

FARM AND COUNTRY HOME

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CROP CONDITION

Statistical Information Issued From Ottawa Regarding General Farming Conditions In Canada

Ottawa.—A special press bulletin issued today by the Census and Statistics Office gives the following report on the condition of field crops in Canada at the end of June, as summarized from telegrams received from the Dominion experimental farms and stations in accordance with arrangements made between the departments of trade and commerce and agriculture. The reports show that the prospects for grain crops are excellent throughout the west, but the crops being about ten days later than last year which will depend upon freedom from early frosts.

Maritime Provinces. In Prince Edward Island the weather conditions have been most favorable for all crops. Spring work was completed fully two weeks ahead of last year; beneficial rains fell occasionally. All the grain crops are sturdy. Roots and potatoes came on well. In some districts hay is light, in others heavy; it will be an average crop.

Nova Scotia. Kentville.—One has been an exceptionally fine growing month, following an ideal month for sowing crops in. All farm crops are looking better than usual.

Amherst.—An unsettled June, mak-

ing seeding very difficult. A large percentage of all grain was sown early in June and has germinated well; roots and potatoes have yet to be planted. Weather too cold and wet for good growth, barley suffering most.

New Brunswick.

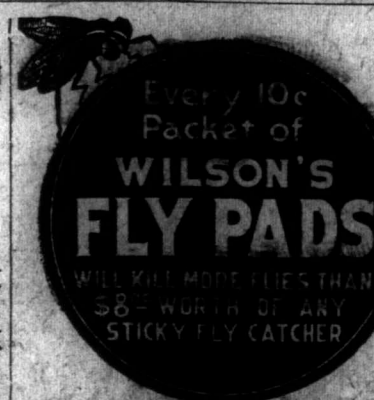
Fredericton.—With 13 rainy days in June the precipitation amounted to six inches; low lying crops have been damaged, and weeds are smothering the root crops. Grass and grain are generally above average. The potato is equal to last year, and the early planting is good. A considerable acreage of turnips and buckwheat has not yet been seeded.

Quebec.

Abundant rains have favored the growth of grass and prospects are excellent for a good hay crop. Low lying lands have suffered from too much rain.

Paspheiac, Bonaventure.—Wheat, oats and barley look exceptionally well; potatoes are very good; if rains keep on crops may be injured. In low lands it is almost impossible to get seedling done.

St. Anne De La Poudre.—June has



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been rainy and cool, seeding late and difficult; grain and fodder corn rather poor on unplanted and low land; hay crop never gave greater promise; field crops are making good start; pasture abundant and fruit very promising.

Cap Rouge.—Rain nearly every day; pastures are good, and crop will be very heavy; owing to too much precipitation only three-fourths of the usual area was sown to grain; potatoes and corn do not look well; all root crops have germinated well.

Nominique, Labelle.—May has a very fine appearance, grain somewhat backward but promising, potatoes fine for season and pastures magnificent. Cereals is only medium, except on high lands; corn good, potatoes good, peas very good. The frequent rains have caused many weeds in broad crops and have flooded lands insufficiently drained.

Lennoxville, Sherbrooke.—Seeding has been retarded greatly, especially corn and broad crops; haying two weeks later; grain crops very backward; corn three weeks later than usual.

Aubrey, Chateaugay.—Grain has

the appearance of a bumper crop; corn doing well; potatoes not very good; other roots looking well.

Ontario.

About one-third less grain was sown than in previous years. In condition it is uneven, spotted and very badly affected by rain. Grain crops are not so ripe, and will be cut for green feed. Corn this year occupies not more than two-thirds of last year's area. In some parts no crop was sown in June, and the land must be sown in July.

The hay crop is good, but fine weather is required for saving it. Potatoes are in bad shape and are late.

Manitoba.

Brandon.—Abundant rains have fallen during latter part of June. The crop is very well rooted and there is a strong healthy growth; except for lateness prospects are excellent.

Morden.—Weather fine and warm with sufficient rainfall. At present everything looks like a beautiful crop. Saskatchewan.

Indian Head.—Generally speaking grain crops throughout this district are good.

Weyburn.—All grain crops are looking well with plenty of moisture and growing very fast. Hay is good.

Gull Lake.—Wheat from ten to eighteen inches high; none in shot blade owing to too much rain.

