Farm Notes

AN ESSENTIAL FOR GOOD BUTTER.

Without a fine quality of cream it is impossible to make a good class of butter. Not only must it be produced from healthy, properly fed cows, but it must be cared for so as to preserve it in fine condition. The production and care of cream involves many considerations that are systematically and clearly presented in Pamphlet No. 37 of the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa on "The Care of Cream for Butter-making." This circular enumerates the various causes of ill-flavored cream and tells how this may be avoided. When the delivery of cream by the patrons is done only twice a wee, it is recommended that it must be ept down to at least 48 degrees, requiring the use of ice. The circular urges upon the creamery owner to see that his equipment is such that the cream is handled in the most efficient way, that the testing is done accurately, and the the creamery itself is a model of cleanliness and a standing object lesson to the patrons.

FEEDING AND WEANING YOUNG PIGS.

The profit one makes in the raising of hogs depends to a larger extent than many suppose on the treatment the litters receive while they are quite young. Years of experience and scores of experiments on the Experimental Farms have justified the conclusion that the character of the feeding and management of th sucking and weaned pig has as great influence on the economy of production. Circular No. 61 of the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa recommends teaching the litter to eat three weeks before weaning. The use of a creep which will admit the little pigs but not the mother, is recommended. For best results at weaning times, sweet skim milk is regarded as a practical necessity, subsequently sour skim milk or buttermilk may be used. Middlings mixed with milk are easily digested and very nourishing. It is recommended also to scatter a few handfuls of dry grain from time to time in the bedding. This ensures the little pigs taking exercise in hunting up the kernels. Overfeeding is a frequent cause of ill-health and stunting. If two litters a year are to be raised it may be necessary to wean the pigs at six weeks of age, but if the litters are more widely distributed they should not be taken from their mothers until they are two months old. This circular, written by Mr. G. B. Rothwell, the Dominion Animal Husbandman, and his assistant, Mr. W. G. Dunsmore, which is available at the Publications Branch of the Dept., recommends ideal rations not only for the weanlings but for all classes of hogs. It also gives very helpful advice on how to avoid or overcome ill health.

THE SUGAR JACK SYSTEM OF FEEDING.

The "Sugar Jack" process is a method recently put on the market for the utilization of dry, coarse and unpalatable forage. It is an ensiling process in which a so-called "converter," the Sugar Jack Converter is used to moisten the dry forage before it is placed in the press or small silo. An experimental investigation of this process has been made by the Animal Husbandry Division at the Central Experimental Farm and the results published in a new bulletin entitled "The Conversion of Dry Roughage into a Succulent Feed."

Analysis of the "Sugar Jack Converter" has shown it to consist largely of common salt plus slaked lime and a little vegetable matter. In fact warm water alone and warm water with common salt used to replace the Sugar Jack Converter proved to be as satisfactory in the processing as did the solution of the converter. Judging from the results of practical feeding tests and from chemical and bacteriological analysis, Sugar Jack processing does not add to or improve the nutritive value of the original roughage. In the feeding trials the Sugar Jack ration produced considerably less milk than silage and was much more expensive. The production of milk and fat from the consumption of the unprocessed dry roughage was equal to that from similar roughage processed by the Sugar Jack system, and the dry roughage was equally palatable. Besides, the Sugar Jack system requires much more labor than is necessary in feeding either corn silage or unprocessed roughage. As a matter of fact the Sugar Jack process is simply a development of an old-fashioned method of feed preparation long since discarded in favor of modern methods such as the silo. The bulletin is distributed by the Publications Branch of the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

HOW TO COMPOST PEAT AND MUCK.

