

AGRICULTURE

Farmers Can Buy Limestone For Less This Year

Price Delivered in Bulk Fixed at \$3.00 Per Ton Delivered in N. B.

Agricultural limestone will be available to farmers in New Brunswick in 1934 at \$3.00 per ton in bulk and \$4.00 per ton in bags, delivered to any station within the province in carloads of 30 tons or over, according to announcement made by Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture. In making this announcement Hon. Lewis Smith said an agreement had been reached between the New Brunswick limestone plants and the Department of Agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture further stated that the low price of limestone to the farmers was made possible in view of the freight assistance policy inaugurated by the Department of Agriculture.

The department pays freight over and above 50 cents per ton in bulk and 75 cents per ton in bags. The 1934 price is a reduction of \$2 per ton on the cost of this material to farmers since 1924. Prices have been reduced gradually since that time to the present level.

Where individuals do not require full carloads it is hoped that agricultural society members or groups of farmers will club together so that they may take advantage of the reduced freight rates available on 30 ton cars.

Over 100,000 tons of ground limestone have been used by New Brunswick farmers since the New Brunswick lime policy was adopted and results from the use of this material have been outstanding and the benefits derived from the policy of assistance have been of inestimable value to New Brunswick farmers. It is hoped that with improving conditions the use of this material will be extended with resultant advantage to the New Brunswick field crop industry.

CANADIAN WHEAT

Information recently secured from the prize winners at the International Hay and Grain Show, held in Chicago in December last, reveals the striking fact that in the hard red spring wheat class, the most important class in the show, all of the prizes were won with varieties of wheat originated and developed by the Dominion Experimental Farms. There were 35 awards in all. Twenty-eight exhibitors won with Reward, six with Marquis and one with Garnet. Thus is Canada's proud record of grain exhibition successes maintained, and it is noteworthy, indeed, that the Dominion Experimental Farms have contributed so materially towards this outstanding triumph.

CANADIAN APPLES

The taste for Canadian apples is becoming worldwide, says a report issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce. Through the activity of Canadian trade commissioners, Canadian apples have been introduced in most of the important countries of the world, and shipments of Canadian apples during 1933 have gone to 40 countries, of which 18 were within the Empire. Exports of Canadian apples during the last ten months totalled 2,758,374 barrels, valued at \$10,242,956, as compared with 1,399,597 barrels, valued at \$5,761,103 in the corresponding ten months of the preceding fiscal year.

"The Broadcaster's" Classified Ads. bring quick results.

EGG CIRCLE NOTES

By A. R. JONES

SHORTAGE OF LEGHORN HATCHING EGGS

In the last few years there has been a noticeable increase in the demand for Leghorn chicks. In New Brunswick, Barred Rocks predominate and rightly so. They are especially suited to farm conditions. They are hardy, vigorous birds and good layers. The man who specializes in egg production, however, might find the Leghorns more adapted to his requirements, consequently there has been some increase in the demand for Leghorn chicks and in turn for Leghorn eggs for hatching purposes. The Maritime Chick Hatchery finds that over a number of years the sales of chicks consisted approximately of 85 per cent Rocks, 15 per cent Leghorns, but this proportion will likely be 80 per cent, and 20 per cent, during the coming season. Fred Theil, at St. Stephen, is one of the big Leghorn breeders in New Brunswick and he is supplying eggs to the Maritime Chick Hatchery. There is also room for some more good breeders to take up this work with a view to supplying hatching eggs.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR HATCHING EGGS

The special poultry breeders in New Brunswick whose flocks have been blood-tested and inspected and qualified for supplying hatching eggs, by the government inspectors, have been getting good prices recently for their hatching eggs. Prices have been 20 cents per dozen for fertile eggs above the market price for extras. This has meant between 50 and 60 cents per dozen for hatching eggs and to date the demand for eggs has exceeded the supply. As the season advances the price will, of course, decline but indications are that the average price this year will be much higher than for the past several years. Last week market prices of eggs were 35 cents per dozen for extras as compared with 14 cents last year; more than double.

