

# PAGE OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

Against Adulterated  
Wool Demand.

Mr. Bennett of the Shep-  
herd Association, Boston, Mass.,  
April 25th, 1902, writes:  
"The Association at its meeting  
passed strong resolutions  
the use of adulterants in  
woolen goods, and again this year  
resolutions against the use  
of adulterants. Continuing, he adds,  
"The woolen industry is suffering  
injury from adulterant  
in the manufacture and  
woolen goods inasmuch as  
woolen goods contain 60%, and even  
70% of shoddy, or other substitute  
of wool."

Merino cotton worth 143-4 c.  
and very largely with wool  
worth 40c per pound secured, which  
makes the price of the combination  
mixed in equal shares 27-3-8c.  
and a reduction in the price of  
the 15-5-8c. The manner of  
these adulterants has been so  
thoroughly manipulated that the  
quality of the goods until exposed  
to the sun or weather, is almost  
identical with that of goods made  
of pure wool; the manufacturers  
making wool substitute have  
devised very largely with in the  
last three years. We have seen  
samples of woolen goods 90%  
cotton or cotton; other samples  
cotton 30% shoddy, and 20%  
and the same, as far as more  
appearance is concerned, shows up  
well.


Mr. McNaughton of New York  
City, who has had an extensive  
experience in connection with  
wool and its uses, in a recent  
communication to the United States  
Department of Agriculture, says:  
"We all know that the adulteration  
of wool is very extensively and  
successfully carried on and while  
none of us approve of the misre-  
presentation as to what the goods  
are yet the fact remains that it is  
better for some people to have an  
article with 50% c. or 30% c. of  
wool than not to be able to afford  
an article with any wool." In an  
editorial reference to the Shepherd's  
Bulletin of July 1900, the writer  
calls attention to the fact that not-  
withstanding the actual and estimat-  
ed falling off in output of Aus-  
tralian, South African and South  
American wool, amounting in the  
aggregate to 175,000 bales of wool,  
there was a tremendous decline in  
prices in the London market, with  
no certainty that the end was in  
sight. The writer adds: "Un-  
doubtedly a given amount of wool  
goes further today than ever before  
by reason of the growing use of  
substitutes particularly cotton. If  
some persons have discovered that  
the statistical proportion of wool is  
exceptionally strong, the fact can  
be largely offset by the mere asser-  
tion that the use of wool has been  
tremendously displaced in the last  
few years by cotton. We do not  
mean that cotton has been used in  
wool fabrics in small amounts, we  
mean that woolen fabrics are in-  
numerable instances now  
posed for the larger part of cotton  
if our readers will pardon the ap-  
parent contradiction of terms."

I think I have put sufficient  
information before you to prove  
that the adulteration of woolen  
goods, or shall I say the manufac-  
ture of spurious goods, sold as wool-  
en goods, is a large and growing  
practice and that it belies every-  
one in the future of sheep hus-  
bandry and the clothing of the  
masses of the people with honest  
woolen garments, to take up the  
question thoroughly and endeavor  
to formulate and carry a legislative  
enactment which shall place the  
business on an honest basis, and  
ensure that goods containing ad-  
mixtures of shoddy, mungo, cotton,  
or other foreign material shall be  
sold as such.

SHALLOW CULTIVATION  
AND ROTATION.

For many years, farmers in East-  
ern Canada were grain growers  
merely. Necessity forced the in-  
ception of such a system of agricul-  
ture. Habit and ignorance pro-  
longed the practice of such farming.  
The wonderful strength, and seem-  
ingly inexhaustible fertility of the  
soil made its long continuance  
possible. The discovery of the  
possibilities of the North West and  
the gradual exhaustion of our fields  
called a halt. Hence, for some  
years past change has been in the  
air.

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remedy for all kinds of  
sores, ulcers, burns, scalds,  
chilblains, frost-bites, etc.  
It is also a powerful  
stimulant and is used  
in the treatment of  
rheumatism, neuralgia,  
etc. It is sold in  
bottles of 1/2 pint and  
1 pint. Price, 25 cents  
per bottle.

Live stock farming, the system  
making the smallest demands on  
soil fertility, is rapidly supplanting  
the growing. Parts of nearly  
every farm are now much better in  
condition than they were a few  
years ago, and, further, such is  
nature's wonderful recuperative  
power, since the partial cessation  
of the tremendous drain of grain  
exportation the average crop return  
for Eastern Canada have gone up  
very considerably. But, as every  
farmer knows, even live stock farm-  
ing long continued means a gradual  
loss of fertility unless considerable  
food other than that produced on  
the farm is fed to stock and the  
manure properly cared for and  
utilized.

