



OUR — Farm Page

Items of Interest to
the Local Farmer

URGE CLEAN-UP OF WEED SEEDS

Should be done immediately states John D. MacLeod, Crops, Seeds and Weeds Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture.

As seeds of many Ontario noxious weeds may be retained on the plant until late fall and distributed by various agencies during fall and winter months, these infested areas should be cleaned up immediately. John D. MacLeod, Crops, Seeds and Weeds Branch, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

The wind carries some weed seeds long distances in drifting soil and also over frozen ground and snow. As the wind carries the seeds, it is important to know the fact when it was found that six ounces of surface soil taken from a spot along a road fence, contained the following seeds: Stickweed 380; Wild Mustard 297; Bar's Bar 150; Lamb's Quarters 15; and Ragweed 9. Another experiment conducted some years ago showed the presence of many weed seeds in snow, some 32 seeds of nine species being found in two square feet of a snow drift.

Many weed seeds are eaten by birds during the late fall and early winter when other food is not plentiful. These seeds will not lose their vitality and may be carried long distances in this way. Neglected fall weeds will spread plant diseases, gather and hold snow, clog ditches and thus hinder the flow of water, are dangerous from a fire standpoint and are a source of infestation to the entire community. Mr. MacLeod points out.

Many fields throughout Ontario infested with Wild Carrot, Toad Flax, Ragweed, etc., should be mown at this time, raked up and burned and the infested area brought into the crop rotation.

Seeds of neglected weeds growing in vacant lots, around buildings, fence lines and on banks of rivers, small streams and ditches may be carried long distances by spring floods.

By cleaning up and burning all neglected weeds at this time the appearance of property is improved in cities, towns and villages as well as farms.

When in need of wedding invitation, calling cards, etc., come in and see us. We will be pleased to show you our many samples at no obligation. Our phone number is 8.

More Pork and Veal Less Beef Eaten 1939

Consumption of meats in Canada in 1939 per head of population is officially estimated at 119.9 lb., an increase of more than two lb. per head over the 1938 consumption. With reference to individual commodities, more pork, veal and lamb and less beef were consumed in 1939 than in 1938. The consumption of pork per head of population in 1939 is placed at 62 lb., an increase of 4.3 lb. on the previous year; veal consumption rose from 11.8 lb. in 1938 to 12.1 lb. per head in 1939, and lamb at 5.8 lb. per head over 1938.

Beef consumption declined from 51.8 lb. per head of population in 1938 to 49 lb. per head in 1939. Although the total output of cattle in Canada in 1939 showed an increase over that of 1938, exports of cattle during 1939 were almost double those of 1938. The consumption of mutton and lamb at 5.8 lb. per head of population was the same as in 1938, which in turn was one lb. less than in 1937. It is expected, says the official report, that during the next three or four years consumption of beef will continue to decline. While the numbers of cattle are continuing to increase on Canadian farms, the present tendency is to withhold stock from market for the purpose of building up herds. Pork consumption during 1940 will probably be even greater than in 1939. A very considerable increase in production over 1939 has taken place, and, although exports to the United Kingdom have increased, there will be a large supply of pork available for Canadian consumers.

Standard Potato Bags "Table Potatoes" Tag

Now that the height of the season for potato grading, packing and shipping is here, the Fruit and Vegetable Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture offers the reminder that a change in standard potato bag sizes became effective last season. It became illegal to use the old 80 and 90 pound potato sacks.

Standard potato bag weights are now 100 pounds, 75 pounds, 50 pounds, 25 pounds and 15 pounds. When potatoes are packed in paper bags in retail stores for sale convenience, they should be packed in multiples of 5 pounds, that is to say, 5, 10 or 15 pounds. All potato bags must be properly marked to indicate the name and address of the packer, the proper designation of the grade, and the net weight when packed.

The Marketing Regulations contain a new stipulation to the effect that tags attached to the potato bags, or to the individual potatoes, must include the words "Table Potatoes." This procedure was found necessary to prevent the sale of table potatoes as seed potatoes, and to establish the fact that potatoes grown and packed as table stock must not be sold as certified seed potatoes.

The 1939 regulations also include a standard potato crate. This crate is commonly called the Argentine Crate and was standardized with the dimensions 28 inches x 14 and a half inches x 14 and a half inches with a central partition three quarters of an inch thick for the export trade of certified seed potatoes, principally to the Argentine. However, this package has become popular and is now used in other channels of trade.

