

OUR FARM PAGE: ITEMS OF INTEREST TO EVERY FARMER

History of Canadian Apple a Romantic One

In a recent address at Montreal on "What the Apple Industry Means to Canada," R. L. Wheeler, Assistant Director, Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, reviewed the Dominion-wide efforts of the Federal and Provincial Governments, in conjunction with the fruit trade of Canada, in distributing this year's apple crop, and at the same time gave an entertaining history of apple culture in the Dominion.

It is known, said Mr. Wheeler, that apple trees were planted in Nova Scotia earlier than 1833, for in that year Pierre Martin set out a number of trees in the Annapolis Valley, just opposite the town of Port Royal, now Annapolis Royal. At the present time, the varieties known only to the French colonists, the Fameuse or Snow, has become of commercial importance. A New England authority speaks on grafting methods devised hundreds of years ago. The practice was known among the Romans; and English and Scotch men brought to Nova Scotia the varieties known to the French colonists, the Fameuse or Snow, has become of commercial importance. A New England authority speaks on grafting methods devised hundreds of years ago. The practice was known among the Romans; and English and Scotch men brought to Nova Scotia the varieties known to the French colonists, the Fameuse or Snow, has become of commercial importance.

Canadian history goes on to relate that for many years the Canadian fruit industry developed with imported varieties. The English settlers in Nova Scotia imported from England, obtaining in that way a few well-known German, French and English varieties. Thus the Gravenstein was brought to Nova Scotia by the Hon. Charles de la Potherie, who, in turn, had introduced it from its native home in Holstein, Germany. In addition to the European introductions, many new varieties were brought to Nova Scotia from the United States, where the majority of the varieties had originated as seedlings.

One of these American varieties, the Yellow Bellflower, was for many years a very popular apple and came to be known in Nova Scotia as Bishop's Pippin. Bishop Inglis, a Canadian of English parentage, was famous for his apple growing. He became famous for his apples, and people referred to them generally as the Bishop's Pippins, which were, of course, his Yellow Bellflower apples. Thus, locally the variety became known as Bishop's Pippin.

In the year 1837, one of the earliest ripening varieties, Crimson Beauty, was originated in that Province by the late Francis Peabody, and is now grown throughout the North American continent. The early settlers in Nova Scotia, like their American neighbors, brought apples from France and among them it is assumed that the Fameuse or Snow apple originated. Ontario, also a pioneer in the apple industry, originated the famous McIntosh Red at Dundas, in the St. Lawrence Valley south of Kingston. The most recent commercial expansion of the apple industry has been in British Columbia, where, during the past 35 years, there has been a large development of the apple industry in the Okanagan Valley, the Kootenays, and around Creston.

WINTER CARE OF THE BREEDING EWE

There are three cardinal points to be remembered in the winter care of breeding ewes, namely, adequate feeding, exercise, and dry conditions. Of these, the most important is the feeding, states S. B. Williams, Division of Animal Husbandry, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Breeding ewes should receive a liberal supply of some good quality leguminous hay, preferably second-cut alfalfa. This is not available, clover or early-cut mixed hay can be substituted. Timothy hay or low-grade roughage of any kind should not be used, as experiments conducted by the Animal Husbandry Division of the Central Experimental Farm have demonstrated that the use of such roughage increases to an appreciable extent, the mortality in the subsequent lamb crop. Silage or roots, preferably turnips, make a valuable addition to the ration of the breeding ewe, but the feeding of them should be restricted to about six or eight weeks before lambing. This should be done as the continued feeding of these succulents tends to produce soft lambs lacking in vitality.

If breeding ewes are fed a high quality roughage and under their winter quarters in fair condition, it should not be necessary to feed any grain until about a month before lambing. At this time they should receive one-half to one pound, depending on their conditions, of a mildly laxative mixture, such as one composed of equal parts of bran and oats.

Fresh water and salt should be kept before the ewes at all times. It is advisable to use iodized salt and, if alfalfa hay is not fed, the addition of one part of bone char or bone meal to one part of salt will help counteract mineral deficiencies.

Exercise is essential. Breeding ewes, liberally fed and taking no exercise, are often victims of pregnancy diseased allied troubles. A large shaded yard free from deep snow gives the ewes ample opportunity to walk about. If they do not appear to be taking sufficient exercise, the hay should be fed at the end of the yard away from the shelter, thus making the ewes walk to obtain the hay.