Moos Jaw.—Condition of the principal field crops very satisfactory. Early wheat nearly shot blade stage; very good stand on ground not hurt by high winds. Oats and barley showing rapid growth; plenty of moisture and good growing weather. Potatoes and corn coming on well.

Maple Creek.—Rank growth of all grains. Wheat in the shot blade. Early sown wheat almost ready to head. Abundant moisture.

Priddy.—All wheat and oats in this district are good. Most of it is an ideal crop.

Calder.—Wheat 14 to 18 inches high; oats 8 to 10; flax 3 to 5. Crops growing fine. Everything points to another bumper crop in this district.

Radville.—Crops in fine condition; plenty of moisture; wheat 2 to 3 high. Rosthern.—Much rain, and rank strong growth in all grains. Hay and pasture particularly good. Much oats and barley sown on ground not hurt by high winds. Early frosts the only prevention of a big harvest.

Scott.—Weather cool and unsettled; precipitation heavier and is usual for June. Stand of all kinds of grains unusually thick. Early sown wheat in shot blade. Labor scarce and expensive. Farmers anxious regarding binder time supply.

Lloydminster.—Wheat eighteen inches, early oats twelve. Weather warm with an ideal growing rain Thursday night. Every indication of a heavy crop. Spring was late, but in ten days will be as far advanced as last year.

Grassy Lake.—All field crops in this district are in excellent condition. Wheat, oats, barley and rye are heavier and better than they have ever been since this part of the country has settled. Corn and flax are good, but need warm weather.

Alberta. Medicine Hat.—The wheat crops are uneven. Fallow wheat is heading. The late sown wheat is doing well with the ideal weather. The oat crops are all late sown, but growing very quickly. The potato crop is very promising indeed. Flax is well up.

Jenar.—Sufficient moisture here. Surrounding crops in fine condition, some heading out. Mr. J. P. Irwin, assistant supervisor of illustration stations, reports that a large percentage of crops in Southern Alberta established in sowed condition for lack of rain recently, but rains of past few days have brought them on in good shape again. Many districts suffered from early high winds, but rains of last week in May and later relieved situation. Hood crops look well. All hay crops are excellent.

Lethbridge.—General crop outlook excellent, being as good as last year.

Munson.—Crops in this district are exceptionally good; a good even stand all over the ground; lots of moisture to insure a crop, with occasional warm showers and warm days. Grain growing very fast. Wheat 22 inches high. Beneficial rains have fallen the last two days. A good crop is looked for if it does not get frosted.

Canary.—Crops are looking well. Beneficial rains have fallen the last two weeks, and the condition of the grain and hay crops is excellent. Hood crops and later cereals have germinated evenly and are coming along well.

Macleod.—All grain crops are looking well. Some wheat starting to head. Prospects bright for bumper crop. Plenty of rain during June.

Lacombe.—Cool weather until early June delayed growth but promoted root development. Wheat 30 inches high.

British Columbia.

Agassiz.—The month has been cool with over 2 1/2 inches precipitation. Summer average is 4.5 inches. Conditions have been excellent for crop growth. Cereal, root and corn crops doing well. Season three weeks later than last year. Clover for silage harvested.

Invermere.—Crops backward but promise well. Alfalfa and clover ready to cut. Cutworms have caused considerable damage to root crops and garden truck.

Sumas.—Irrigated land very poor owing to drought. Beneficial rains have fallen this week and will help range land and cereal crops.

Victoria.—June very dry. All crops behind average. Last day of month has improved the prospect for spring sown cereals, forage crop and orchard fruit.

POULTRY

A PLACE FOR THE GUINEA

Will Lay From Seventy to Ninety Eggs in a Season. Dampness Injurious to Young Birds

The Guinea Fowl does not receive much attention in Canada. Comparatively few flocks exist. Many farmers keep a few of these birds to frighten chickens away from the chicken coup, which is done by the shrill scream emitted by the male.

This bird may be made a valuable adjunct to the poultry yard. Its flesh makes excellent eating and somewhat resembles pheasant. The eggs have a rich but delicate flavor.

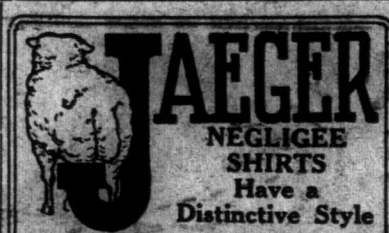
The best way to secure a stock of Guinea fowls is to procure eggs and set them under a reliable broody hen. They will hatch in twenty-six or twenty-seven days. When hatched the chickens are small and give a roomy coop. The all important thing is to give them proper food and to keep them absolutely dry during the first month. The food should consist of oatmeal, half chopped, hard boiled eggs, bread and pressed curd. The eggs may be omitted after the first month.