This fact has led to a study of  
the methods for cheaply restoring  
lost fertility and profitably culti-  
vating soils so that "improved rather  
than impoverished" may be the  
annual verdict.

It is impossible to discuss the  
subject exhaustively in such an  
article as this, but one plan of cul-  
tivation found to give good results  
is where the meadow or pasture is  
plowed in August, the soil being  
turned to a depth of 3 1/2 or 4 inches  
only. Immediately after plow-  
ing, if in a dry time the land is  
rolled, then harrowed with a light  
harrow. It is then left untouched  
until grass and weeds start to grow  
when it is again harrowed, care  
being exercised to prevent the soil  
being disturbed. The harrowing  
or cultivating process is continued  
(as the weed seeds germinate) until  
October, when by means of a (2  
plow gang) double, mould-board  
plow the surface soil to a depth  
of about 4 inches is put into drills  
about 22 inches apart and 8 to 10  
inches high. This is found to be a  
most satisfactory preparation of the  
soil for corn, roots or grain. Where  
grain is sown, the soil is ready for  
seeding at a considerably earlier  
date than where late fall plowing is  
practiced.

If allow with this system of  
shallow cultivation a proper rota-  
tion is adopted, most excellent  
results are sure to follow. As  
clover is the only crop which, while  
giving a profitable harvest still  
serves to enrich rather than to im-  
poverish the soil, it is evident that  
clover should take a prominent  
place in August rotations in this  
country. With this fact in mind,  
a few rotations suitable for the  
improving of our lands may be  
offered, as follows:—

- 3 year rotation: (1) grain, (2) clover hay, (3) pasture.
- 3 year rotation (1) corn and roots (2) grain (3) clover hay.
- 4 year rotation (1) corn and roots or peas (2) grain (3) clover

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in Children and Adults.

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hay (4) hay or pasture.

5 year rotation (1) grain with 10  
lbs clover seed to plow down for  
fertilizers (2) corn and roots (3)  
grain (4) clover hay (5) hay or  
pasture.

6 year rotation same as 5 year  
but left one year longer in pas-  
ture.

The reason for surface culti-  
vation and the use of such short  
rotations as given above is to in-  
crease the quantity of and place  
properly the chief factor making  
for soil fertility.

Dead vegetable matter exposed  
to moisture and warmth soon breaks  
down to a form called humus or  
black earth, the factors above  
mentioned. Our prairie and newly  
cleared soils contain immense  
quantities of this material. Ex-  
posure to heat and the intermixture  
of earthy matter to waste. Thus,  
respected grain cropping with deep  
plowing provide the conditions best  
calculated to dissipate this matter  
most rapidly and most effectively.

The functions of this common,  
yet easily lost, substance are varied  
and important. Being, as anyone  
can find out for himself, of the  
nature of a sponge, it retains the  
moisture in a dry time, but will  
allow all superfluous water to rap-  
idly and harmlessly percolate to the  
lower soil layers.

It holds loose, porous soils to-  
gether and so otherwise loose sands  
become staple and provide a good  
root hold for plants. It renders  
dense, impermeable soils open and  
porous permitting the circulation  
of air and water and allowing the  
weak rootlets to penetrate the erst-  
while impenetrable space in search  
of food. In brief, it is the chief  
requirement of good physical con-  
dition in our soils. It contains  
such plant food, since it is really  
vegetable matter, and a large per-  
centage of this food is in available  
forms. It aids also in the conver-  
sion of the non-available forms of  
the elements of fertility into avail-  
able forms. Further, it retains  
near the surface the dissolved plant  
food which must otherwise have  
sunk into the sub-soil.

The most important sources of  
humus on the average farm are  
farmyard manure and crop residues.  
Upon the proper application or use  
of these materials depends the  
future of Canadian Agriculture.

Where the supply of humus is  
limited its location becomes a very  
important consideration. Now,  
most of our crops draw the greatest  
part of their food from the surface  
soil, for, while some roots of most  
plants penetrate to a considerable  
depth, most roots of all plants are  
near the surface. Plants of nearly  
all descriptions thrive best where  
the surface soil is mellow and rich  
in humus. The great crops pro-  
duced by nearly cleared fields and  
prairie lands exemplify this, as  
does also the rank growth of plants  
in our forests, where the subsoil is  
never stirred, or where the annual  
and smaller perennials must depend  
for their nourishment upon the  
surface soil almost exclusively. It  
would, therefore, seem to be clear  
that available plant food should be  
near the surface of our fields and  
that our surface soil should be in  
particularly good physical condi-  
tion of till.

