FARMING, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE AND EVERYTHING OF FARM INTEREST

FARMERS' WIVES ENTER INTO POULTRY PROFIT COMPETITIONS

Experiments Now Being Tried in Counties of Lennox and Addington Are Expected to Advance Cause of Better Farming — Strict Conditions to Be Enforced.

One of the most recent of the many ways by which interest in better farming is being stimulated in the rural districts thru the district representatives is by means of the poultry profit competitions. These competitions have been started in the Counties of Lennox and Addington.

The competition is open to all farmers' wives who reside in these two counties, and prizes will be given to the competitor who owns the most profitable flock for the period starting Oct. 1 to Sept. 30, 1915.

The cash returns from the flock must be the total value of the eggs sold during the competition and spring chickens raised and sold in 1915. Accurate records will be kept by the contestants, showing the amount and value of all food fed the flock, and vouchers will have to be shown giving the figures as to the moneys received from the sale of chickens and eggs. All eggs which are used at home will be valued at the current market price.

The Conditions.

Each flock entered must be made up of fifty or more females, and during the breeding season males must be supplied in the ratio of four males to every fifty females. The male birds must be separated from the laying stock on June 15.

The great value of this kind of competition is that every farmer's wife can enter without buying any special stock or increasing the flock. The competition is under the direction of the district representative, who will inspect the flocks and pass on all males that are to be used. The comparative results will serve to illustrate what can be accomplished in poultry raising and will add a new interest to the care of the flock. Success in any branch of farming can only be obtained where the interest of the producer is behind the work. A competition of this nature will create interest and be responsible for greater care of the flock.

The first prize will be $40 in cash, the second $30 and the third and fourth $20 and $10, respectively.

CABBAGE DISEASE CAN BE CHECKED

Club Root Will Yield Readily to Proper Sanitary Measures.

By practising proper sanitary measures, club root, one of the most serious of the diseases which attack cabbage, may be precented from obtaining a foothold in the soil devoted to growing this crop. A parasitic organism called a slime mould is responsible for the diseased condition of the plant. This microscopic parasite gains entrance to the plant thru root hairs, or thru injured parts of the root. It feeds on the cell contents and the irritation that it causes increases the number of plant cells. The parasite later transforms to a mass of spores, which escape into the soil with the decay of the root. The organism is reported to be able to live in the soil for a period of at least seven years, and will attack susceptible plants at any time during that period.

Sign of Disease.

The attacked plants take on a yellowish diseased appearance and will rarely produce marketable heads. The roots are enlarged and refuse to perform their proper functions. The disease also attacks such plants as cauliflower, turnips, radishes and weeds of the mustard family.

In order to control the disease it is recommended to lime the land heavily the fall before the planting is done. About one and a half or two tons of quick lime will be necessary. The ordinary methods of controlling disease will fail here, as the injured part of the plant is below ground.

All the diseased roots that can be found should be destroyed, and must not be fed to stock until they have been boiled. This will only be of use when the disease is not serious. The land should be well drained, and all weeds of the mustard family destroyed, so that they may not be a source of infection to the cultivated plants. A rotation of crops will help very considerably, but even so care must be exercised in setting only healthy plants, which show no signs of the disease. Liming the soil, rotating crops and setting healthy plants are the most important control measures.

SHELTER FOR FRUIT ON NIAGARA WHARF

Thru the agency of the transportation committee of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, arrangements have been made with the Richelieu & Ontario Company to have a suitable shelter erected for the protection of fruit on the company's dock at Niagara-on-the-Lake. Formerly the fruit growers were compelled to leave their fruit on the wharf at Niagara-on-the-Lake exposed to the sun and rain until taken off by the boat. This has been most unsatisfactory, and the growers have suffered considerable losses. This spring the case was again laid before the company by the association's transportation officer, G. E. McIntosh, with the result that a shelter will be erected similar to the one at Queenston.

QUALITY OF EGGS SHOULD BE RAISED

Removal of Male Birds After Breeding Season is Necessary Course.

Eggs which have been fertilized constitute the greatest proportion of the inferior stock which, when examined, proves unfit for food. It is not necessary that these shall have remained for a time under a broody hen, a temperature of seventy degrees being, in itself, sufficient to cause the germ to commence to grow. If the heat is constant the development of the chick will continue, but if it ceases or is intermittent, putrefaction at once sets in and the egg becomes bad. On the other hand infertile eggs which are free from the active germ cell, do not, under ordinary conditions, deteriorate seriously.

Few farmers seem to realize these facts, and consequently very few make any effort to insure infertility. The impression prevails among many that the presence of the male bird in the flock is essential to the production of a maximum number of eggs. This assumption has been proven, time and time again, to be absolutely without foundation.