Peat and muck, when composted with barnyard manure, make an excellent fertilizer, particularly for clay and sandy loams. Instructions for composting are given in a new bulletin on Manures and Fertilizers, available at the Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa. First, peat or muck, is spread on the ground to a depth of 1 or 1½ feet, making the heap about 8 to 10 feet wide and as long as necessary. Then a layer of manure is put on from 8 to 12 inches thick, and alternate layers of peat or muck and manure are continued until the heap is 4 to 5 feet high. The heap should be kept moist but not saturated and after standing a few weeks should be forked over, repeating the operation about once a month for three or four months when the compost should be ready for use.

MANURING LAND FOR ROOTS.

The labor involved in growing roots for live stock stands in the way of a big acreage on most farms. As the crop is a heavy feeder it pays well to supply a generous amount of fertilizer. With rich land a heavy tonnage may be harvested from a comparatively small area. Fortunately heavy manuring for this crop is not all taken up by it but considerable is left in the ground for the use of succeeding crops. And not only that, but the soil thus manured and given proper cultivation is put in excellent condition for a heavy yield of grain the following year. The usual application of barnyard manure for root crops such as turnips and mangels is from 12 to 20 tons to the acre. Experiments carried on for fifteen years at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa and reported in Bulletin 94, "Growing and Feeding Field Roots," distributed by the Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, showed average yields of 10½ tons per acre when no manure was used. An adjoining plot manured at the rate of 15 tons per acre, yielded a little more than 21 tons per acre. Another plot that was given 7½ tons of manure to the acre and a mixture of commercial fertilizer at the rate of 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, 300 pounds of superphosphate and 75 pounds of muriate of potash per acre, yielded practically the same as the plot that received 15 tons of stable manure. Other plots were given commercial fertilizer only at the rate of 400 pounds per acre and yielded a little less than 20 tons of mangels. It will therefore be seen that it is possible to grow heavy crops of mangles, either with the full quantity of stable manure, or stable manure and fertilizer, or from fertilizer alone.

MARKING HOGS FOR GRADING

Hog raisers located far from marketing centres have not received the benefits of hog grading to nearly the same extent as those living close to the stock yards. The difficulty of getting the grading benefits back to the farmers so situated has hindered the general application of hog grading throughout the country. This difficulty, however, has now been overcome by a change in the legal hog grading regulations which not only requires the grading of all hogs offered for sale in lieu thereof the marking of same, placing at the same time the responsibility upon the drover or shipper of seeing that the shipper's hog grading manifest showing the producer's name, the grade or the identification mark is sent forward with the shipment. The grading will then be checked and the information in regard to the grade can be sent back to the producer. To help shippers where they elect to mark in lieu of grading, the Dominion Live Stock Branch of the Dept. of Agriculture at Ottawa has prepared a pamphlet setting forth the regulations outlining a system of marking that is easily applied and easily read at the point of destination. The pamphlet, No. 88 of the Dept. of Agriculture, gives diagrams showing the marks that may be used. These include cross bars, X's, V's, T's and H's that may be applied to the top of the shoulder, the centre of the back, and the top of the rump. Cross marks from one to five are suggested, which means that by cross marks alone fifteen farmers might ship their hogs in one car each carrying his own identification mark. It is suggested that the marks be made with clippers or scissors, but at seasons of the year when the hair is short and thin, it is also recommended that paint be used. The pamphlet offers additional useful suggestions for carrying out this marking system.

Religious Unity

New York Herald-Tribune.—(There is no excuse, said Bishop John M. Moore, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, for "sixteen varieties of Methodists, or fourteen kinds of Baptists, or a dozen kinds of Presbyterians.") Can we look forward then to a series of religious coalitions which will reduce the 164 independent religious bodies listed in Dr. Carroll's survey to a dozen or less? Perhaps not. The Roman Catholic Church, with its 16,735,000 conmmunicants, will, of course, stand apart, and there are numerous other groups—the Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarians, the Budhist Oriental Temples, the Shaker and Amana communities, the Latter Day Saints (Mormons), the Pillar of Fire and Pentecostal churches and the Spiritualists, for example—which are not available for any conceivable scheme of amalgamation. But if the tendency continues, and if the advocatets of unity gain adherents in the nextt few years as rapidly as they have in the past, there may well be important developments in this direction.

