

Items of Interest to Our Agriculturists

TIP BURN OF POTATOES

(Experimental Farms Note)

A trouble which is widely distributed and very prevalent in some seasons, and to which the name "Tip Burn" has been given, is to be found among our potato crops. This trouble takes the form of a gradual burning and drying-up of the leaves of the plants, often commencing at a comparatively early stage in their growth and, in many cases, it allowed to go on unchecked, slowly but surely involving the whole of the plants so that they die down a considerable time before the tubers are fully developed.

The appearance of this trouble in the fields is often mistaken by growers for Late Blight. There is, however, a marked distinction between the two, for Late Blight may commence by attacking any part of the plants—leaves and stems alike—and a dark, water-soaked appearance and, in its early stages, is damp to the touch, while Tip Burn invariably commences at the margin or tips of the leaves and has a decidedly dry appearance and touch with the exception of after rain. It also appears much earlier in the season than Late Blight has ever been recorded and does not cause the death of the plants so rapidly. Nor has it ever proven so destructive as Late Blight, although evidence has been obtained that in seasons when it is severe and where no effort is made to check, a considerable reduction in the yield of marketable tubers, due to the premature death of the plants from this cause, may result.

Investigators of this trouble are not yet in agreement as to the cause. The observations of some have led to the belief that a period of hot, dry weather during the growing season causes the leaves to throw off moisture more rapidly than it can be furnished by the plant, the result being the appearance of Tip Burn. This theory seems, however, to be disputed by the fact that the trouble is not found in the hot regions of the Western States where the temperature often becomes excessive and the air is especially dry.

More recent investigations lead to the belief that this burning of the leaves probably follows the depredations of sucking insects. These investigations are not yet complete, but enough evidence has been produced to serve as a warning to potato growers to keep these insects thoroughly under control in an endeavor to avoid Tip Burn.

We have found in our experimental work with potatoes that Bordeaux mixture will, to a large extent, control this trouble. In 1918, when it was extremely prevalent, we had several plots to which, for the purposes of experiment, Bordeaux mixture was not applied. These plots suffered from a severe attack of Tip Burn and the plants were all killed down by the second week in August, while other plots on the same land, and to which, for the control of Late Blight, Bordeaux mixture was regularly and thoroughly applied, suffered to a very slight extent only, the plants remaining green until frost came. Bordeaux mixture acts as a repellent to the Leaf Hopper, as well as a protection to the plants. Many other cases, in addition to that referred to, have come to our attention, bearing evidence that regular and thorough spraying with this mixture will reduce to a minimum the ravages of Tip Burn.

CROP REPORTS

The July 15th crop report of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture which has been compiled from reports from 68 correspondents representing every county in the Province, sets forth the following facts:— The hay crop is estimated at 75 in comparison with 100 for the year 1920. Some of the best known correspondents set their figures much lower, even as low as 50, and a few estimate the crop to be nearly equal to that of the preceding year. In the main, the crop is a fairly good one along the Atlantic coast from Yarmouth to Richmond and also along the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but in the large producing areas from Annapolis right through to Cumberland and Pictou and Antigonish, the average figures submitted are somewhat lower than the general average for the Province.

All the cereal crops, oats, wheat, barley and buckwheat, are estimated about 20 per cent superior to hay and at 90 in comparison with 100 for the preceding year. With favorable weather conditions the crop may be a bumper one and with dry weather it may drop to less than half.

Potatoes are still better than the cereal crops, the estimated figure being 96. However, the final harvest will depend almost entirely upon the

character of weather during the next two months.

Turnips and other roots are varied. About 25 per cent. of farmers failed, owing to dry weather conditions, to get a good catch. The balance report the crop at 85 in comparison with the previous year. With favorable weather there is still the possibility of a bumper crop.

Pastures, are in the main, much below the average, being estimated at 75 per cent at the present time and will vary above or decidedly below that figure depending upon future weather conditions.

The fruit crop still remains fairly promising, being about as in 1920. Dry weather is causing much drop which will be greatly increased if rains do not come. The quality and freedom from spot is exceptionally good.

Taking it all and all, farming conditions will be very serious unless regular rains following those of last week occur. With frequent rains from now on until the end of the season a fair, though not by any means an abundant crop, may yet be harvested.

