

## Poultry Having A Higher Quality Should Be Grown

Campaign Necessary To Impress Idea on the Raisers.

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

The very favorable opportunity for the export of Canadian poultry also affords an opportunity of another kind. Briefly, in the opinion of all concerned in the industry, the question of increased quality should be dealt with in a comprehensive manner without delay. While export outlets are very encouraging, states W. A. Brown, chief, Poultry Services, Livestock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, in a recent report made following a visit to the British Isles, it must not be overlooked that Canada's largest market has always been her home market.

The time has arrived, Mr. Brown points out, when the opportunity with respect to quality and quantity is such as to justify a well-considered increased production campaign in Canada that will include all of the interests concerned — breeders, hatcherymen, producers, trade, and transportation. It is felt that this opportunity will have a special appeal to breeders and hatcherymen in that it is evident some improvement in type of poultry is needed to bring about the largest possible percentage of the higher grades, and to ensure volume will need not only expansion and full use of all hatchery equipment but a co-ordination between breeders, hatcherymen, and exporters in the centres where increase in volume can best be arranged, finished, and more readily assembled for export with the minimum of expense.

So far as concerns the present export opportunity, Britain is making little or no effort to develop her frozen poultry trade, practically all of her poultry being marketed in the fresh condition. Poland and Hungary are at present Canada's principal competitors. Poultry from Canada and the other Dominions enters Great Britain duty free while that from foreign countries with the exception of Yugoslavia has to face a tariff of 3d. (six cents a pound).

The recent trade agreement with the United States has also opened up export opportunities with that country. Inquiry is reported for both live and dressed poultry, and some shipments of the former have already gone forward. The markets of the United States in the past have taken much fowl while Britain prefers chickens.

### CREAMERY BUTTER

Production of creamery butter in Canada during the first 11 months of 1935 amounted to 228,928,596 pounds, an increase of two per cent, compared with the corresponding period of 1934.

### CANADIAN BACON

Exports of Canadian bacon to Great Britain during November, 1935, amounted approximately to 11,500,000 pounds, as compared with 9,600,000 pounds in November, 1934. This brings the bacon exports to the Old Country for the first 11 months of 1935 up to 116,875,100 pounds, an increase of 6,750,000 pounds on the corresponding months of 1934.

### PROHIBITED EXPORTS

The export of the following fruits and vegetables from Canada is prohibited—apples, pears, quinces, and all deciduous fruits to Australia; raw carrots to Bermuda; potatoes to Cyprus and England; fresh grapes, tomatoes, and raw vegetables to Malta; stone fruits (including apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches and plums) to the Union of South Africa.

# AGRICULTURE

## A Tour For Those Attending Poultry Congress In 1936

Dominion To Have Attractive Display at the Big Leipzig Show.

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

When the World's Poultry Congress opens at Leipzig, Germany, on July 24 next, the Dominion Department of Agriculture will have, as at previous congresses, one of the most attractive exhibits, part of which will be a display of live birds.

An enjoyable itinerary of England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and Holland has been arranged for those who plan to attend the Congress. The sailing date from Montreal is July 10 and the arrival at Liverpool is timed for July 17. From there the journey will embrace London, Paris, Geneva and Lucerne, arriving at Leipzig, via Basle, on July 23 for the congress which will be in session until August 2. On August 3 the tour will be continued to Nuremberg, Munich, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, The Hague, London, and Leamington, leaving Liverpool homeward bound on August 14. At each of the places in the itinerary, there will be a stop-over from one to three days.

## Weed Seeds Stay Dormant for Many Years in Ground

One Reason Why Weed Control Is Difficult.