How to secure these two require-  
ments of rapid, rank and desir-  
able plant growth must, therefore, be  
the first consideration of every  
would be successful farmer. Ex-  
periment and long practice seem to  
prove that shallow cultivation and  
some rotation, more especially the  
3 year or the 4 year in dry districts  
and the 5 year in rainy districts,  
are most serviceable in increasing  
the humus in the surface soil, and  
so "improving the physical condi-  
tion" which means "increasing the  
productivity" of our fields.

APPLES AND THEIR ENEMIES

The demand for Canadian apples  
of good quality and in good con-  
dition is an ever-increasing one,  
and in Great Britain the market  
seems to be unlimited, while the  
prospects for opening and contin-  
uing an extensive trade with other  
European countries are equally  
promising. Canadian fruit growers,  
packers and shippers are exhorted  
to see that the fruit that is  
exported is well and honestly  
packed, and that it is of such a  
quality that the demand shall not  
only equal our most sanguine ex-  
pectations, but more than fulfill  
the desires of the most fastidious  
growers. In advocating the strict-

est regard to the requirements of  
the foreign market the Department  
is not sacrificing the legitimate  
home markets, because if the pro-  
duce be equal to the necessities of  
the European consumers it must of  
necessity be all that the home con-  
sumer can desire. In this way the  
advocacy of perfection catches two  
birds in one trap.

The apple grower is anxious to  
get the most out of his orchards,  
but sometimes circumstances com-  
bine to thwart his well-intentioned  
efforts, and to help him out of his  
difficulties this article issued. The  
Department thus takes a hand in  
fighting some of his deadliest foes  
provided he is willing to wield the  
gadgets provided for his succor.

There are four kinds of insect  
enemies against whom the apple-  
grower has to fight. These are  
those which devour the foliage,  
those which bore in the wood, those  
which occur in the bark and those  
which attack the fruit. But all  
insects fall within two classes,  
which can be separated by the  
nature of their mouth parts. In  
the intelligent use of remedies a  
consideration of this point is of the  
utmost importance. In the class  
of biting insects, which have jaws  
with which they consume the sub-  
stance of their food, such as cater-  
pillars, all that is necessary is to  
place on the food plant some poi-  
sonous material which will be eaten  
with the food. For sucking in-  
sects, which instead of jaws have  
a beak or hollow tube with which  
they suck up their food in a liquid  
form, such as the plant louse,  
something must be used which  
will kill by mere contact with  
their bodies. For borers in the  
wood, which cannot be reached by  
these remedies, preventive mea-  
sures may be taken by which the  
plants are rendered distasteful to  
the mature insects when seeking  
a suitable place in which to lay  
their eggs. For this purpose var-  
ious alkaline or strong-smelling  
deterrent washes may be used.


It cannot be too forcibly empha-  
sized that the operation of "spray-  
ing" does not mean sprinkling or  
showering. Spraying means ap-  
plying liquids by means of a force  
pump and spraying nozzle with  
such force as to break up the  
liquid so thoroughly that it falls  
upon the plants treated as an  
actual mist or spray. Unless you  
carefully spray and not sprinkle  
you cannot get an even distribu-  
tion of liquids, therefore you can-  
not get the best results.

The remedies are numbered for  
easy reference, and to avoid con-  
fusion.

1. Kerosene Emulsion—Dis-  
solve half a pound of whale-oil  
soap in one gallon of rain-water by  
boiling; take from fire and while  
warm, add one pound of kero-  
sene. For dry application, take  
one pound of Paris Green, with 50  
pounds of flour, mix plaster, stick  
ed time, or any other dry powder.
2. Paris Green—One pound of  
Paris Green and one pound of fresh  
lime, and add to 200 gallons of  
water. For dry application, take  
one pound of Paris Green, with 50  
pounds of flour, mix plaster, stick  
ed time, or any other dry powder.
3. Whale-oil soap—For young  
insects (caterpillars) use one pound in 5  
gallons of water. For Aphids—use  
one pound in 8 gallons of water.  
For San Jose Scale—in winter use  
2 pounds in one gallon of water.
4. Tobacco and Soap Wash (For  
plant-lice or aphids)—Boil in 20  
water for a few hours 10 pounds of  
tobacco leaves (home grown will  
do); strain off and add two pounds  
of whale-oil soap. Strain and  
dissolved and apply to the plants.  
Apply early and two or three  
times at short intervals.

(Continued on page seven)

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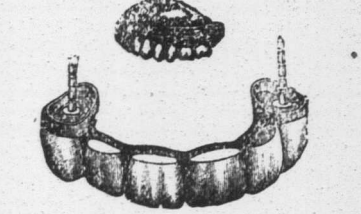
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