EXTENSION OF CANADA'S SEED TRADE

During the year 1920 Canada's export seed trade made a considerable advance, owing, in no small degree, to the efforts of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Department of Trade and Commerce. The Canadian Trade Commissioners supplied lists of prospective customers abroad for Canadian seed. These were communicated with and their requirements placed before Canadian exporters. In this way an increased export of seeds was brought about to the United States, Great Britain, France and Newfoundland. To Ireland alone approximately 100,000 bushels of fibre flax seed, worth about \$1,000,000, was exported. In British Columbia, field root and garden vegetable seeds, amounting to 150,000 pounds, were marketed through the United Seed Growers, Limited, Port Moody, B.C. Some 75,000 pounds of mangel, swede turnip, and field carrot seed, grown by the Experimental Farms, were sold at current wholesale prices to farmers organizations and individual farmers. It was deemed advisable to confine the marketing of this seed to Canada, so that farmers might have the exclusive advantage of using this high quality seed. Circulars detailing the available seed potato supplies in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec proved an important factor in relieving the shortage in Ontario. Demonstration conducted on 117 farms in Ontario and Quebec with mangel and swede turnip seed resulted in showing the superiority of home grown seed over foreign. Seed laboratories are now maintained by the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, Winnipeg, and Calgary, and at those points some 28,000 tests were carried out. Samples of wheat, oats, barley, timothy, and clover were tested for vitality and, at Calgary, investigation was made into the effect of frost on germination.

A very apparent effect of the work of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa is the improvement that has taken place in the cleanliness and purity of the people's food. Especially is this true of the work performed by the Live Stock and Health of Animals branches. Better equipment at the stock yards has been brought about as well as improved facilities for transportation on the one hand and, on the other, rigid inspection at the abattoirs and slaughter-houses insures healthy and wholesome meats for consumption. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of the work that is thus being accomplished. At the canneries also cleanliness and wholesomeness are assured by the regulations that are enforced by inspectors and supervisors under the immediate control of the Health of Animals Branch, Eggs and Poultry, under the Poultry division of the Live Stock Branch have been advanced in public estimation. In bygone times householders always had certain suspicions of the eggs supplied at the breakfast table and used in cooking. They usually expected one, two or three and sometimes more, in a dozen to prove unpalatable, and were rarely disappointed. To-day they buy and cook with confidence, the same is true of all other articles of food watched over by this and other departments. By legislation, adulteration has been checked and as nearly as possible suppressed. The capable work not only continues but is constantly being expanded and enlarged in scope.

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HOUSING OF POULTRY
Not all who keep chickens either in town or country know how to secure the best results from their flocks. For lack of knowledge the chicks often develop into spindleg-legged, small-bodied, poor-laying creatures. And yet any amount of instructive literature is published and can be had without cost by applying to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. Housing shares in importance with feeding, if the best results are to be gained. In this connection it is interesting to observe that a revised edition of the bulletin on Poultry House Construction by F. C. Eilford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, to meet the constantly increasing demand for information coming from almost every class of the community. The bulletin, which is based on trials of various kinds of poultry houses in different parts of Canada, treats of the subject clearly and comprehensively. Plans and building instructions, with illustrations and diagrams, are so given as to enable anyone to erect such a poultry house as may be desired.

BRIDGEWATER BULLETIN: Miss Edith Murdoch motored to Bear River over the week-end.

MR. J. W. SHAW: of Clementsport, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. O. R. Peters, Rothesay, N.B.

MINARD'S LINIMENT: used by Physicians

RECOGNIZING BROOD DISEASES OF BEES

(Experimental Farms Note)

When a hive of bees is examined and something is seen to be wrong with the brood, close observation will usually reveal the trouble.

The healthy bee grub or larva lies curled up in its cell, plump and pearly white. If, scattered through the brood-nest, there are few or many larvae that have lost their shape and become flabby, and appear as if they had been melted, some turning yellowish or greyish, it is a case of European foul brood (melting brood). The remedy is to unite the weak colonies and replace the queens with young Italians of resistant strain.

When a healthy larva becomes full grown, the cell containing it is capped over with wax. If, among the capped cells some are seen to be discoloured or irregularly perforated, American foul brood (ropy brood) may be suspected and, on opening these cells, it is found that they contain a coffee-coloured mass that will rope out several inches on a match or tooth pick, there is no question about it. The remedy for this disease is to shake the bees into a clean hive fitted with foundation and bury the combs or render them into wax, disinfecting the interior of the hive with a torch before it is used again.

