

1935 Fruit Crop Brings Best Price Since 1929 Season

Apples Accounted For Two-Thirds of Total Crop.

By Press and Publicity Division
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Preliminary estimates of the 1935 fruit crop of Canada place the value at \$18,562,000, as compared with \$15,759,500 for 1934 and \$15,412,000 for the five-year average 1930-34. Canadian fruit growers received a larger return for their crop last year than in any year since 1929.

Apples accounted for slightly more than two-thirds of the total value of the 1935 fruit crop, when the apple production was 4,432,700 barrels valued at \$12,452,100. The average value per barrel of the 1935 crop is placed at \$2.89 compared with \$2.15 in 1934 and \$2.24 for the five year average.

Strawberries held second place amongst Canadian fruits in total value of production and the 1935 crop of 26,199,000 quarts valued at \$2,249,000 was well above the five-year average of \$1,435,600 quarts, worth \$1,785,900.

Peaches and grapes which in past years have been amongst the leaders, slipped down the scale in 1935 owing to the lower average value per unit. Third place is occupied by the raspberry crop which reports a total value of \$903,500 for 1935 as compared with \$824,300 for 1934 and the five-year average of \$835,800.

British Columbia apples made the largest single contribution to the gross value of the 1935 crop of fruit. Nova Scotia with a somewhat larger production but a lower value per barrel was a good second while Ontario's apple crop valued at slightly less than \$2,000,000, was the only other item which passed the million dollar mark. Quebec apples yielded the highest returns to growers with an average value of four dollars per barrel.

Production of pears is confined chiefly to Ontario and British Columbia and these two provinces produce most of the plums, peaches and cherries. Ontario accounts for practically all the grapes while British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec together grow the great bulk of the strawberries and raspberries.

POULTRY ON FARMS IN THE DOMINION DURING YEAR 1935

Farm poultry of all kinds in Canada in 1935 numbered 56,768,800 with a value of \$40,292,000, compared with 59,798,700 poultry valued at \$35,398,000 in 1934. The average values of farm poultry in 1935 are estimated as follows (with the 1934 average in brackets): hens and chickens 65 cents (55); turkeys, 188 cents (126); geese, 138 cents (109); and ducks, 80 cents (66).

By Provinces, the total values of all poultry on farms are estimated as follows (with the 1934 figures in brackets): Prince Edward Island, \$655,000 (\$541,000); Nova Scotia, \$770,000 (\$740,000); New Brunswick, \$1,028,000 (\$950,000); Quebec, \$5,843,000 (\$5,394,000); Ontario, \$17,863,000 (\$14,972,000); Manitoba, \$2,836,000 (2,479,000); Saskatchewan, \$5,299,000 (\$4,494,000); Alberta, \$3,596,000 (3,513,000). British Columbia \$2,402,000 (\$2,315,000).

BUTTER PRODUCTION

Creamery butter to the amount of 239,348,785 pounds was produced in Canada in 1935, showing an increase of 5,790,981 pounds, or 2.5 per cent., compared with 1934. Factory cheese produced in Canada during 1935 amounted to 100,398,282 pounds, an increase of 1.1 per cent., compared with 1934.

Dried apple rings constitute practically the only type of dried tree-fruit shipped from Canada to the British market.

AGRICULTURE

EXTRA CARE AND CLEANLINESS NEEDED IN CONTROL OF MOTHS

Poultry Feed Sale Showed A Large Increase Last Year

Summary Issued by Department Shows Interesting Figures.

The importance of the poultry industry to the mixed feed trade and the high level at which poultry feed sales have been maintained in all parts of Canada during the depression is strikingly indicated in the recently issued "Report on the Mixed Feed Trade in Canada, 1934," compiled with the co-operation of the Feed Division, Seed Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, and recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

While sales of all mixed feeds in 1934 were greater by 22,068 tons than in 1930, sales of poultry mixed feeds alone were greater by 30,762 tons. Poultry feeds in 1934 accounted for 70.3 per cent. of all mixed feed sales and in 1930 for 61.6 per cent. The proportion of poultry feeds to the total in 1934 was highest in British Columbia—88.4 per cent, and lowest in the three prairie provinces—44.4 per cent.

The volume of poultry feed sales has expanded as a result of the increased use of mash feeds in every geographical area of the country except the Prairie Provinces, for in all parts of Canada sales of scratch grain mixtures were lower in 1934 than in 1930.

