.

Prince Edward Island organized an Agricultural Society in 1827, and later changed its name to the Royal Agricultural Society. One of its objects was to introduce improved seeds including wheat. In its 1847 report it discussed the pathology of wheat rust, and stated in its 1848 report that the wheat crop had suffered from weevil. There are records that 700 bushels of wheat were exported in 1825, and 800 bushels in 1837. Many of the sailing ships built on "The Island" carried cargoes of grain to the Old Country, where the ships were sold.

The area suitable for growing winter wheat in the early settlements of Ontario was small. The kinds of spring wheat that they had were so late ripening that the crop was often destroyed by frost. This led David Fife, a farmer in the Peterborough district, to ask his neighbour, George Eschen, who was leaving Ontario in 1841 to visit his home in Kincardine, Scotland, to send him a sample of any good wheat that he saw in his travels.

When in Glasgow, Essen was watching a ship from Danzig unloading a cargo of wheat, when he remembered his promise and bought a bushel of wheat, which he sent back to Fife early in 1842. Neither of them knew whether it was spring or fall wheat. Fife however, sowed the whole lot, but only one kernel proved to be spring wheat. The cargo had been fall wheat, and this nameless seed had probably been a part of some earlier cargo in the ship.

This single grain grew, tillered and produced three heads which ripened, through the good services of Mrs. Fife, who protected them from the cows grazing on the winter wheat. Fife harvested this nameless seed which had ripened in 110 days, which was from 10-20 days less than any variety of wheat then grown in Ontario. He easily held the entire crop in the cup of his hand. Sown in 1843, it retained its early maturity, and he had a half pint of seed. In 1844 it produced a half bushel of seed, and he was able to let his neighbours who were interested also get a start. He gave the wheat his own name, Fife, and because of the colour of the kernel, added

Alberta Has Problem In Farmer-Hunter Relations

(By JACK ENEFER) (Canadian Press Staff Writer)

EDMONTON — (CP)— Farmer-hunter relations in Alberta have reached an all-time low and hunters may face a lot more "no hunting" signs when the duck and upland game bird seasons open next fall.

Country printing shops did a big business in such signs last fall and one plant reports it is taking orders already for the 1954 season. The farmers' anger isn't directed at all hunters—just that small irresponsible, trigger-happy group which has given the hunters generally a black eye.

"A New Crop"

"The people we have to protect ourselves against," said one farmer "are a sort of new crop that has appeared—men with a little money, a gun and perhaps a couple of cases of beer, who seem to have the idea that farm land is public domain."

Delegates to the December convention of the Farmers' Union of Alberta emphasized that most hunters are prepared to respect the rights of the farmer. There have been reports of livestock killed by hunters supposedly looking for birds. A country paper reported a full-grown cow was peppered by shotgun pellets last November.

As more and more land is closed there is a possibility some organizations will buy hunting right in some areas.

Prairies Have A Word For Weather And It's "Smice"

(By PHIL ADLER) (Canadian Press Staff Writer)

EDMONTON — (CP)— Out here they call it "smice." In New York it's "smog" and in London they call it "smog" but on the Canadian Prairies the weatherman uses "smice" to describe fog—the super-cooled variety common with severe sub-zero temperatures.

Smice is caused by cold air condensing water vapor in the form of ice crystals. The situation is aggravated by moisture from chimneys. The moisture is transformed into ice crystals almost instantly. Then the fog hugs the ground to a height of about 100 feet.

Smice is common when the temperature falls to about 20 or more degrees below zero. But the weather has provided more than adequate assurance of ice fog during the week.

Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are gripped in an average temperature of 35 below. One of the coldest spots on the continent Thursday was Val Marie in southwestern Saskatchewan where the mercury dropped to 39 below.

But the consolation-minded weatherman says there is warm air just three miles away—straight up.

TIMELY NOTES ON TOPICS CONNECTED WITH Silver Fox And Mink Farming



Mink and fox prices continued firm at Hudson's Bay Company auction in London, January 13th. The auction house commented on the two days sale as follows: Ranch Mink, selected males, very firm; other males and all females advanced 7 1/2 per cent per December sale levels.

Platinum mink advanced 10 per cent in average compared with December. Pastel mink best quality, very firm, others mainly withdrawn. Wild mink very firm. Blue fox sold very well. The buying was completely for the continuing and home market. The only American buying in the two days sale was a few lots of female ranch mink. Top prices, were mutation mink, — platinum males, \$32; females, \$18.20; breath of spring males, \$37; pastel males, \$31; Sapphire males, \$51; Scandinavian blue fox, dark, \$12.30; medium, \$9.80; pale \$8.90; silver fox, full silvers, \$21; three-quarter silvers, \$25.20; half silvers, \$28; platinum, \$26.75. No mention is made of the quantities of fox offered but if they amounted to a goodly collection prices were certainly most gratifying.