If larvae are seen lying in the cell stretched out dead and darkened, with undamaged skin which when punctured lets out a watery curd, it is a case of sacbrood. Nothing can be done for this disease, which usually soon disappears.

Inexperienced observers are apt to be alarmed when brood that should be capped is seen to be uncovered, but this is not a recognized disease. It may be caused by poor ventilation, or it may run in lines, by wax moth larvae working on the comb.

Another needlessly alarming symptom is brood cast out of the hive. Bees will do this when the honey flow is suddenly checked, thus reducing the number of mouths to be fed. Drone brood is frequently treated this way. In the north worker brood is similarly dealt with after the first severe frost that brings to an abrupt end the heavy late honey flow that is a feature of much of the north country.

FOREST FIRES

The forest fires in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia this year have been in the great majority of cases humanly set. Few were caused by malevolence, but the effect in the public purse is not made easier to bear because of that. Of the thousands of dollars of public money expended by these provinces for fire fighting, or the millions of dollars in timber and other property, not to speak of the sacrifice of several lives, the greater part would have been wholly unnecessary if fishermen, campers, and settlers chose to observe common sense precautions with fire in wooded districts. The Canadian Forestry Association points out that of the series of huge conflagrations in the forests of Eastern Canada this year, practically all commenced under legitimate excuse, in direct defiance to the fire laws and the interests of the public. Lightning has caused a number of this year's forest fires but ninety per cent of the loss is attributable to such classes as settlers, fishermen and campers. The camp fire which the user fails to extinguish is a formidable enemy and the cigarette and match thrown down on the inflammable "floor" of the forest take on enormous annual toll.

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THE UNDESIRABLE SCRUB BULL

That invariably defective animal, the scrub bull, is being gradually eliminated. The Live Stock Branch at Ottawa, by its policy of loaning pure-bred bulls to specially organized associations in newly settled districts and in backward sections of the older Provinces, is doing much towards achieving this end. In the seven years following the inauguration of the policy in 1913, 2,531 bulls, purchased for \$268,596, an average of \$144.85 per head, had been loaned. Of these, British Columbia has had 119, Alberta 497, Saskatchewan 539, Manitoba 220, Ontario 216, Quebec 759, New Brunswick 64, Nova Scotia 78 and Prince Edward Island 38. Returns substantiate the statement that where these bulls have been used there has been a considerable improvement in the stock marketed, and that in many districts to which bulls were loaned five or six years ago, farmers have felt warranted in buying pure-bred animals of their own. As a result, department-loaned sires are released and sent to more needy districts. This is particularly noticeable in Quebec, where the number loaned decreased from 200 in 1916 to 62 in 1919, while in Alberta and Saskatchewan the loanings had increased. It is interesting to note as evidence of the economy practised in carrying out the policy that in one year 426 bulls whose usefulness had become impaired were sold for an average of 67 per cent of their original cost.

IMPROVED SEED

The Dominion Department of Agriculture, through the Seed Branch, works in active co-operation with the Provinces in the matter of improving grain and field seeds. Money is provided to pay prizes in standing field crop competitions, at seed fairs and provincial seed exhibitions, and in combined seed crop and cleaned seed competitions. The last named is a recent introduction. It has two distinct phases, the first consisting of a standing field crop competition and the second of threshed and cleaned seed in which the seed produced from the fields of the first phase is judged in the granary of the competitor. The competitions must have at least fifteen entries in each, and the foundation seed used must be of approved origin. The minimum quantities of cleaned seed that competitors must be prepared to submit to qualify for awards are: wheat, barley, peas, buckwheat and corn each 100 bushels, oats 200 bushels, field beans 25 bushels, clovers and timothy 15 bushels, and potatoes 150 bushels. The awards, except in the case of potatoes, are made on a basis of 65 per cent on the bin score and 35 per cent on the field score. In the case of potatoes the method is reversed, the award being based on 35 per cent on the bin score and 65 per cent on the field score. All agricultural associations are eligible to conduct these competitions, provided the association entering does not conduct a field crop competition in the same season with the same kind of crop. To the prize money under subvention agreement the Dominion subsidizes \$200 in each instance and the province \$100.