HOUSEHOLD STORAGE FRUITS, VEGETABLES

All fruits and vegetables selected for household winter storage should be fully grown and free from damage caused by insects, rough handling, mechanical injury, freezing, and chilling states. R. E. Robinson, Chief Fruit and Vegetable Field Services, Dominion Department of Agriculture, in a bulletin on "Household Storage of Fruits and Vegetables." Great care should be exercised in grading and sorting produce for storage. Samples of such products as apples, potatoes and turnips, should be selected and cut to determine internal injury. Apples are subject to internal defects caused by railroad worm, bitter pit, core-flush or corky core and water core; potatoes may have black heart, mildew, blight and internal browning; and turnips may be affected with brown heart. All fruits and vegetables with internal injury should not be stored.

Useful information in connection with successful storage is given concisely in the bulletin—how to arrange the storage room, selection of varieties of apples, potatoes, onions, cabbage and other vegetables.

In storage, it is essential that all specimens be thoroughly dry and clean, since if moisture is allowed to remain on the produce, decay is bound to follow. During the storage period, the fruits and vegetables should be sorted regularly and defective specimens completely removed from the storage room, as refuse if allowed to remain causes contamination of sound stock. The bulletin may be obtained by writing to the Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Princess Aids Charity Drive

London (Special) Oct. 15th. A letter appearing in a London newspaper recently ended with the words, "God bless the Canadians." It was one of many communications appearing in the newspapers of England these days expressing gratitude to the Canadian Red Cross Society for its contributions of food, clothing and blankets to air raid victims.

The letter, written by an official of the Charity Organization, official society handling the relief in the distressed areas, said, "It was not only that the Canadian Red Cross supplies were just what we needed, but they reached us when the need was greatest. The people of Canada should know that their generosity has saved the lives of babies who might have suffered sadly from cold and hunger and it has given thousands of people a fresh start. God bless the Canadians."

One story is quoted as typical of the cases assisted by the Canadian Red Cross. In one of London's working class districts, mothers put their babies to sleep in a concrete shelter. They were wrapped warmly in blankets sent from Canada. A bomb landed above, blew in the doors and walls. There were casualties and bad bruises and cuts. Escape seemed impossible, but finally

the little company was pulled out by brave A.R.P. workers while bombs were still dropping and pieces of steel were flying around.

A greater shock faced the family. The row of houses that had been their home had been completely demolished. The women and children spent the night at a school. In the morning they were told to go to a nearby centre to collect clothing for themselves and children. It was Canadian Red Cross clothing that stood ready in bundles. Every mother remarked on its good quality. One woman, the wife of a builder, remarked frankly, "These are the best clothing my children have ever had."

Many have been the comments on the use being made of Canadian Red Cross blankets, donated by the people of Canada, in London's safe but uncomfortable and draughty underground. Canadian Red Cross officials have been working day and night filling the demands which continue to pour in as families are left homeless and with no belongings but the clothing they stand in.

FARMING IN SCOTLAND

Apparently the farmers in England and Scotland are chafing somewhat under the rigid regulations they are called upon to endure. A Scot who signs himself "The Yoke" penned the following lines and they appeared recently in The Scottish Farmer. It is too bad the verse was not written in English, but some of our readers may be able to interpret parts of it. The Yoke's complaint follows:

Farmers' Te-de-ay

If farmers don't ken hoo to term no-adays

It's no' for the want o' advice;

They are pestered wi' ways hoo food-stuffs to raise.

As easy as shakin' a dice.

Just get hoo'd a' ploo wi' a tractor to pu'

—And plow the grun till it's red,

Then sprinkle some seed wi' some manure to feed,

And wi' confidence gang to your bed.

Next cut a' the grass and put it in a press

Wi' a wee pickle treacle to taste,

Naither at a' man's feedin' for a'

Wi' stuff that they used to let waste.

Next tak' your young nowts and winter them out

Where the reaper has rumpit the brass

Though there's little to pluck it will save wheelin' muck

And the land girls frae fillin' their cles.

Keep the treacle-made meat to make milk for the test

And beef for the graders to grade,

And send safe and sure on a mystery tour

Run by an official brigade.

Next hunt a' the sheep where the deer-stalkers creep,

And keep the ploo gaun in the glens,

It's as easy as ocht wi' a wee bit o' thocht

To those that can ferm wi' their pens.

Feed bracken to hens that are shut up in pens,

It will foster and flavour the eggs;

This will work at bath en's if it works wi' the hens,

And the glens a' get stockit wi' tegs.

When there's tatties to lift, gie the schule weans a shift,

And a change frae their lessons and games;

Education noo claims that they canna ha'e brae to meat for their wames.

I can easy see noo what's been taiglin' the ploo,

Th' young men's been haudin' the stiles,

The cleverest loons ha'e been a' in the toons

And the land has been stockit wi' doits.

Noo I've nae doot ava twad be better for a'

If the toonsfolk were a' on the land

And the men frae the soil got a spell for a while

At reddin' the mess that's on hand.