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

The faculty of weed seeds to remain alive in the ground without germinating, sometimes for many years, is perhaps one of the most important reasons why it is so difficult to eradicate annual weeds from the land. Wild oat and wild mustard seeds have been studied in the Weed Research Nursery at the University of Saskatchewan by T. K. Pavlychenko of the Associate Committee on Weed Control of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the National Research Council. Results of these studies show that the majority of wild oat seeds, mixed with soil and buried at different depths ranging from one to seven inches below the surface, germinated in about one month's time. Some seeds, however, remained dormant much longer. A germination test made 35 months later showed nearly one per cent. of dormant seeds from lower depths. These results again point to the same fact that deep plowing at least under dry farming conditions, has no justification for its use, and is decidedly unsatisfactory for controlling wild oats. A considerable difference exists as to the percentage of dormant seeds in wild oat and wild mustard seed lots freshly matured and those kept in storage for one or several years. A new seed sample sown in the fall contains at least two-thirds of dormant seeds, germinating readily early next spring practically 100 per cent. The older seeds germinate up to 70 or more per cent. shortly after seeding, but the remaining seed exhibit a long dormancy frequently extending to the third year after seeding.

### BUYING THE SEA BED

Maybe you've heard the old story of the man who bought a plot of land at a bargain price, and then discovered it was situated underneath the sea? Well, that tale now has a modern version.

Six thousand acres of the sea bed in the Gulf of Mexico have been sold by the State of Texas to a big oil concern. They paid no less than \$400,000 for it—and, unlike that legendary purchaser, who was disgusted when he found how he had been hoodwinked, they are well satisfied with their deal.

Some very queer things are made the subject of business deals from time to time. A country's whole navy was put up for sale a year or two ago. The country was Panama—and the "navy" consisted of one little steam yacht, manned by a couple of caretakers!

Villages in Britain have been placed on the market quite often. Burnhaven, a village of thirty-three houses in Aberdeenshire, was on offer for \$3,000 a little while back.

## Some Comments On Cockroaches And Their Depredation

Can Be Controlled by the Use of Sodium Fluoride.

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

Cockroaches are adventurous foragers and are no respecters of architecture. They swarm anywhere they choose, or advance in single scouting units, into apartment houses, hotels, private dwelling houses, barns or stores. The kind of building makes no difference provided the conditions are moist and warm and there is a plentiful supply of food. Cockroaches were a nuisance all over Canada last summer, and evidently tired of the comparative freedom of municipal garbage dumps are taking refuge in cracks and crevices in the walls of nearby dwelling houses. They hide during the day and emerge at night in search of food. They eat anything eatable, but are particularly fond of the foodstuffs favored by man. On this account they are usually most numerous about kitchens and pantries and other places where food is accessible. Cockroaches may be readily controlled by means of sodium fluoride, which can be bought from any drug store at a nominal price. This material should be lightly dusted in places frequented by the roaches, such as about sinks, baseboards, cupboards, hot water pipes and so on. The sodium adheres to the legs of the insects and in cleaning themselves they are poisoned. As sodium fluoride is somewhat poisonous to human beings, reasonable precautions should be taken, says the pamphlet on cockroaches, issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, to prevent children or domestic pets from gaining access to it.

### WAX FOR PLUCKING POULTRY AVAILABLE IN STORES

The interest aroused throughout the Dominion by the wax plucking demonstrations carried out by representatives of the National Research Council and of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has resulted in the widespread adoption of this successful method of preparing poultry for market. In the first place it is not an expensive process, and it improves the appearance of the plucked bird. Not only are pin feathers and hairs removed but the scurf and scale on the skin are taken away and a most pleasing fresh appearance, which adds to the sale value of the bird, is the result. There is also a substantial saving in time, particularly when very pinny specimens, are dealt with, and the operations involved in the whole process are simple and straightforward.

The only initial drawback to the universal use of this method was the scarcity of the special wax necessary for successful plucking. This wax was prepared at the laboratories of the National Research Council, and, necessarily until arrangements could be made for wholesale manufacture, the supply at first was limited. Ordinary forms of wax, of course, are not satisfactory. However, the difficulty has been overcome and an adequate supply of wax is now available at hardware and flour and feed stores in most parts of the Dominion.

### SALE OF BEEF IN CANADA

The total amount of branded beef sold in the Dominion of Canada during December, 1935, was 2,677,165 pounds.