SHELBURNE WINS FROM YARMOUTH

Western Shore Champions Drop Their First Game of Season to Old Rivals.

Shelburne, July 20—The great deed has been done. It rested with little Shelburne to administer to the Yarmouth boys their first real trimming of the season, after they had wallowed many of the crock teams of the Province. This was done in a league game here yesterday before seven hundred spectators. Yarmouth scored once in the first, twice in the third, and twice again in the fourth. Up to this stage Shelburne was blank, but after that it was all Shelburne's way. In the fifth Shelburne pulled itself up and batted seven safe hits off Forward, scoring six runs, and in the seventh another man got around. Acker twirled for Shelburne the first two innings and pitched good ball. He was replaced by Bennett who pitched the game of his life and hit trick of blanking Yarmouth for the five innings speaks for itself. He threw out two men on second in one inning. Undoubtedly it was the most exciting game here for years. Naturally the town is elated in being the first to bring the Yarmouth boys to the dust. Shelburne has played seven league games, winning five. It has one more game with Yarmouth next week.

O. McPherson, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, Armstrong, B. C.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N. S.

Dear Sirs—Since the start of the baseball season we have been hindered with sore muscles, sprained ankles, etc. but just as soon as we started using MINARD'S LINIMENT our troubles ended. Every baseball player should keep a bottle of your liniment handy.

Yours truly,
W. E. McPHERSON,
Secretary Armstrong High School Baseball Team.

The Survival of the Fittest

NOT OSTEOPATHY NO DRUGS

Dr. Richard G. Cabot, one of the foremost physicians in the United States, recently said: "Out of some 400 Diseases, seven are curable by drugs, while five may be prevented by inoculation."

Dr. C. F. Conrad, editor and publisher of the International Brief, the official organ of the International Alliance of Physicians and Surgeons said:—

"Chiropractors are becoming more numerous and stronger every day. You see twenty-five chiropractors to one osteopath."

According to the law of "The Survival of the Fittest," THE DRUG-LESS HEALTH SCIENCE OF CHIROPRACTIC IS rapidly becoming THE ONE HEALTH SCIENCE WHICH ABOVE ALL OTHERS IS BEING DEMANDED BY THE PEOPLE.

This law also applies to the person who is the fortunate possessor of HEALTH. Success in Business, Happiness in the Home, Everything that makes life worth living, all these are ultimately possessed by those who enjoy health.

CHIROPRACTIC VERTEBRAL ADJUSTMENTS will make you Healthy and keep you Healthy.

BECAUSE the chiropractor locates the CAUSE of Disease and adjusts same.

Be Fit And Survive
Investigate CHIROPRACTIC THOROUGHLY

BE CONVINCED THAT ITS CLAIMS ARE UNDERSTATED RATHER THEN OVERSTATED AND THEN FIND OUT FROM ACTUAL EXPERIENCE WHAT IT CAN AND WILL DO FOR YOU AND YOURS IN YOUR SEARCH FOR HEALTH.

Dr. Jas. T. H. McKay
Middleton and Bridgetown

MIDDLETON HRS. 10-12 a.m. BRIDGETOWN HRS. 2-4 p.m.
6-8 p.m. Except Saturday and Sunday
SATURDAY 10-12 only (Office: Late Dr. Freeman Building)
HALIFAX OFFICE, DENNIS BUILDING

NO MESSAGE NO ELECTRICITY

Nervous Breakdown

The effect of poor health is disastrous to an ambitious body. Many a man has failed in his life's aim through the inability of his system to stand the strain. His nerves give way, confidence leaves him, and he becomes a physical wreck.

HAWKER'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC

is the reliable remedy that builds up the nervous system, increases the richness of the blood and gives new vitality, vigor and strength to the body.

A bottle of this wonderful remedy will prove to you its curative powers.

At all druggists—None genuine without the name of THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., LIMITED ST. JOHN, N.B.