AN OLDEN TIME BENEDICTION

"May the sun be warm and kind to you —

The darkest night some star shine through —

The dulcist morn a radiance brew; —

And when dark comes, God's hand to you!"

ORIGIN OF SPORTS

Excerpts from a broadcast over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

One summer day, two schoolboys, Almer Doubleday and Alexander Cartwright, were playing ball in a field near Cooperstown, New York. It was a very simple game. One boy threw the ball and the other tried to hit it with a bat. The boy who could hit the ball the most times in as many tries won the game.

"Say, Alex," said Almer on this particular afternoon, "I'm tired of this. Let's make it so that when you hit the ball you have to run someplace before I can get hold of it and touch you with it."

"All right," replied Alexander. "But where do we run?"

"See that stone over there? Let's run to that."

"We want to play, too," they said.

"So a game was made up with two on a side. This game the boys called 'One Old Cat.'"

More boys were added and they called the game 'Two Old Cat.' Then, still another base was added, and then the boys of Cooperstown gave the sport played on their diamond-shaped field the name of baseball.

One bright Sunday morning in the year 1888 a Scotchman named Robert Lockhart was walking along the Hudson River in New York City. Lockhart made frequent trips to Europe in connection with his importing business and often brought novelties from Scotland. On this particular Sunday morning Lockhart with his two sons was carrying his latest importation, a set of golf clubs and balls. Coming to a broad open meadow he tied up a ball and selecting a driver, whacked out a long drive. The ball whizzed right by the ears of an ice-man.

"Look out, Dad," cried one of his sons. "You almost hit that man and there is a mounted police watching you."

At this, the policeman wheeled his horse and came charging across the meadow. But, fortunately for the future of American golf, the policeman smiled.

"Hey you," said the officer. "Let me try to hit that ball."

Soon after this Lockhart explained the game to a neighbour named Jock Reid. Reid owned a small pasture lot — just enough for three holes of golf. Soon, with other friends, the two were playing daily. When winter came they painted the golf balls a bright red and continued to play.

Thus began a great American industry. Today, over 5,000 American golf clubs occupy half a million acres of land with property valued at close to a billion dollars. At least two million American men and women are enjoying the great outdoors as golf players.

In Colonial times a favorite sport with pioneers was rifle shooting. Today thousands of American marksmen who never met each other personally conduct rifle matches by the postal system, sending their scores to each other through the mails. At the close of the American war between the South and the North, two Confederate soldiers, Maurice and Will Thompson, returned home broken in health. In the disturbed conditions of that day it seemed almost impossible to make a living.

"Will," said one of the brothers one day, "Guess we'll have to take to the woods and live off the wild game."

"But we can't do that," his brother replied, "Because as former Confederate soldiers we are not allowed to carry fire-arms."

Maurice thought for a moment and then said: "I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll go out in the woods and make bows and arrows, and shoot our supply of food."

And so these two brave ex-soldiers fashioned bows and arrows and killed enough game to maintain a livelihood. Soon the news of their experiences began to spread. Others took up the idea of shooting at stationary targets, and within a short time the ancient game of archery had been revived in the United States.

Last year 8 million bicycles were in use in America—more even than during the days of the gay nineties when the cycling craze swept the country. And there are at least 8 million Americans who today enjoy bowling. Indoor games, such as billiards and table tennis are enjoyed by old and young. Badminton and horse-shoe pitching are rapidly increasing in popularity. A few years ago, skiing was an unknown sport throughout the country except for a few professional and college athletes. On the occasion

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Correct Posture Helps Homemaker Avoid Fatigue

Not the work but the way it often is done gives a homemaker back-aches and makes her tired, maintains Miss Yennie Brooks, extension specialist in Health, University of Illinois, college of agriculture.

"Every time a homemaker stoops over to put a pie into the oven or to collect dirt in the dustpan, she uses 55 per cent more energy than she does lying down. Sitting requires 4 per cent and standing 12 per cent more energy than lying down. The point to remember is to keep the back straight by kneeling down rather than stooping over," Miss Brooks said.

Every time a homemaker can sit to iron, to prepare food or wash dishes, she saves her strength. Since standing straight takes less energy than bending, any equipment which enables the homemaker to maintain an erect posture will forestall fatigue. Thus a long handle on the broom or mop and a high oven instead of a low one are devices to minimize energy output.

More backaches probably occur because the kitchen table, sink and the laundry wash tubs are too low than for any other reason, Miss Brooks said. These faults can easily be remedied by having the table, sink or tubs raised on blocks of wood. Hanging out the clothes line becomes a less strenuous task if the clothes basket is placed on a medium height portable cart or a coaster wagon.