Farmers and others selling eggs for market are recommended to kill off or dispose of the male birds after the breeding season. As a result of their remaining with the flock after June 1st, Canadian farmers lose each year at least a million dollars, thru the presence of partially incubated eggs in the produce which is marketed. The fact that the best trade in many cities in Canada now offers the premium of from one to five cents per dozen, for non-fertilized eggs, suggests an additional financial consideration which but few can afford to overlook. —Department of Agriculture Leaflet.

NOT A WORMY APPLE ON THIS FRUIT FARM

Mr. Marshall, a business orchardist of Fitchburg, Mass., who last year picked 4000 boxes of choice apples, has had for years a standing offer posted on his packing house of one dollar to every man, visitor or laborer, who found a wormy apple on or under any apple tree in his orchard. The dollar is still there, for the apple has not been found. This speaks volumes for the thoroness of Mr. Marshall's spraying.

EGG LAYING CONTEST AT FRISCO'S BIG FAIR

Arrangements have now been completed for an egg laying contest at the Panama Pacific Exposition, which is to be held next year at San Francisco.

This contest will be conducted by the department of live stock on the exposition grounds and under the direction of the poultry division of the University of California. It will begin on Nov. 1, 1914, and will continue twelve full months.

MUSTARD SPRAYING WELL REPAYS COST

Test Made in Barley Field Near Napanee is Convincing.

THORO WORK NEEDED

Outlay for Material Per Acre Treated is Not Heavy.

For the past two years co-operative experiments have been conducted by farmers in this province under the direction of Prof. Howitt of the Ontario Africultural College, in the spraying of mustard with iron sulphate. From the reports of the farmers several poinis were brought out which must be looked to if the best results are to be obtained.

The spraying should be done early, just as the plants are coming into bloom; if left until later a number of the older plants will withstand the action of the spray and will form seed.

It is absolutely necessary to spray thoroly and with good pressure. In order to do so with a broadcast attachment, it will be necessary to keep the horses walk very slowly. If an attempt is made to cover the ground quickly, some of the plants will be missed, and the results will not be satisfactory.

Cost of Material.

In regard to the cost of spraying with iron sulphate it was found that the cost of the material per acre varied from $1 to $2.40. If the iron sulphate is bought wholesale, it can be purchased at $1 per 100 weight, so that $1.50 to $2 per acre should cover the entire cost of spraying.

In order to get some definite information in answer to the question as to whether the destruction of the mustard increased the yield of the crop, G. B. Curran, district representative at Napanee, Ontario, had a special experiment carried on with iron sulphate to destroy mustard. The following account is given by Mr. Curran of this experiment:

A Concrete Case.

"On June 6 we sprayed a part of a field of barley on the farm of D. N. Lucas, Odessa. We used iron sulphate at the rate of 80 pounds to the barrel of water, and applied about two barrels per acre. We used a spray motor horse cart with boom. I visited the field ten days after spraying and you could distinguish the sprayed part from the unsprayed across two fields. The unsprayed part was a mass of yellow bloom, while the sprayed part contained only an occasional head of mustard. I asked Mr. Lucas to harvest and thresh each part of the field separately."

The sprayed portion, containing 3.8 acres, yielded 150 bushels of barley, or an average of 39.4 bushels per acre. The unsprayed portion of the field contained 5.9 acres, and yielded 180 bushels, which gives an average of 30 bushels per acre. The increased yield per acre was therefore a fraction over nine bushels. The barley was valued at about 60 cents per bushel."

ON CHEESE BOARDS

CORNWALL, July 11.—On the Cornwall cheese market, 1,895 cheese were boarded, 63 white and 1,832 colored. All sold at 12 3-8c. For the same week last year the sales were 1,968 at 13 1-8c.

PERTH, July 11.—Twelve hundred boxes of cheese were boarded. All were sold. Ruling prices were 12 3-8c to 12 7-16c.

PICTON, July 11.—Boarded, 1,475, all collected; 1,130 sold at 12 7-16c; 345 sold at 12 3-8c.

MONT JOLI, Que., July 11.—At the dairy market butter sold to A. A. Ayer at 22 5-16c. and cheese at 11 11-16c.

IROQUOIS, July 11.—At the regular meeting of the Cheese Board, 550 colored and 100 white cheese were boarded. Price opened at 12c, but white sold at 12½c and the colored at 12 7-16c. Corresponding date last year 1,115 cheese boarded, and price, 13-16c.

NAPANEE, July 11.—Cheese boarded, 515 white, 735 colored; 750 sold at 12 7-16c, balance refused 12 3-8c.