Bliss Carman Honored

Ottawa.—Bliss Carman, sometimes called the "poet laureate of Canada," has been awarded the Lorne Pierce medal of the Royal Society of Canada in recognition of his contribution to anadian litterature. This medal is recognized as the highest literary distinction a Canadian can win.

Bobby (to his sister's beau)—"Say, Mr. Hangoff, ain't you afraid o' Lil?"

Stalking Lions By Automobile For the Movies

Adventures of Party of Camera Men in Big Game Quest

GOOD FORTUNE

Four Hours Within 70 Feet of King of the Forest

Taking moving pictures of lions from an automobile is an exciting pastime, graphically described by Hon. Denys Finch Hatton, in the London Times, who writes:—My two companions and I statrted from Nairobi on September 8 with one light car and two one-ton lorries. The road, for an African bush road, proved excellent, and we reached our destination, the Serenget Plains, in three days' easy travelling, a distance of something over 200 miles.

The principal object of our trip was to obtain moving pictures of lions; and this we believed we could best accomplish from a motor-car provided that we could find them in suitable country. We knew from experience the great difficulty of getting near enough to lions in the open and on foot to get good pictures, and our idea was that if we could happen upon lions which had not previously seen a motor-car they would not connect this strange sort of a..mal with man, and might therefore allow us to approach close enough to them for our purpose.

With this end in view we fixed a bracket and a universal joint-fitting for the cinema camera upon the left-hand side of the car, the operator being in the seat next the driver; the man with the gun for repelling any boarding parties was to be in the left-hand rear seat back of the camera man. We subsequently found that this arrangement worked very well.

On the Plains.

September is at the very end of the dry season. We found the plains themselves very bare and holding out little game. In the open bush of the surrounding country, however, there were immense herds of zebra, wildebeest, and congoni. As we drove the car through them they did not disturb themselves more than enough to keep out of our way and to make the car the excuse for an occasional gambol. Zebra and wildebeest form the staple food of lions; and so apart from the stories we had already been told of this district, we felt fairly confident in finding some during the fortnight which we had allowed ourselves for getting a good picture. And find them we certainly did; for in the 14 days we were there we saw no fewer than 70 lions, counting males, females and cubs, in varying groups, from singletons up to one magnificent troop of 20 which was seen when it was my ill fate to be engaged in repairing one of our lorries.

The largest number which I saw together myself was a troop of 11 lionesses without a single male with them. We had left the car behind and were after a certain black-maned lion whose skin we coveted more than his picture, and we thought we had run him to ground in a dense patch of bush covering a waterhole where he had apparently drunk. We arranged a drive which resulted in 11 lionesses being bolted past us one after the other of about 40 yards' distance; and it was but little consolation to us for not getting the black lion to think what a wonderful picture of them we might have got if we had brought the tripod camera with us. But fate had held better things in store. After varying fortune with the camera, on our very last day at the eleventh hour we obtained a lion picture as good as any of us had ever hoped for or even dreamed of.

At Close Range.

We were cruising along the bank of a dry river course in the car at about 11 o'clock; the going was good hard sandy soil, with large mimosa thorns here and there, and occasional patches of thick bush in the river bed. We had been out since dawn without seeing anything to picture, and were beginning to think that our luck was out, when we came upon a small pool in the river, with a good reed bed above it. Upon investigation the water proved very brakish, but we found recent signs of lions. Getting back into the car, we crawled on up stream and after going 300 yards we spotted two lions and two lionesses lying right out in the open teed up on a bare red ant hill, in a most photographic position, about 60 yards from the river course.

We steamed slowly up to within 20 yards of them, and, turning the car right-handed came to a halt broadside on with the camera and .450 bearing upon the mildly interested group. The camera started with a slight whirr of gears; one lioness got up and walked off to another ant hill 30 yards to the left, the other one, after raising her head for one sleepy look, lay back and closed her eyes.