Fatigue not only affects a homemaker's physical well-being but indirectly affects her mental well-being, Miss Brooks pointed out. Thus the family's happiness may be dependent upon such small factors as too short a broom handle or an undersized table.

Home-Loving Sex Now Has Wanderlust

"This is a woman's world, and in planning our trips and cruises we first ask ourselves what the head of the family will think," says Robert R. Mathews of the American Express travel service. "Over 60 per cent of all those who travel for pleasure belong to the so-called 'home-loving sex' and, in making a choice on travel, we figure that feminine fancy is a directing—if not the deciding—factor in the majority of cases."

The average woman traveler is very tolerant of the shortcomings of her fellowman—up to a given point, says Mathews. She can take her dictators or leave them; she doesn't mind rags or poverty as long as it's picturesque; or lack of plumbing as long as it is somebody else's plumbing.

But heaven help the unfortunate cruise director who brings her to a hotel that hasn't all the latest nickel-plated fixtures, and if even so much as one humble cockroach should inadvertently cross her path—why, the trip is off.

Plan Census of Salmon

One of the first steps to provide for a continuation of the salmon industry in Oregon waters is the establishment of an experimental salmon culture station at Big Eddy. The construction and operation of the station is a result of co-operation between the canning industry, the state and federal fishery agencies.

The state of Oregon took the first move in stocking the station with fish by delivering 200,000 young Chinook salmon. These fish will be held in the pools of the station for a period of time for study by members of the federal bureau of fisheries, the Oregon state game commission and Willis Rich, internationally known ichthyologist of Stanford university.

The fish will be tagged and recorded for future checks as to migration and loss through activities of salmon fishermen and predators, fish of the ocean.

All fish caught later by the various groups of fishermen will be reported to the fish commission. When all figures are compiled, at the end of the four-year period, the difference between the number of fish released originally and those which return to Five Mile creek will represent the total loss of fish during the period spent in the Pacific and caught by fishermen.

Colored Rain and Snow

White snow and rain water are occasionally varied by the most unusual substitutes.

About 12 years ago yellow snow fell on the northwest coast of Japan, and everyone was curious as to how this strange phenomenon came about. Some Japanese said it was brimstone and sulphur as punishment for sins.

It was traced, however, to the yellow dust that had been whirled up from the Gobi desert in central Asia and carried in snow clouds to the Japanese districts where it fell.

Yellow rain, too, has been known to fall. It was discovered to be caused by flower-pollen blown by the wind up to the rain clouds.

Black snow has been known to fall, but this, too, was no magical manifestation, being traced to a violent eruption of Mount Etna in Sicily, where dust and ashes had got mixed up in the snow clouds.

Red snow, too, has been known to fall. It was traced by analysis of the snow to the fact that it had been blown from the slopes of Mount Etna, and elsewhere.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD OUTDOOR PICTURES AT NIGHT

that does not mean you can go out with an inexpensive camera, and take snapshots anywhere at night. Most night scenes require time exposures of a few seconds up to several minutes, with the camera on a firm, solid support. Even so, these are brief exposures—if you will consider that once it took hours to photograph any after-dark subject.

The light varies with each subject, but a little experience enables you to estimate the exposure. With a box camera and high speed panchromatic film, these are some average exposures:

Brilliantly lighted street scenes, 4- to 6 seconds.

Average street scenes, 1 to 3 minutes.

Average street scenes with fresh snow on the ground, 30 to 90 seconds.

Floodlighted buildings, 5 seconds to 1 minute, depending on the brightness of the floodlighting.

Electric signs, one-half second (or about as fast as you can open and close the shutter). This shows only the bright lettering of the sign—not the surroundings.

Moonlight scenes, on a clear night with full moon—30 minutes for a daylight effect; 15 minutes for a more subdued effect. Halve these exposures when there is fresh snow on the ground.

Night views of a city or town, from a hilltop or other vantage point—45 minutes on a moonlight night, to show some detail in landscape and sky. Lights alone will record in much less time.

These exposures will also work out satisfactorily for lenses set at f/11, and if you use a larger lens opening, the exposure time can be cut correspondingly. Do not try to picture moving subjects; and if an automobile approaches, just hold your hand over the lens until the headlights pass out of the scene.

You'll enjoy night shooting outdoors. It's not at all difficult—and you'll get unusual pictures that are well worth having in the album.

John van Guilder

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High speed film and short time exposures enable you to get striking night shots—even with an inexpensive camera.

HAVE you ever taken pictures of outdoor scenes at night—street scenes, floodlighted buildings, landscapes lit by the full moon? It's a fascinating part of the camera hobby—and any camera that has a "time" or "bulb" exposure setting can be used.

Exposures are short, because of the high speed films now available for amateurs. However,

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