STORAGE EGG POOL

The 1933 storage egg deal is over and finished with. The last storage eggs were sold early in January and since then the market has been depending entirely on fresh eggs. In a few weeks dealers will be considering the storing of eggs for the winter of 1934-35. These eggs are put away when the quality is best, which is the time of lowest prices. They are carried in storage at suitable temperatures so as to retain the quality, then in the fall of the year they are taken out of storage and regraded before being sold to the consumer. Very few farmers or primary egg dealers store eggs. Mostly, this work is left to the large packing houses or egg speculators.

This year the Maritime Egg Exchange will conduct a Storage Egg Pool for the benefit of egg producers and primary shippers of eggs in the Maritime Provinces. They will be able to place their eggs in storage, receive an advance of 60 per cent, in cash and share in the profits, if any, if the eggs are sold in the late fall and winter. Such storage egg pools have been operated in Ontario and the Western Provinces for the past several years with great success. By this means, farmers will not be forced to sell their eggs at the low prices prevailing during the season of heaviest production. Those wishing further details or information in connection with this matter should write to the editor or Maritime Egg Exchange, Saint John.

GRADED POULTRY

While the grading of eggs has been compulsory for a number of years, the grading of poultry is optional. There are special grades, Select A, Select B and Select C, also Milkfed A and Milkfed B. Anyone displaying poultry for sale may, if they wish, put a tag on the birds indicating the quality. It is important, therefore, that the birds be correctly marked. The government will not permit a dealer to put a Grade B tag on a Grade C bird; or an A tag on a B bird. Such a practise would be dishonest and detrimental to the interests of the consumer. Recently in Saint John a number of retailers have been displaying poultry in their windows marked with graded tags. This practise is to be commended and shows an enterprising spirit on the part of the dealers. It also helps the consumer in selecting poultry according to price and quality. A question has often been asked, "What should a customer do when dissatisfied with the grade." For instance, a lady buys a chicken marked Select A, but upon receiving delivery of the parcel, she finds that the bird is thin, pinfeathery and has several torn places on the skin. There is in Saint John an egg and poultry inspector whose duties consist in checking up on such matters and a case of this kind should be reported to him, and he could follow it up to see where the trouble lies.

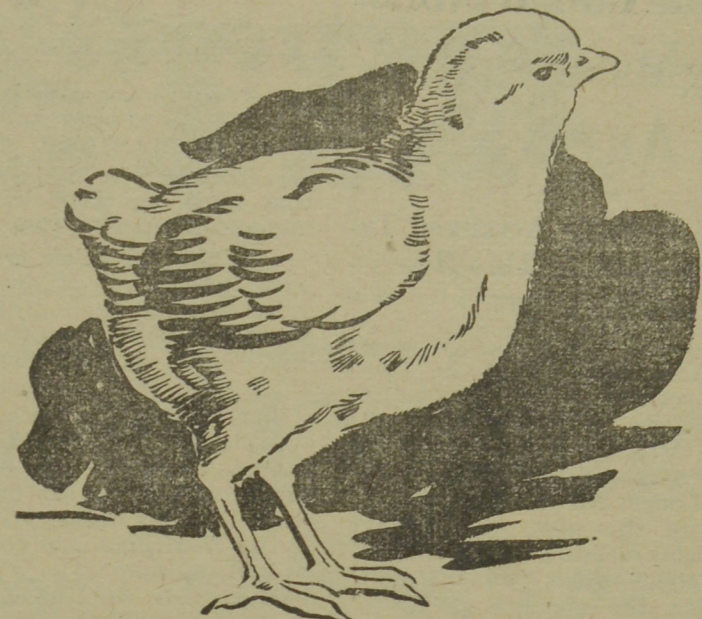
EGGS FOR BEAUTY

"Eggs," said the manager of a large beauty shop recently, "are wonderful for the hair." Also eggs often do wonders for skin that needs tightening and clearing up.