One lion sat upright observing us with some show of interest, while the other continued to look in the opposite direction. We realized that we had here the matter for a perfect lion picture, and after taking 200 feet we moved slowly out of earshot and out of sight to prepare more film and more cameras, praying to the God of the midday sun to keep the drowsy victims under his spell. Our prayers were answered. We were photographing those lions for four hours in many positions and at all distances from 50 yards to 70 feet.

During that time we were lucky enough to get a picture .. one lioness making an unsuccessful stalk of some gazelles, while her companions watcher every move of the game with the greatest interest, and paid not the faintest attention to us in the car about 300 yards away. On one occasion, when we got too near the wind, an eddying gust gave them a suspicion, and they were up in an instant scanning the surrounding country with concentrated gaze for enemy man, apprehensive and alert. So uneasy were they that they eventually decided to move out some 400 yards farther into the open, where they lay down upon an ant hill which commanded a more complete view of their ground. After giving them ten minutes to settle down we moved right up to them again in the car, and were received with the same apathy as before. It was clear that they in no way connected the motor-car with man.

A Decoy.

About 2 o'clock my gunbearer remarked that the lions were behaving very well, and that as they looked very hungry we ought to shoot a congoni for them as bakesheesh when we had finished taking their pictures. This seemed to us an excellent suggestion, and gave me the idea of trying to get a picture of the lions coming on to the kill. So we went off in the car and shot a congoni on the edge of the plain, not more than 600 yards from the lions. Tying the antelope to the car spring by a slip knot we dragged him down to where the lions were lying, and loosed him as we passed in full sight of about 35 yards.

We then drove the car up under a tree about 40 yards from the kill and got ready to take the picture. We had not waited for more than a minute before a lioness left the group and cautiously crept up to the congoni, finally taking possession with a little rush from six yards off. The others came up one by one, and the feast began. Every now and again a blood-red face was lifted to take a look at the car as we crept up by stages to get closer pictures. Intent upon the business in hand, they showed no apprehension even when we reached 70 feet, the closest photographing range, which included the whole group in our 6 in. lens.

After about half an hour they seemed to be temporarily sated, and evidently felt the sun to be too hot for full bellies. One by one the two lionesses and the youngest lion walked slowly away, and lay down under a big umbrella thorn near by, leaving the largest lion to bring the remains of the congoni to them in the shade. After a few minutes he picked up the half-eaten carcass of the large antelope in his mouth and carried it to the treeas easily as a retriever carries a hare, but with a slightly straddling swagger due to the congoni's trailing legs.

We had been photographing busily all this while, but unluckily the camera now jammed, so that we did not get this very interesting closing incident. It was now nearly 4 o'clock, and after taking several still pictures of them under the tree we pulled out for camp, leaving the lions as unconcerned with our movementst as they had been upon our first appearance in the morning. It had been a great day. I cannot remember having ever spent a more interesting four hours in watching wild animals.

Czar's Crown Jewels

Perhaps the baubles of this bejeweled crown of the ill-fated Romanoffs are among those known to have been smuggled into the United States from Russia.

"Square Deal" Plea for Wild Life Made to U.S. Nation by Dr. Hornaday

Zoologist Controverts Claim That "Game Belongs to Sportsmen Who Alone Have Saved It"—Finds 1000 Slayers to Every Defender of Game

By Dr. William T. Hornaday.
Formerly Director of the New York Zoological Park.

Stamford, Conn.—To the humane society people of America, the impulse to "Be Kind to Animals" never gets beyond the limits of the home town. As a rule, the rule seems to be: "No Wild Ones Need Apply.' No matter what may be the reason for this, such a policy is illogical, wrong and at times vicious.

And there is another theory prevailing that is even worse. It is the appalling sentiment that "the game belongs to the sportsmen, who alone have saved it." This is a travesty of truth and justice.