POULTRY CRATES

With regard to the export of live poultry from Canada to the United States, there is no duty charged on properly marked return crates, but a duty of 30 cents per crate is charged Canadian shippers on the return of their crates into Canada, unless, prior to shipping the poultry to the United States, the Canadian shipper has the crates properly tagged by a Canadian Customs official as being of Canadian manufacture. A Customs stamp is placed by the Customs officer on wooden crates, and a metal seal is attached to metal crates. In order to have this stamp placed on the coops, it must be requested by the Canadian shipper.

Chemicals To Be Effective Must Be Properly Used.

By Press and Publicity Division,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Ontario.

There is no royal road to combat moths in the household. The basis of control rests in extreme care and cleanliness. Certainly, naphthalene and its cousin with the formidable name, paradichlorobenzene—pronounced para-dikloro-benzen—are helpful because moths do not like them, but at the same time, unless they are properly used after due precautions have been taken, these chemical substances are as useless as many other popular remedies which include tobacco extracts, dried lavender leaves, cayenne pepper, black pepper, all-spice, salt, borax, eucalyptus leaves, and red cedar leaves. The mere sprinkling of evil-smelling substances means little in the gay life of a moth. In the knowledge of how and when to sprinkle lies the justification for extraneous aids. This knowledge may be obtained by reading the circular "Clothes Moths and Methods of Controlling Them," which can be obtained from the Publicity and Extension Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A moth bag does not kill moths but it does stop the entrance of moths from the outside if it is absolutely hole-proof and airtight. Winter clothing will soon be put away for the summer, and, unless woollens, furs, and other garments are not very thoroughly cleaned before being stored, it is only asking for trouble. With a forgotten garment and a nice quiet dark place, the small caterpillars of the moth will work incredible havoc. All woolen clothes should be washed, dried, carefully brushed, and aired, preferably in the sun, and furs should be aired and thoroughly brushed before being put away in bags or other air-tight containers. If clothes are to be stored in drawers, they should be wrapped in heavy unbroken paper-newspaper of several thicknesses will do—and the edges of the paper sealed with gummed-paper strips. Where there is an opening a moth will find it. With regard to carpets and furniture covering, brushing or the constant use of the vacuum cleaner is an effective preventive.

Two species of moths—the webbing clothes moth and the case-making clothes moth—occur in

Mice Cause Much Damage To Rose Bushes In Winter

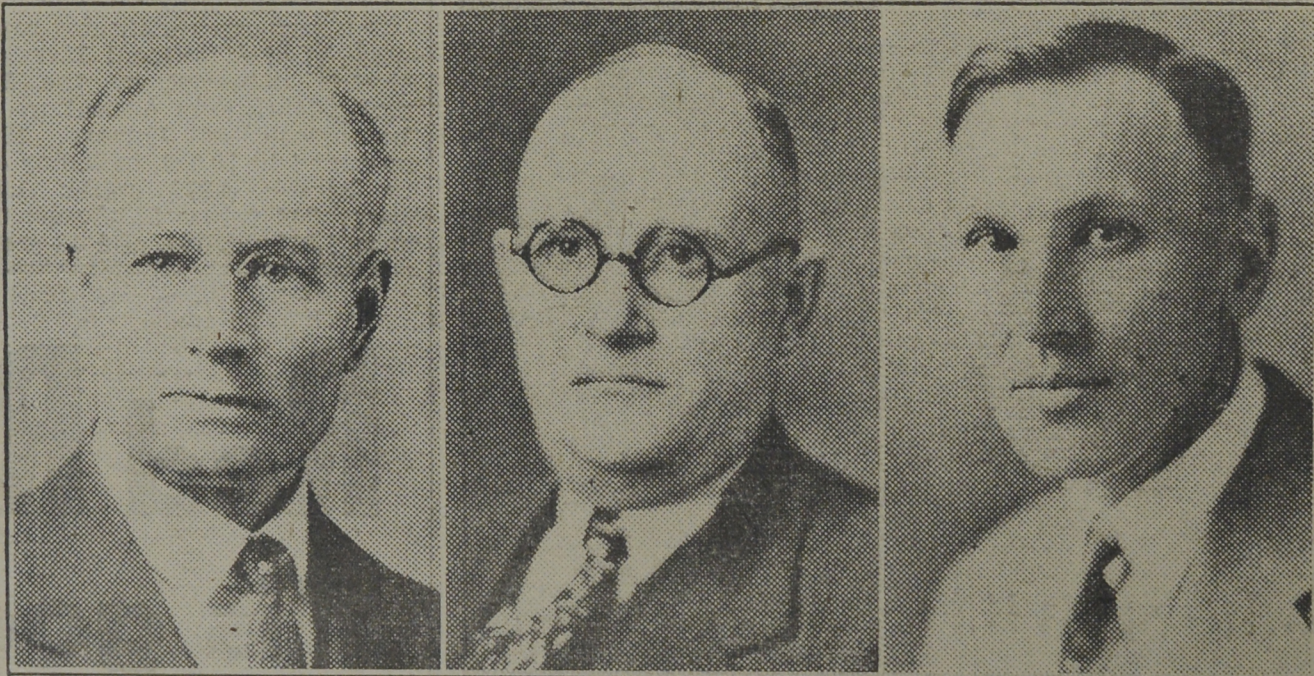
Poisoned Rolled Oats Used To Keep Rodents Away.