OTTAWA, July 11.—On the Ottawa Cheese Board, 291 boxes white and 36 boxes colored cheese sold at 12 1-4c per pound.

COW TESTING IS PROFITABLE PLAN

Ontario Farmers Find Receipts Are Greatly Augmented Thereby.

AMPLE PROOF GIVEN

Experience of Farmer Near St. Hyacinthe is Strikingly Good Example.

Speaking of his experience with cow-testing for three years one farmer near St. Hyacinthe, Que., recently expressed himself as very well satisfied. He had good reason to be, for in June thle year his nine cows averaged 1,203 lbs. of milk each, a total of 10,830 lbs. Three years ago the average was only 823 lbs., the total only 7,411 lbs.

In other words, his income from the nine cows was $84 greater in one month this year.

Numerous Examples.

Instances very similar to this may be found in every country where cow-testing has been taken up intelligently. Near Listowel, Ont., is a herd of 16 cows that gave on the average 2,700 lbs. of milk more per cow than three years ago. The addition of $432 per year to one's income, without increasing the number of cows, is a substantial and tangible result of intelligent weighing and sampling.

Again, at Wooler, Ont., is a herd now giving 3,307 lbs. of milk per cow, an increase of almost 3,000 lbs. per cow.

Record forms for milk and feed and a herd record book will be supplied free on application to the dairy commissioner, Ottawa.

London Provisions.

LONDON, July 11.—Canadian bacon, no change; hams, long cut, 76s to 81s; cheese, quiet, 62s to 64s.

FARM CREDITS GREAT SUCCESS

New Zealand's System of State Loans Produces Admirable Results.

FARMING IS HELPED

Land Under Cultivation Has Shown Huge Increase Since Experiment Began.

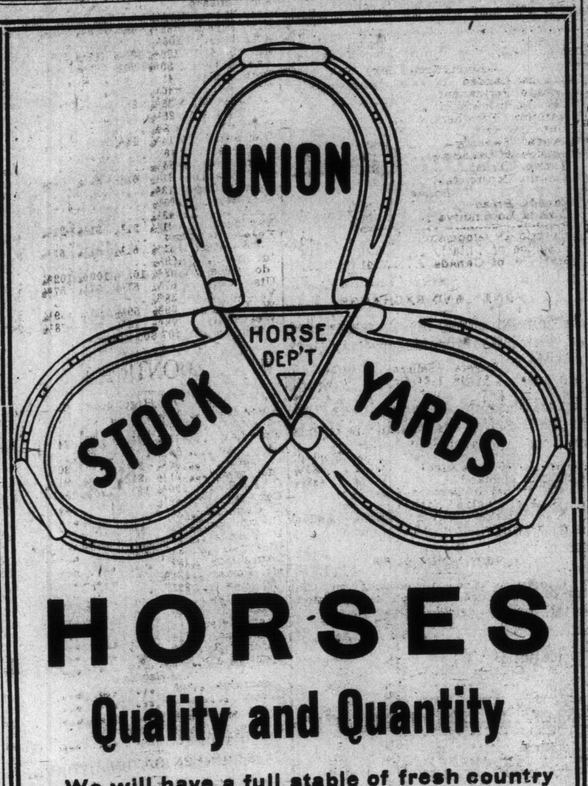
The report of the British Columbia Royal Commission on Agriculture contains an interesting summary of the results achieved in New Zealand by state loans to farmers over long terms. Eighteen years ago the New Zealand Government sold bonds in London to provide a fund for making loans to farmers for productive improvements. The business is carried on by a superintendent and a board of directors independently of politics.

They have loaned out $65,000,000, and not only have had no losses but have a clear profit of $1,500,000 over the cost of flotation. The loans are made on first mortgage security, at 4½ per cent., for terms up to 36 years, and the loans are up to 60 per cent. of the value of the property, including the improvements for which the money is being borrowed.

The commissioners require the strict application of a loan to the purpose for which it was borrowed and give it out only as the work progresses. Short term loans are supplied by the banks.

Agriculture Stimulated.

The impetus to agriculture has been tremendous. While Canada was coming near to a standstill in agricultural production, and supplies of live stock have actually decreased, in the last eighteen years New Zealand has increased land under cultivation from 9 3-4 acres per head of population to 6 3-4 acres. The live stock production has increased wonderfully. In the last four years the number of cattle, sheep, lambs and hogs slaughtered for home consumption and export has been 10,700,000, and during the same period the flocks and herds of the same animals have increased 3,325,000. Canada is now a steady importer of New Zealand dairy products and mutton. Progress of this type may not be entirely due to the system of cheap and ample credit but assuredly a large part of it is.—Mail and Empire.