The facts are that shooters of game are alone responsible for 90 per cent. of the slaughter that has brought the game of the United States down to just about 2 per cent. of its peak abundance, and up to date, the "sportsmen alone" have saved no game whatever on a permanent basis of free hunting.

Criminal Wastefulness Charged.

The "American system of free-for-all shooting" is absolutely wrong. The areas over which it has practically exterminated real game and game hunting are very great and their boundaries are steadily expanding. I have no space in which to specify or show maps. And I will refer by name only to the nearest examples.

Consider the extermination areas of the heath hen, the bobwhite, the ruffed grouse, and many other grouse species, the wild turkey, Gambel quail, woodcock, snipe, Eskimo curlew, golden plover, black-breasted plover, the passenger pigeon, mourning dove and night hawk.

Of the big game, the story of slaughter and criminal wastefulness is too long to even begin to tell. Only a few remnants of a once glorious fauna now remain.

"Imported Game" Plan Minimized.

Will any free-for-all shooting remain 40 or 50 years hence? No! Nothing worthy of mention, nothing but remnants of species—solitary specimens, widely separated. Already here in the East we are down to a few white-tailed deer, traces of black bear in two states and a lot of poor specimens of ruffed grouse, and the last lone remnants of woodcock and snipe.

Oh, yes! We must not forget the new dispensation in "game abunddance." "Imported game!" It is bought, or reared on state game farms at from $2 to $11 per head, thrust in the spring into strange "covers" (!) and shot in the fall by "tame" sportsmen. Great "sport" for men!

Hunters Well Organized.

Is it not even yet possible to take hold and "save" the game? No, it is not! The killing laws are too many; the killing privileges are 50 per cent. too great; and the game killers are just 2,500,000 too many.

The killers are well organized and get what they want, when they want it, and as many as they can kill. There are 1000 killers to every one real defender of wild life. A large number of the men who draw salaries as conservers of game are afraid of the sportsmen! In the East there is a great combine to get legislation favorable to hunters and to defeat attempts to reduce the big bag limits and long open seasons.

To-day a dozen evil influences are sweeping away the game. About 500 men and women still are fighting for the last rights of game. Leadership in Washington is totally absentt. But so long as the wild life, game or not game, remains alive, we will carry on and fight to procure for it at least a semblance of a square deal.

Not Swell Enough

Tetbury, Eng.—When the Prince of Wales won a steeplechase here recently a local farmer who had never seen the Prince or any of the royal people asked a neighbor to point him out.

A slim young man in very ordinary riding costume, who was leaning against a wall at the moment, was indicated to the farmer as his future King. The worthy agriculturist at first thought he was being joked with, but being assured of the identity of His Royal Highness, burst out:

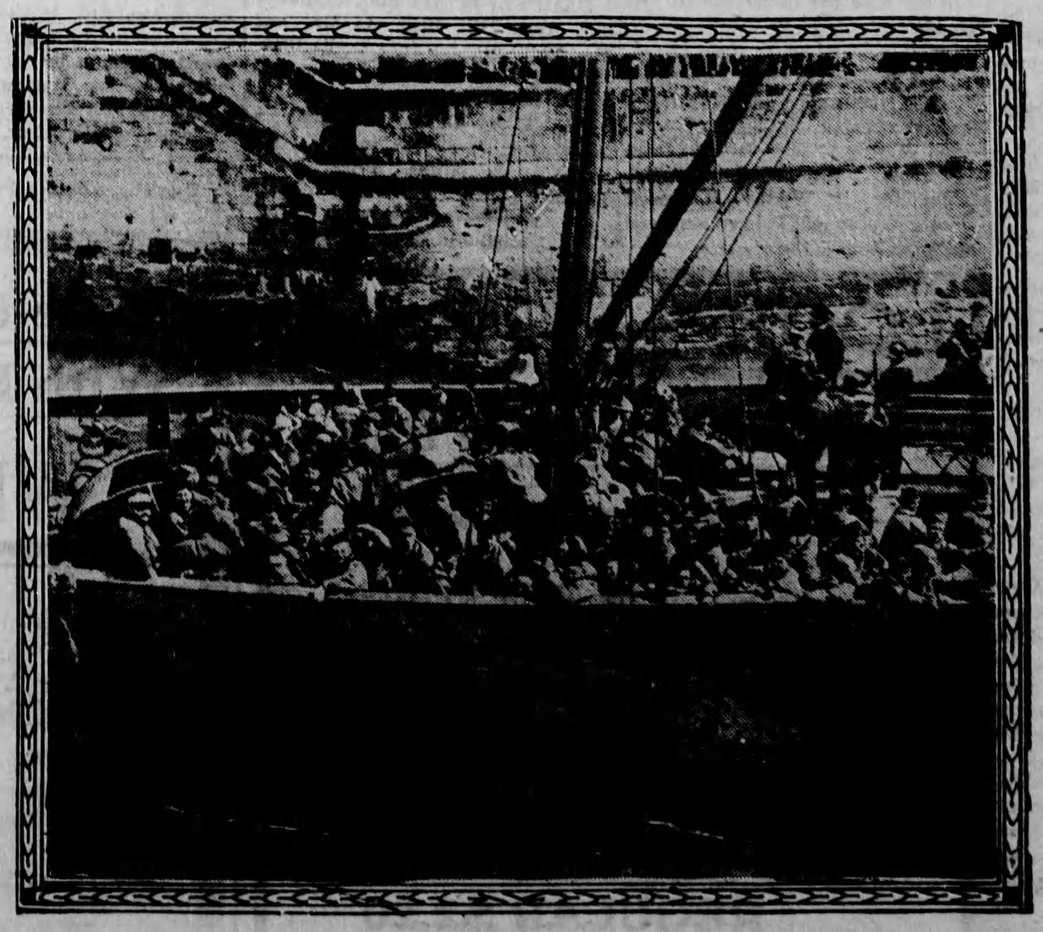
"Lor! and I've bin a-looking for somebody all poshed up!"

EXTENDING THE PEONY BLOOMING SEASON

Of all the perennial flowers the peony is perhaps the most gorgeous and the most generally grown in Canada. The shortness of its blooming season has been charged against it, but by a careful selection of varieties the season may be extended to a considerable length. Both in whites and pinks there are both early and late sorts and there is some variation in the reds also. The blooming dates of different varieties grown at the Kentville, Nova Scotia, Experimental Station, were recorded by the Superintendent, Mr. W. Saxby Blair. These are published in his report for 1926. In the white varieties there are almost two weeks between the dates of the earliest and the latest coming into bloom. Festiva Maxima, one of the best varieties yet produced and fortunately one of the cheapest opene,d its first buds on July 1st. Two days later Duchesse de Nemours commenced to break open. A week later Marie Lemoine was showing fine color and on the 13th of the month Couronne d'Or was coming into bloom. Of the pink varieties the earliest to open was Edulis Superba on July 4. The following day Marie Crousse broke from the bud. This was followed the next day by Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille and on the 13th of the month Marquise d'Ivry and Rubra Superba commenced to show their beautiful color. Livingstone, one of the deep pink sorts broke bud on the 11th. But two varieties of the red are reported upon, Henri Demay broke bud on July 4 and that fine old standby Felix Crousse three days later.

Selfmade men generally employ 'varsity tutors to make their sons.

Leaving Their Home Land For Sultry Penal Settlement



LOAD OF NEW INHABITANTS FOR DEVIL'S ISLAND

Some of the 418 convicts sentenced to the French penal colony in Guiana, leaving St. Martin De Re to be taken out to the prison ship S.S. Martiniere. France certainly cannot be commended for her method in treating her criminals.