Give green food, young onions, peaches, muskard and green can be recommended. As they grow older small quantities of cooked meat may be given.

Adult hens lay from seventy to ninety eggs during the season before showing signs of broodiness. An egg should always be left in the nest, if the bird is disturbed while laying, she can be seen to seek out a new and inaccessible place where to deposit her eggs.

The Guinea fowl matures early in the spring. Only two or three hens should be allowed with each male. June is the best month to hatch out the eggs in most parts of Canada. As the young birds do not stand dampness well, the spring rains should be well over before they appear on the scene.

Stock birds may be fed on the ordinary poultry food, and those intended for table purposes should be kept in a short time in an enclosed space.



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or loose-box, and very freely supplied with buttermilk, curds, lettuce, steeped oats, and chopped fat or suet—that is, if kept on the farm where such fat producing materials are usually to be met with. But when kept by others whose resources are limited, the birds fatten well on meat (oats and barley) mixed with ground linseed constantly replenished should be always within reach.

If kindly and quietly treated these birds will become tame and greatly attached to their owners and feeders. They prefer roosting in trees to a poultry-house. Their weight when fully grown is usually about three and a half pounds.

HENS PREFER DUSTING

WITH LITTLE MOISTURE

To much has been said about hens' need of a dust bath that few poultry raisers do not provide some sort of box for this purpose. While it cannot be denied that the dust bath is very necessary to the health of the hen, it is their only way of cleansing themselves—it is questionable whether some have the right idea concerning the function of the bath.

It has always been the theory that hens desired and needed something ex-cocky, dry and dusty, the idea being that the dust would suffocate the lice which the hens used it. Working on this theory, many poultrymen provide boxes of dry road dust, or better still, ashes, often adding a quantity of dusting powder.

It must be admitted that this material will kill the lice if the hens use it; but they do use it only because they have no chance to select their own. Hence having nothing else will often be found trying to dust in the floor litter.

But let the hens make their own selection between the dry dust box and the earth and none of them will be found in the dust box. They will invariably select a spot where the earth is powdered as fine as dust, but with some moisture in it. This moist, powdered earth removes all scurf and dirt from the skin and the bases of the feathers, acting somewhat like damp earth-dust sprinkled over a floor and then swept.

Scurf and dirt on the skin and at the base of the feathers makes a harbor for lice, but when the hens are allowed to clean themselves in the right way few lice remain. Lice on most animals come from lack of cleaning or lack of their own natural way. If hens are allowed to keep their bodies clean and the poultryman will keep the house clean little trouble will be had with lice.

A great deal more would be accomplishing elaborate mixtures not desired by hens to dust in real earth in winter (and by supplying dust boxes containing elaborate mixtures not desired by

the hens. Raising the house two feet above the ground and then covering it the back and ends is one of the best ways of providing a portion of protected earth for the hens' use in winter.

SEX CONTROL THEORIES

ALL PROVE WORTHLESS

Despite the well known fact that no way has ever been found to control the sex of the offspring of animals or birds, each year brings its advocates of various methods of mating poultry to secure the much desired large percentage of pullets. The majority of the theories brought forth are as old as stock raising itself, and have been tested so often that there is no doubt of their worthlessness.

Among the best known of these theories are the mating of old males to pullets; mating one male bird with an excessive number of hens; selecting of only round eggs, supposing the pointed ones to be producers of males; keeping records of the percentage of females produced by each male and using the males with the highest average of females to their credit. All these theories and many others have been tried and time again without in the least reducing the number of males produced.

Hatches have frequently produced as high as seventy-five per cent. males; rarely are there less than fifty per cent. and the average is about sixty. The number of males or females that can be obtained from a given number of eggs would seem to be entirely in the hands of fate, with very little reason to believe that such matters will ever be man-controlled.

MEAT CAUSE OF KIDNEY TROUBLE

Take Salts to Flush Kidneys If Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers.

If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority who tells us that meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sour, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush out the body's urinous waste get four ounces of E. J. Salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so if no longer irritated, thus ending bladder weakness.

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