The Grand Falls Gazette

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THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1931

OLD PEOPLE CAN LEARN AS EASILY AS CHILDREN

Recently the press carried a story about a former Canadian member of parliament. 71 years of age, who is taking a summer course in French at Queen's University.

Nearly every one believes that the older one gets the harder it is for one to learn; that the best time for learning is when one is young. The theory back of this is that the mind receives impressions more easily in childhood. It is also believed that these impressions are then more firmly fixed.

The only flaw in this theory is that, like many other things long and widely believed, it is not quite true. According to careful studies made by psychologists. the ability to learn continues at about the same rate throughout life. As a matter of fact, the adult probably has an advantage over the child because he has a greater amount of general knowledge and experience to aid him in his learning.

In spite of the prevalence of this mistaken belief, some ground is being gained. Each year advantage is being taken by a greater number of people of the extension courses given by the universities. and an increasing number of older persons are enrolling in the regular courses. But many of these. because they share the general view, are more or less convinced that they face an especial handicap on account of their age.

There is no way of telling how much harm has been done. and is being done, through this one false belief. How often does one hear the statement: "If I were younger, I'd take up this or that study"? How many persons have gone through life robbed of the chance to read or speak a second language in the belief that they were too old to learn? How many have failed to equip themselves for a better position because they were convinced that their best time for learning had passed? And what would be the effect on society generally if a change could be brought about in people's thinking on this one particular subject?

—D. M. LeB.

WHAT ORCHARDS COST

A profit of $546.58 per acre out of a total revenue of $1,462.71 is a very attractive proposition.

These figures are taken from a statement appearing in the annual report of the Experimental Station of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Cap Rouge, Que., for the year 1930. They are of special interest because the statement includes the complete cost of establishing an orchard and its maintenance over a period of eighteen years, 1913 to 1931. The orchard included 378 apple trees of the McIntosh and Wealthy varieties, and the statement supplied includes all operating charges such as rent of land, use of machinery, labour, the cost of replacing trees, the cost of cover crops, fertilizers, protective material, and containers used in packing and shipping the apples. It also shows the long period, 1913 to 1922, during which the whole story of operation each year closed out in red ink.

To sketch some of the more interesting highlights of this complete statement of orchard management, it is interesting to note that during the first eight years the total expenditure was $741.14, and during this period the total revenue was only $245.

It was not until 1923, or ten years after being set out, that the orchard showed a profit. The total revenue that year was $284.30 against an operating expenditure of $149.66.

The total expenditure on account of this orchard during the complete period of eighteen years was $2,593.43. The total revenue during the same period was $4,300.36. The revenue per acre was $1,462.71 and expenditure per acre was $916.13.

Some incidental figures of special interest shows a profit of $546.58 per acre. It also shows an average profit of $30.37 per acre per year from the time of its establishment. The expenditure per tree in the orchard was $7.13, while the revenue per tree was $11.38, a profit of $4.25 per tree. An analysis of production shows that in this orchard it cost $2.36 to produce a barrel of apples, and record of sales show that with an average selling price of $3.78 the verage profit per barrel was $1.42.

NO TIME LOST

One of the strong arguments advanced against trapnesting individual hens to determine laying ability is the pretention that considerable time is required in the operation.

During the past seven years the Experimental Station of the Dominion Department of Agriculture at Cap Rouge, Que., have made a special study of this important factor in poultry breeding, and they find that to trapnest a flock of 100 hens it takes an average of 8.3 minutes per day. This test included a complete record of the time involved from the time of releasing the hen from the nest, picking up the egg, and re-setting the trap. As a matter of fact, it takes almost as much work and time to collect the eggs from the nest under ordinary conditions as it takes to gather eggs from a flock which is being trapnested.

In view of the accurate information with respect to the ability of the individual hen as an egg producer, the very little extra time it takes to operate the trapnests and keep records is well spent. It is only by using the trapnest that the farmer can have anything like an accurate indication of the real worth of the individual birds of his laying flock and where one has as an objective increased production the trapnest is a sure means of rapid progress in this direction.

Judge Foxes by Facts

It is not always safe to judge by appearances, especially when buying silver foxes. At least that is the essential conclusion to be deducted from the recommendation in this respect contained in the report of the Dominion Experimental Fox Station at Summerside, P.E.I., just issued. It states: "It has been the general practice of fox preeders in buying breeding stock to make their purchases from the appearance of the foxes without a full study of their ancestry. It is our conclusion that this is not a reliable method by which to select silver foxes for breeding stock. The Department of Agriculture, the Canadian National Live Stock Records, and the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association have, at great expense, built up a system of registration of the pedigrees of the silver foxes of Canada. The results that we have obtained would indicate that the reputation of the foundation stock from which the offspring were produced would be a better guide in purchasing silver foxes than the appearance of the foxes, desirable as that may be."