By Press and Publicity Division,
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Ontario.

The well-known lines of the Scottish bard "The best laid plans o' mice and men gang aft agley" is at times an apt quotation for rose gardeners during the winter season, for it often happens that the best laid plans for the winter protection of rose bushes are upset by the depredations of inquisitive mice. Mice eat the bark of the rose bushes which have been covered up for the winter. As explained in "Fall Work in the Rose Garden," a booklet issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the damage is more likely to happen when leaves or other dry material is used in the packing. As a protection, a very small quantity—about a teaspoonful—of poisoned rolled oats should be placed in small containers at different places within the rose covers. The poison preparation may be made as follows: Mix one-eighth ounce powdered strychnine and one-eighth ounce of baking soda and sift the mixture thoroughly over one quart of rolled oats, stirring until an even distribution is secured. Warm the mixture thoroughly in an oven and sprinkle over it six tablespoonfuls of melted beef fat. When cool, it is ready for use. Keep it out of the way of poultry and other domestic animals.

Canada, the webbing species being the more common. They are seen in largest numbers in the spring and summer, but the winged moths do not feed. During their brief life, which varies from a few days to a month, they deposit tiny, oval, pearly-white eggs, and sometimes as many as 150, among the hairs or meshes of the material on which the larvae feed later on. The eggs hatch in about a week or ten days, and the young larvae, which are very sensitive to light, seek protected situations in the folds of fur and woolen garments, or in the interior of upholstered furniture, and commence feeding at once. They may be found in all stages of development throughout the year, their larval life varying from a few weeks to as long as nearly two years prior to pupation and final emergence as winged moths.

LEADERS IN AGRICULTURE TO ATTEND CONVENTION



Leaders in agriculture from all parts of Canada will be among those who are to attend the annual meeting of the National Barley Committee to be held in Toronto from March 11th to 13th. The committee is a subsidiary of the National Advisory Committee on Agricultural Service, and its function is to promote

every interest in the barley industry in the Dominion. Above are members of the executive committee of the National Barley Committee. Left to right, L. H. NEWMAN, Ottawa, Dominion Cerealists; PROF. T. J. HARRISON, Winnipeg, the chairman of the committee, and O. S. LONGMAN, Edmonton, Field Crops Commissioner

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WASSONS DRUG STORES

Rotation Practice Varies In Different Canadian Districts

Matter Fully Dealt With in "Scientific Agriculture."

By Press and Publicity Division
Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Cultural and rotational practices for dry land agriculture are fully dealt with in a recent issue of "Scientific Agriculture," by Dr. E. S. Hopkins, Dominion field husbandman. "One very essential feature of any successful rotation," he writes, "is that it contains a large percentage of the acreage devoted to the most profitable crops. It is obvious that neglect to observe this requirement would very quickly result in financial failure. The type of farming which is followed will influence the selection of the crops to be used in the rotation. Thus livestock or mixed farming will require a larger acreage of hay, pasture, corn or other forage crop than will straight grain farming. The amount of livestock will influence the amount of these forage crops which it will be necessary to grow."

However, it would seem wise, explains Dr. Hopkins, before deciding upon the type of farming to follow, to determine what yields of the various crops might normally be expected in the various parts of the prairie. The Dominion Experimental Farms have conducted experiments on crop rotations over a fairly long period of years and a study of the yields secured from different types of crops on the various farms may be of some interest. The yield data available for crops grown in Western Canada are not absolutely comparable among the various farms because the comparisons may not be absolutely fair inasmuch as during the last four years, for example, some regions such as southern Saskatchewan and southern Manitoba, have had severe crop failures, while the northern crop districts have enjoyed average or even above average yields. Only a very long average would overcome these weaknesses. Notwithstanding any imperfections, a study of these yields throws some light on the reason why some crops are preferred over others.

Detailed information is given in the article on wheat yields on summer-fallow and stubble land, frequency of summer-fallowing in rotations, relative yields of hay crops at different Dominion Experimental stations, relative yields of corn at different stations, cultural methods—summer-fallow treatment, summer-fallow substitutes, and stubble treatment.