The egg was one of the symbols of Venus, Roman goddess of bloom and beauty. According to modern beauty specialists, the woman who searches for ways and means to make the most of her natural endowment of loveliness may well consider the egg one of her allies.

There are, in general, two methods for giving egg shampoos, besides the "dry" egg shampoo which is generally classified with dry shampoos rather than with egg treatments. The dry egg shampoo is quite distinctly a home treatment. It consists of beating the whites of several eggs stiff, adding a half teaspoonful of salt, and then rubbing the beaten whites into the dry hair. When the egg whites have been thoroughly rubbed in they are allowed to dry until they are so dry as to be powdery when touched. Then they are brushed out with a stiff brush. This kind of egg shampoo is said to make the hair light and fluffy.

Egg shampoos given in beauty shops require the use of the whole egg. Sometimes the yolks and whites are used separately, sometimes the whole egg is beaten and used. In either case, care must be used to rinse out every trace of the egg, and the result will be beautiful light fluffy hair.



10 Baby Chicks FREE with each New Subscription to The Maritime Broadcaster

This offer originated with "The Maritime Broadcaster" last year and proved so popular with out-of-town readers that we have decided to again make it possible to get these Chicks FREE with each New Subscription sent direct to The Broadcaster Publishing Co., Limited.

For \$2.00, which pays for a New Subscription to THE MARITIME BROADCASTER for one year, we will send YOU FREE 10 Baby Chicks (your choice of Barred Rocks or White Leghorns). All Chicks are from pure-bred, blood-tested stocks.

This Offer Is Open to All New Subscribers in the Maritime Provinces

The Chicks will be shipped direct from the Maritime Chick Hatchery, Saint John, to any express office in the Maritimes, the receiver paying the express charges.

SEND IN YOUR TWO DOLLARS NOW and say when you want the Chicks shipped and what kind you want.

Send your money and order direct to "The Maritime Broadcaster," 22 Canterbury St., Saint John, N. B. No Chicks given through agents. THIS OFFER IS ONLY FOR A LIMITED TIME on orders sent direct.

SOIL EXHAUSTION

A 25-bushel crop of wheat (grain) removes from the soil about 30 pounds of nitrogen, 12 pounds of phosphoric acid, and seven pounds of potash. A 200-bushel crop of potatoes (tubers) removes about 42 pounds of nitrogen, 118 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 60 pounds of potash. If the mean of these figures for wheat and potatoes is taken and it is assumed that the average amounts represent the normal draft made by the growth of crops on the three plant food substances (nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash) it may be estimated that cropping results in an annual loss to the soil of 36 pounds of nitrogen, 15 pounds of phosphoric acid and 33 pounds of potash. — Dominion Department of Agriculture Bulletin.

WOOD ASHES FOR SOIL

From 25 to 50 bushels of wood ashes per acre will furnish from 60 to 120 pounds of potash, the latter an ample dressing for even very light soils. They are not needed on heavy clay loams, indeed their use on such may destroy good tilth and do more harm than good. For clover, corn, and mangels, the ashes will be found very valuable, especially are they beneficial for orchards and for grapes on sandy loams. For turnips, mixed with one-third to one-half their weight of bone-meal, they have similarly proved advantageous. There are few crops on light and gravelly soils, as also on vegetable loams inclined to be sour, for which wood ashes cannot be employed with profit. — Dominion Chemist.

EARLY CHICKS PAY BEST

By purchasing early Chicks, from our Hatchery, you can be receiving a weekly check for eggs early next fall and all next winter. The man who buys poor Chicks or late-hatched Chicks will be feeding hens all winter with very small results. Let our Chicks PUT MONEY IN YOUR POCKET as they have for others. Bred-to-Lay; Blood-Tested by the Provincial Department of Agriculture; Government Approved.

THE QUALITY KIND

MARITIME CHICK HATCHERY Saint John, N. B.

PRICE LIST ON REQUEST.