The latest report from Oslo, Norway, is that silver fox was 62 per cent sold at an average of 79 kroner (\$10.91); prime quality blue fox was 95 per cent sold at an average of \$14.56, and 94 per cent of second quality blue fox was sold at an average of \$9.60.

Mink farmers and their families throughout the United States and Canada are invited to participate in a "Name the Mink" contest that is being promoted by the EMBA committee of Palomino mink breeders. Preliminary plans for introducing the new pellets at auction during the 1954-55 selling season call for an initial promotion to the trade and consumers similar to that employed with the introduction of the Topaz mink last year.

For promotional work and stick-to-itiveness we have to take off our hats to the chinchilla breeders. Now we understand that the Leslie Leber Company and New York Advertising Agency has been named to handle the national advertising of chinchilla in 1954. A budget in excess of \$100,000 has been approved for the promotion of chinchilla to consumers and within the industry. It was also announced by the board that the initial marketing of pellets will be held at the New York auction Company's premises, New York, some time next spring.

Wyeth Laboratories of Philadelphia have announced a new penicillin compound for one shot treatment of animal diseases which is being distributed to druggists and others dealing in animal health products. It is called Bicillin Fortified and it has been produced by the company's scientists to combine two forms of penicillin to give farmers and stockmen a means of obtaining benefits of both types in a single treatment.

Mink has been again a big play in full page promotions by two leading stores in Montreal. Made to order coats and small pieces are featured by Henry Morgan and Company, Ltd., while Eaton's offer \$161,000 worth of mink for \$120,000 for a 25 per cent off sale. Morgans ask their customers to select their own bundles from an assortment of wild standard mink. Prices for stoies and capes range from \$550 to \$900, for jackets \$1,750 to \$2,250 and coats \$2,500 to \$3,500.

Eaton's promotion includes a small collection of non-mink items including wild pastel and standard ranch from \$2,400 to \$5,250. Stoies are \$595 to \$1,495 and jackets are \$1,375 to \$2,600.

Arthur MacArthur of Janesville, Wisconsin, President of the United Mink Breeders Association, has made the statement that the production of dark standard ranch mink by members of his association will amount to about 158,000 pelts this season, a decline of 27 per cent below last season's total. He attributed the decline in production to a severe culling program which he said makes this

ST. JOHN'S Nfld. — (CP)— Newfoundland, in an effort to reclaim some of the barren lands stripped of forest growth many years ago by fires, will import trees from Hokkaido Island in Japan this year.

Federal forestry officials at St. John's have found that local trees do not fare so well on this barren land, large tracts of which are located in the Conception bay region on the province's east coast.

Weather conditions in Japan are practically the same as Newfoundland's. The Japanese forestry department has promised to send spruce tree seed and larch seed from Hokkaido Island sometime during the winter.

MONTREAL — (CP)— A new chemical process that will allow lumber companies to peel bark from trees at any time of the year was announced Thursday by Lucien H. Paquet, assistant woods manager of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd.

Patent for the process was purchased by 17 companies from Alexander R. White of Mimico, Ont., who discovered and perfected the new process.

The chemical generally used is sodium arsenite, which kills the growth cells of the tree and makes it easy to separate the bark from the wood.

Karta, Colombo, Karachi, New Delhi and Bombay.

Canadian Flour To Supply Asia

MANILA (AP)— A Canadian grain mission today said Canada will continue a steady supply of flour for Asia in 1954.

"Although Canada's 1953 wheat production of 584,000,000 bushels was slightly lower than that of the previous year, a steady supply of flour for Asia and the Far East is assured," said William Riddle, commissioner of the Canadian wheat board.

Japan and the Philippines are the largest importers in the Far East of Canadian wheat and flour. Riddle heads a three-man Canadian mission which arrived Thursday night from Hong Kong on a tour of the Far East. The mission leaves Monday for Singapore, Ja-

BARLEY FOR KOREA—The first four-carloads of a 750-ton shipment of pressed barley for the hungry children of Korea is loaded at Saskatoon, Sask. The shipment resulted from a financial appeal launched by the Unitarian Service Committee for

Japanese Trees For Newfoundland

ST. JOHN'S Nfld. — (CP)— Newfoundland, in an effort to reclaim some of the barren lands stripped of forest growth many years ago by fires, will import trees from Hokkaido Island in Japan this year.