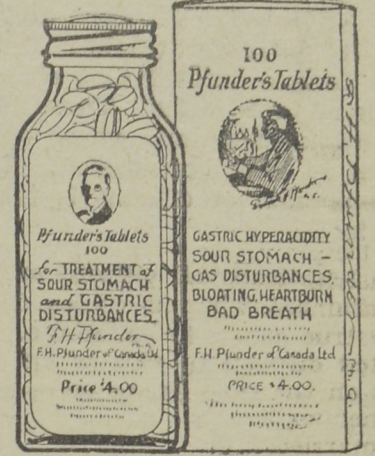
## Electrical Shock Is Hazard Important In Life On Farm

This Danger Came With the Introduction of Electricity.

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

In this age of electricity, the latest hazard added to life on the farm is electrical shock. The passage of electrical current of considerable voltage through a man causes paralysis of the higher nerve centres, entailing the stoppage of breathing. The failure of the normal tests for life should not be taken as evidence of death. Persons have been resuscitated after hours of effort although ordinary signs of life were absent. In cases where the contact was of short duration and where artificial respiration has been applied without delay there is a better chance of recovery. Although, in reality resuscitation from electrical shock is a case for the medical man, or at a pinch for those men of the power and telephone companies well-trained in the art of artificial respiration, there are certain things that everybody can do. In shock accidents the victim is usually thrown clear of the live wire or apparatus, but if such is not the case the obvious thing to do is to clear him at once from contact, the greatest care being taken that the helper himself is insulated from contact. Notwithstanding the fact that success in resuscitation decrease in hot summer months, warmth is of great assistance. The patient should be wrapped in warm blankets and hot water bottle applied. A person partially shocked should be made to lie down, and it is a point to be remembered that, owing to lack of tone of the blood vessels, it may be fatal to allow the resuscitated patient to sit up or stand. Artificial respiration, of course, is of the greatest importance and should be taught in all districts. Efforts in artificial respiration should be kept up for at least four hours until the patient breathes or until the signs of rigor mortis are definite.

## Help For Your Stomach



ULCERS, CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA, DISTRESSING GAS PAINS

Even the worse cases have been relieved and permanently helped by taking

**Pfunder's Tablets (\$4)**

Money back after taking one-half the Tablets, if you are not satisfied.

WASSONS DRUG STORES

## Value Of Farm Eggs Show Upward Trend In Canada

1934 Value Highest Since the Year 1931, Figures Reveal.

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

The value of farm eggs in Canada in 1934 was the highest recorded since 1931 and more eggs were laid than in 1933. This is all the more remarkable since there were approximately a quarter million less hens on farms than in the former year. Prices advanced in all the provinces and all provinces contributed to the increased valuations, although, so far as increased production was concerned, on three provinces, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia, were responsible. The increase in production was due principally to the somewhat higher production of eggs per hen. According to the official statistics, the total production of farm eggs in Canada in 1934 is estimated at 223,107,000 dozens, showing an increase of 853,000 dozens on the revised estimate of 222,254,000 dozens, in 1933. The estimated number of egg-laying hens in Canada in 1934 was 24,688,000, compared with the revised estimate of 24,922,000 in 1933. This represents a reduction of 234,000 birds. The value of eggs in 1934 is placed at \$33,206,000, an average price of 15 cents per dozen, in comparison with \$27,577,000, or 12 cents per dozen in 1933. Thus the value increase between 1933 and 1934 is \$5,629,000.

### DAIRY EXPORTS

During the seven months of 1935, from April to October, 44,028,600 pounds of cheese, 6,906,100 pounds of butter, 1,350,700 pounds of condensed milk, 2,629,400 pounds of milk powder, 12,555,500 pounds of evaporated milk, and 1,487 gallons of fresh milk were exported from Canada.

### POULTRY OUTLOOK

"The export situation warrants increased production of market poultry in Canada but there is not the same justification for greater egg production," states the Agricultural Situation and Outlook, 1936, which was published recently.

### TARIFF REDUCTION

From January 1, 1936, the U. S. tariff on Canadian cows, weighing 700 pounds or more each and imported specially for dairy purposes, has been reduced from 3 cents to 1½ cents per pound, under the Canada-United States trade agreement.