Butter Export Resumes

The current market report of the Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Branch gives information of significant interest to farmers and dairymen in the volume of exports of butter overseas. Last year during the export period, May 1 to July 7, Canada exported a total of 937 packages of butter; this year (1931) for the same period exports totalled 26,012 packages. Exports for the week ending June 6 totalled 14,672 packages, all but 381 of which went to the British markets at London, Liverpool, Bristol, Cardiff and Manchester. Evidently butter production in Canada has settled down to an export market basis which may in the long run prove a real benefit to Canadian farmers.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE FOR SHEEP RAISERS

New Policy Intended to Benefit Wool and Market Lamb Producers.

The supply of pure-bred rams at stated prices and payment of freight to destination are the outstanding features of direct benefit in the ram club policy announced by the Hon. Robert Weir.

Under this policy the federal Department of Agriculture undertakes to supply at stated prices graded rams as ordered by club members. assuming payment for any additional cost over the stated price. The Department also pays freight charges to the nearest railway station to the club.

October 1 is the final date up to which orders for graded rams may be placed with the Department in any year. The Department reserves the right to limit the number of clubs which may be formed in any one province in any year, and also makes special provision for supplying club members in new outlying districts.

The prices at which pure-bred rams will be supplied club members are: For three star ram lambs $10; for three star shearling rams $20; for two star ram lambs $5; and for two star shearling rams $15. Certified cheques in these amounts must accompany orders submitted on forms supplied by the Department through its provincial representatives.

Ram clubs comprise not less than ten sheep raisers in a community owning not less than ten ewes each. Not more than four rams may be supplied to any one member, and if ordering more than one ram the member must own at least twenty-five ewes for each ram ordered.

The object of the policy is to develop uniform breeding on a community basis, and with this in view club members will be expected to confine their orders to a breed to be agreed upon as best suited to the community.

Considerable savings to sheep raisers are assured under the terms of the policy, as the cost of pure-bred ram lambs and shearlings of the grades specified will in most cases be higher than the stated price at which they are being supplied to club members, the Department paying the difference.

Club organization is now being proceeded with and complete information as to how to obtain the benefits of the policy may be obtained by writing the Sheep and Swine Division, Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Will Exhibit in Ruins

Word has just been received by F. C. Elford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, that the historic "Forum Trajan," erected about A.D. 115-117 by the Emperor Hadrian, has been selected as the site for the housing of exhibits at the forthcoming Fifth World's Poultry Congress in 1933. After 2,000 years these ruins are being restored to something of their original splendour and magnificence.

SECOND CUT CLOVER LOOKS GOOD FOR SEED

Reports received from field representatives of the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, indicate that, generally speaking, red clover came through the winter in excellent condition and has made unusual development since—a fact which is most evident to anyone who travels through the clover-growing sections of Eastern Canada. The stands are exceptionally strong and thick, growth being favored latterly with abundant moisture and almost ideal growing conditions.

From a seed-production standpoint, this condition is not altogether desirable, since strong, sappy plants of legumes do not usually seed well, and the best seed fields are procured in moderately dry seasons when growth is less rank.

It would seem that the best hope for seed, for either red clover or alfalfa this year, would be in the second cut, as fields which are cut for hay early—not later than the last week in June—should be fairly promising of a seed crop. Canada should use her own home-grown clover seed, because of its superior hardiness and adaptability to Canadian conditions; and Canadian grown seed of red clover and alfalfa usually commands a substantial premium over imported seed of these kinds. Last season the premium in most sections was well over $10.00 per cwt.

The imported red clover and alfalfa seed is known by the presence of green or red stained seed required by government regulation to identify it as foreign seed.

Milk a Bone Builder

Scientific research finds another good reason for the liberal use of milk, especially in the diet of the growing child, and that is in its capacity as a bone builder. The human body contains more calcium than it does any other mineral, and the best and cheapest source of supply is milk. Dietitic experts assert that a quart of milk daily ensures the growing child of the best storage of calcium for the manufacture of bones and teeth. It is equivalent in calcium content to 10 large oranges, 10 large helpings of cauliflower, 24 helpings of carrots, 32 eggs, or 20 pounds of beef.

"Your husband is always complaining that he leads a dog's life."

"Yes, he comes home with muddy feet, makes himself comfortable on the hearth rug, waits until he is fed and growls."

The Handwriting on the Wall

TAKE heed before it's too late. Make certain that your house furnishings insurance adequately covers the value of your household goods.