Federal forestry officials at St. John's have found that local trees do not fare so well on this barren land, large tracts of which are located in the Conception bay region on the province's east coast.

Weather conditions in Japan are practically the same as Newfoundland's. The Japanese forestry department has promised to send spruce tree seed and larch seed from Hokkaido Island sometime during the winter.

MONTREAL — (CP)— A new chemical process that will allow lumber companies to peel bark from trees at any time of the year was announced Thursday by Lucien H. Paquet, assistant woods manager of the Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd.

Patent for the process was purchased by 17 companies from Alexander R. White of Mimico, Ont., who discovered and perfected the new process.

The chemical generally used is sodium arsenite, which kills the growth cells of the tree and makes it easy to separate the bark from the wood.

Karta, Colombo, Karachi, New Delhi and Bombay.

FRUIT (Hen's That Is) . . .



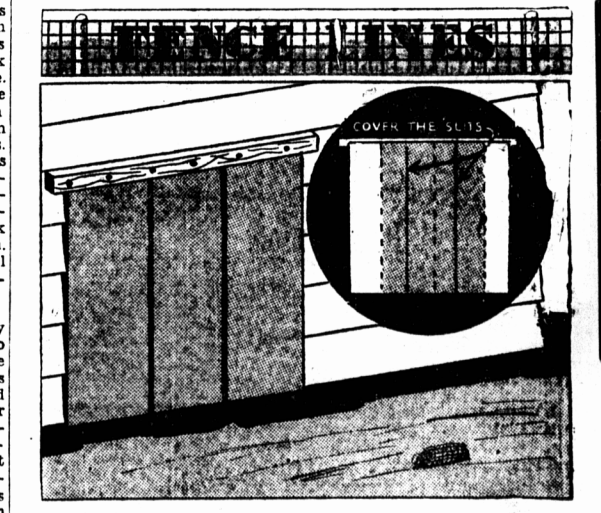
TWO OVER EASY—It may not make your mouth water, but this Siamese twin egg is enough to make Arthur Martin, of Beaumont, Tex., mighty happy. The strange egg was laid by one of his hens. Poultrymen agree that this type of double-header is quite a feat.

. . . And VEGETABLE



CHILES PLAY—Henry P. Chiles (center) doesn't mind offering his head for comparison with these giant turnips he grew near Mauer Lake, Excelsior Springs, Mo. When he isn't farming in Clay County, Chiles is treasurer of adjacent Jackson County.

year's collection one of the cleanest mutations this crucial period extends over six weeks. The above statement by President MacArthur for last year's pelts forced some ranchers out of business and further curtailed production. He explained that dark standards are among the most difficult mink to raise. Their peak of prime, he said, is only three days, while with some



RUBBER BELTING . . . strips of wide canvas make excellent covering over runways leading to hoghouse. Two rows of belting or strips should be nailed at the top, in order that one row will cover the slits of the other row, as shown in accompanying inset.

TIP OF THE WEEK FROM YOUR MASTER DEALERS

- Charlottetown . . . . . L. J. Rossiter
Summerside . . . . . Prince Edward Island Fur Pool Ltd.
O'Leary . . . . . H. B. Willis Inc.
French River . . . . . Arthur A. Campbell
Central Bedeque . . . . . Dunk River Dairying Co.
Albany . . . . . L. D. McLeod & Sons
Victoria . . . . . L. D. McLeod & Sons
Stanley Bridge . . . . . Reid's Feed Service
Wheatley River . . . . . Preston Rackham
Morell . . . . . Dingwell & Rossiter
Kilmuir . . . . . McGowan's Ltd.
Murray River . . . . . D. M. McKinnon
Brookfield . . . . . Cruwys Bros.
Mount Stewart . . . . . Clark's Feed Service

TIP NO. 22
Paralysis in pigs is mainly due to the lack of Vitamin D or improper balance of calcium and phosphorus. Sometimes due to bad infestation of worms.
Let's Discuss Your Feeding Plan With Your Island's MASTER MAN
IVAN KERRY
Dial 5455
60 Green St. - Ch'town
FEEDERS WHO KEEP RECORDS USE MASTER

Will you be a welcome visitor in your children's home?



A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY

MAIL COUPON TODAY—POSTAGE FREE
Mail Today to: The Director, Canadian Government Annuities, Department of Labour, Ottawa (Postage Free).
Please send me information showing how a Canadian Government Annuity can bring me retirement income at low cost.
My name is (Mr./Mrs./Miss)
I live at
Date of Birth
Age when Annuity to start
Telephone
I understand that information given will be held confidential.