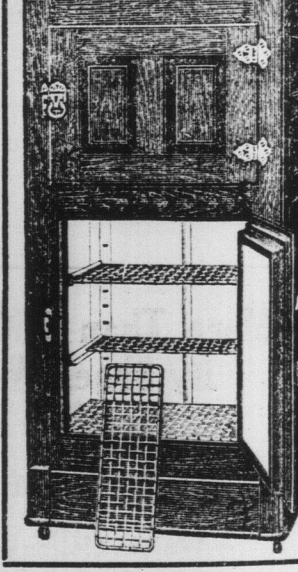
Rest-A-While Tea Room

Mrs. Alonzo Daniels begs to give notice that she has opened a tea-room at her home in Centrelea. Where she has on hand, Candy, Cheering Gum, Soft Drinks, Cigarettes, Tobacco, and a line of light groceries. Lunches served at the tea-room and to take out.

Ice cream every Wednesday. Mrs. Daniels hopes that by prompt and personal attention to all orders, she will merit the patronage of her friends and the public generally.
15-17.
Hints Journal: Miss Freda Lowndes returned to Dartmouth on Saturday. Miss Marjorie Dorey of Halifax, left Monday for Annapolis. While in town, both were the guests of Mrs. C. B. Baker.

ALWAYS FRESH

That's the way our Refrigerators keep food during the hot summer. You'd be surprised what a big reduction you can make in your grocery, meat and fish bill by the proper protection of food which will also go far in preserving the health of your family and yourself.



The best and most economical way about it is to provide your home with one of our thoroughly dependable refrigerators. We have them in different sizes, galvanized and white enameled lined. Come in and see them for yourself.

We have a good stock of other summer hardware, including Hammocks, Oil Stoves, Screen Doors, Window Screens, Fly Swatters, White Mountain and Vacuum Ice Cream Freezers, Lawn Mowers, Caning Racks, Fruit Jars, Preserving Kettles, etc.

MAGEE & CHARLTON
QUEEN STREET HARDWARE BRIDGETOWN

Electric Light Fixtures

Are you satisfied with your present electric light fixtures? Do they add to the beauty and comfort of your home? If not call and let us help you to select new ones.

JUST RECEIVED
A beautiful line of Louder and table lamps. Do not miss getting one of these. Hot Point Electric Irons. The iron with the guarantee.

TOASTERS AND HEATERS
Tungsten Lamps in all sizes. Have you a Flashlight for your car? We have a full line at very reasonable prices.

Bridgetown Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. LIMITED
H. J. Campbell, Manager.

Subscribe for the MONITOR

Interesting

MACKEREL

Probably none of our more interesting than the mackerel. For the last two months June, schools of these fish followed by fleets of American and Canadian fishermen on the migration up the Atlantic coast to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. And just as the fishermen have been to the pelagic pelagial, the public in its effort to procure table.

The common mackerel the best known food distinguished from other the deep by its swift coloration, and, technically presence of a number finlets between the back tail. The cut of the regular, the spines in the muscular system strong, and the fish is most swift-moving fishes pelagic habits the bones column are numerous small, an arrangement for flexibility of the body.

The common mackerel (scombus) is probably of Atlantic, where on the American shores it is schools, the movement of being for cold waters, grass arthropods, and small, an arrangement for flexibility of the body. The common mackerel (scombus) is probably of Atlantic, where on the American shores it is schools, the movement of being for cold waters, grass arthropods, and small, an arrangement for flexibility of the body.

While our American extensive fishery in pursuit of the mackerel only one Canadian fishery this year, our fishermen nets or nets fixed in.

SIX ARMED BANDITS LOOT ONE
One Man Shot And Wounded In Raid On Merchant Petite Cot

Windsor, Ont., July 26—Six armed bandits held up a branch of the Merch Petite Cote, about two Windsor, at noon today between \$5,000 and \$8,000.

Several shots were fired in the raid. The bandits forced the cashier to open his safe and another on their faces while the robbers were being towed by two automobiles.

Border police were seen heading toward the bandits.

Five residents of Petite Cote came on board a robbers that shot between the boats fired by the bandits and a shot was fired by the robbers.

They had to abandon the boat because of a hole in the hull. Police of four of the are now engaged in an effort to locate the exact amount of Semi-official police reported it was at least \$12,000.

The bandits' car is a Cadillac, Ontario license.

MISS SMITH IS
The St. John Globe of Bachelor of Science conferred by Somerville on Miss Ella L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. June 23rd. Miss Smith "B.A." and "M.A." McGill. She qualified in 1914, graduating honors, being the first years to win such hon.

Hints Journal: Mrs. Wiltshire and daughter Mrs. D. K. Grant,