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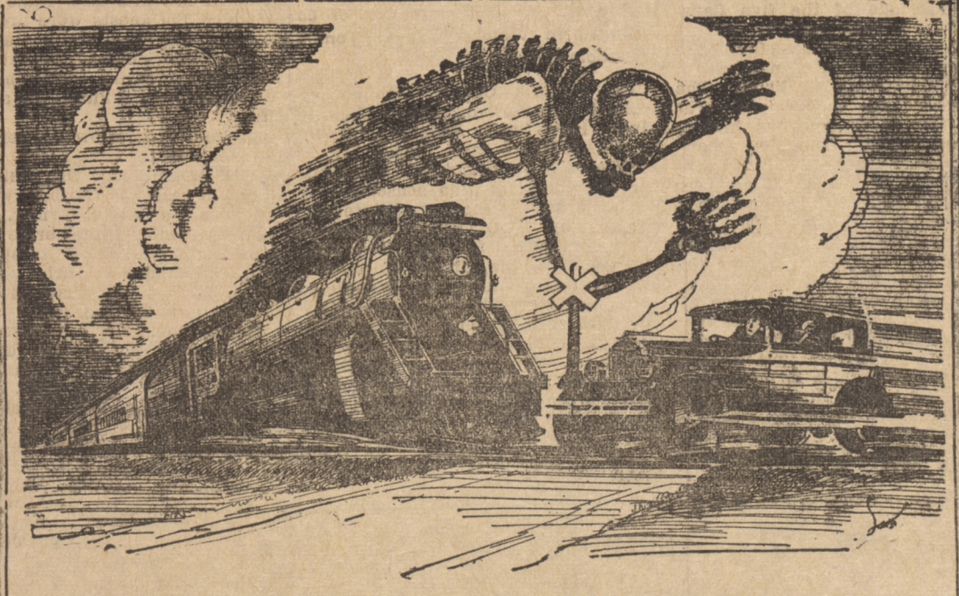
The Victoria News

PERTH :—: N. B.



Motorists! Be Careful at Railway Crossings

There were seven fatal accidents in the year 1929, and nine in 1930 at railway crossings in New Brunswick.

The Department of Public Works is aiding to minimize the danger in the following manner:

1. **The Motor Vehicle Act requires that all Motorists slow down and busses must stop at Level Crossings.**
2. **A warning sign has been placed 300 feet on either side of 700 railway crossings on all New Brunswick roads.**
3. **Twenty-eight extra hazardous railway crossings have been entirely removed.**
4. **Work is proceeding on several more hazardous railway crossings, which will be eliminated during the present year.**
5. **Bushes, boulders and other obstructions to vision at Level Crossings have been removed.**

New Brunswick

THE AIM OF THE DEPARTMENT

The aim of the Department of Public Works is to eliminate as many level Railway Crossings as may be physically possible in New Brunswick, to make the remainder as safe as ingenuity can devise, and to educate the Public to exercise proper caution at these danger points.

New Brunswick Department of Public Works

HON. D. A. STEWART, MINISTER

NOTICE OF SALE

To the heirs, next of kin, executors, administrators and assigns of Albert R. Kennerson late of the Parish of Grand Falls in the County of Victoria and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, deceased, and of Mary D. Kennerson, his wife, deceased, and to all others whom it may concern:

There will be sold at public auction in front of the Court House at Andover in the County of Victoria, on Friday the fourteenth day of August next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon:

"ALL that certain lot, piece and parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Parish of Grand Falls in the County of Victoria and Province of New Brunswick and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a maple stump standing on the most western angle of Lot Number Thirty-five granted to Charles Mulherin in Block Eleven; thence running by the magnet of the year 1861 south 72 degrees east 65 chains to the old Portage Road to Grand Falls; thence in a southwesterly direction along the said old Portage Road 16 chains and 50 links; thence north 72 degrees west 57 chains to a cedar post standing on the easterly side of the New Road to Grand Falls; thence along said road in a northerly direction 16 chains and 50 links to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, being known as Lot "W" in Block Eleven, being the same lands conveyed by the late William Roach to Thomas Underwood by deed bearing date the 23rd day of March, A.D. 1896."

The above sale will be made pursuant to a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the tenth day of July, A.D. 1911, made by and between the said Albert R. Kennerson and Mary D. Kennerson, his wife, mortgagors, and Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, mortgagee, and duly recorded on the eleventh day of July, A.D. 1911, in Book "J No. 1" of the records of deeds and wills for the said County of Victoria on pages 689 to 694 as Number 15202 of said records; which said indenture of mortgage was by the sail Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation by indenture dated March 23, 1931, and duly recorded in Book No. 70 of said Victoria County Records, on pages 90 and 91, as Number 27701 of said records, assigned, transferred and conveyed to the undersigned Christina Merritte of Leipsic in the County of Putnam and State of Ohio, one of the United States of America. widow; defaut having been made in payment of the principal money and interest secured by the said indenture of mortgage.

Dated this second day of July, A.D. 1931.

Mrs. Christina Merritte.
Assignee of Mortgage.

Witness: C. H. Elliott. 617.

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