HORSES

Quality and Quantity

We will have a full stable of fresh country horses this week. All kinds and prices.

Our stables are clean and sanitary. Government inspection.

WM. READ, Sales Manager

Phone Jct. 4600.

Poultry Pests—Mites

Now that the warm weather is here we find the usual ingresse of the pests of the poultry yard, mites. One of the best mixture to use in combatting mites is kerosene emulsion. It is made by mixing two gallons of kerosene oil, one half-pound of whale oil soap, one quart of home-made soft soap and one gallon of water. Dissolve the soap by boiling the water, then remove from the fire and add the kerosene at once. Churn the mixture rapidly and violently until it is as smooth as beaten cream. One part of the emulsion to several parts of water is used for application to buildings, dropping boards or nest boxes. Add one of two ounces of carbolic acid to the emulsion immediately before spraying. This is a splendid disinfectant and insecticide to use about the poultry house.

TAX ON CAPITAL MAKES IT FORSAKE GERMANY

Canadian Press Despatch.

BERLIN, July 12.—Notwithstanding the sharp punishments threatened against tax-dodgers by the war-tax laws passed by the reichstag last year, it is evident that much German capital has fled the country to escape taxation. The matter has just come up for discussion in a committee of the Prussian House of Lords. It was claimed, and the government admitted it, that very large amounts of capital had gone to Switzerland. It was said that a big bank in the west had established in that country a trust company, with nearly $4,000,000 capital, whose sole business is to take charge of German moneys. It was added that Swiss banks have flooded Germany with circulars offering to take deposits, and that already not less than 120 banks and other concerns have been established in Switzerland, either with German money or for the purpose of taking charge of German deposits. The government's representative finally informed the committee that amendments to the tax laws would be proposed in order to make it possible to tax more effectively German property held in foreign countries.

CHEESE MARKETS.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., July 11.—Offerings today: 1850 white and 130 colored. Sales: 1875 at 12 7-16c; 115 at 12⅝c.

LONDON, Ont., July 11.—Nine factories offered 1435 boxes; 215 sold at 12¼; bidding from 12⅛c to 12⅜c.

COWANSVILLE, July 11.—At the meeting of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange, held here this afternoon, 13 factories offered 737 packages of butter; five buyers present; all sold at 23¼c.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Repairs to Eastern Pier at Newcastle, Ont.," will be received at this office until 4 p.m. on Monday, August 10, 1914, for the construction of Repairs to Eastern Pier at Newcastle, Durham County, Ontario.

Plans and forms of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the office of the District Engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, Ont., and on application to the Postmasters at Kingston, Ont., and Newcastle, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque of a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Deparment does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NOTE:—Blue prints can be obtained at the Department of Public Works by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $20, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, July 10, 1914.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—64231 ed

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

ANY PERSON who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Agency, on certain conditions by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties: Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain Districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, $3.00 per acre.

Duties: Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent, and cultivate 50 acres extra).

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties: Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. 26636. ed

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for purchase of buildings in Toronto, Ont.," will be received at this office until 4.00 p.m., on Thursday, July 23, 1914, for the purchase of buildings erected on the site acquired for a postal station, situate on the northwest corner of Spadina avenue and Oxford street and having an approximate frontage of 80 feet on Spadina avenue by a depth of 100 feet on Oxford street—known as Nos. 432, 434, 436 and 438 Spadina avenue, consisting of 2½-storey with 1½-storey annex brick-clad building; also 1-storey frame building, together with all outbuildings thereto on this property, in the City of Toronto, Ont.

The party whose tender is accepted must make cash payment before buildings are removed.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to carry out his bid.

Buildings to be removed from site within 30 days from notification by Department.

Any further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, July 8, 1914. 61
—62800.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Steel Gates for Regulating Dam, French River, Ont.," will be received at this office until 4 p.m. on Monday, August 10, 1914, for the construction of Steel Gates, Towers and Operating machinery for the Regulating Dam, Big Chaudiere Falls, French River, Ont.

Plans and form of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of the District Engineers, Confederation Life Building, Toronto, and Shaughnessy Building, Montreal.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

NOTE:—Blue Prints can be obtained at the Department of Public Works by depositing an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $20, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, July 10, 1914.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.—59123 ed

ST. HYACINTHE, Que., July 11.—Two hundred and fifty packages of butter sold at 22c; 750 boxes cheese at 12c.

That Son-in-Law of Pa's

By G. H. Wellington

Copyright, 1913, by Newspaper Feature Service. Great Britain Rights Reserved.

Copyright, 1914, by Newspaper Feature Service, Inc. Great Britain Rights Reserved.