For traveling ewes a warm building is not necessary; all that is required is dry quarters, well bedded, and protection from draughts and storms.

THAT'S DIFFERENT

When I go to the seashore I... you every night... think it would be... and dream...

The Calf Path

One day through the primeval wood
A calf walked home, a good calf
Should a trail, all bent as low
A crooked trail, as all calves do.
The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way.
And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep;
And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.
And, from that day, o'er hill and glade
Through those old woods a path was made.

Seed Potatoes Move Briskly

Ontario Farmers Should Secure Supply for Planting Immediately; Demand From Other Provinces and Agencies

Many potato growers have not yet obtained their supply of seed. They should not delay much longer, says J. T. Cassin, potato expert of the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture. Stocks of certified seed are becoming depleted. Inquiries are being received from different provinces and for export for Irish Cobbler, Warba, Katahdin and Chippewa. Export shipments have been made of Katahdin and further shipments may follow. This good seed should be planted in Ontario, and growers should not let the opportunity pass to buy before it is too late.

Assist Canadian Farmers In Production of Fine Bacon

The national hog policy of the Dominion Department of Agriculture which has been in operation for several years is of particular value in assisting Canadian farmers in obtaining bacon-type foundation stock. The Department offers the services of its officials throughout the country at special points in the selection and shipping of gilts of good bacon type, either in individual or group shipments.

During the past few years the improvement effected in market hogs in districts receiving shipments of bacon type gilts with assistance under the Brood Sow Policy of the Department has been impressive, and indicates that good female stock of the right type is the foundation upon which to build a permanent bacon hog industry. The use of good sires which usually accompanies the ownership of good sows assures a supply of suitable breeding gilts and of market type hogs yielding carcasses suitable for both export and domestic demand.

The attention of farmers is drawn to the fact that shipping charges can be reduced through shipments of groups of twenty or more sows as a carload; that under certain conditions a boar may be supplied with such groups free of cost, and that permanent improvement is more likely to result from continuity of effort in bacon hog production.

Enquiries for information and assistance should be addressed to the depot nearest the farmer.

These depots with the officials in charge are: N. Curtis, 407 Bowley-Henry Building, Edmonton, Alberta; D. A. McKenzie, Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary, Alberta; J. L. Pawley, Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards, Moose Jaw, A. D. Munro, Union Stock Yards, Saskatoon, Sask.; J. H. Kezar, Prince Albert, Sask.; L. Hancock, 630 Dominion Public Building, Winnipeg, Man.; C. C. Lighter, 59 Victoria Street, Toronto 2, Ont.; J. P. Fleury, 33a King Street, Sherbrooke, P.Q.; J. W. Graham, Box 310, Montreal, New Brunswick.

SCIENCE SERVICE

The work of the Science Service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is directed toward the solution of practical problems of agriculture by the application of scientific investigation. It deals with problems relating to the ravages of insect pests and diseases affecting plants and animals, the deterioration of plant and animal products through the invasion of fungi and bacteria, the nutritional requirements of plants and animals, and the chemistry of microbiology of soils and dairy products. The Science Service includes the Divisions of Entomology, Botany and Plant Pathology, Chemistry, and Bacteriology and Dairy Research. Centralized accounting and personnel services for these five Divisions are maintained in the administrative unit.

POTATO CROP VALUE

The first official estimate of the value of the potato crop in Canada in 1939 places the total at \$38,059,000, with an average price over Canada of \$1.08 per cwt., compared with \$33,093,000 and an average price per cwt. of 92c in 1938, and \$26,650,000 and an average price per cwt. of 63c in 1937.

FARM TYPES IN CANADA

Canada produces a wide variety of agricultural products on farms which in turn vary greatly in their location, size, and general organization. In order to determine the location of the main producing areas of the principal crop and livestock products and to study the relationship of these various products to each other in the individual type of farming, Ian S. McArthur and J. C. Cole of the Economic Division, Marketing Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, have prepared a 44-page illustrated study of "The Types of Farming in Canada." The results of the study are presented in four divisions which cover all the main points of the subject. "The Types of Farming in Canada" may be obtained by writing to the Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SEED GRAIN SURVEY IS BEING CONDUCTED

Ont. Dept. of Agriculture Gathering Information Regarding Supplies in Province; Ask Co-operation of Agriculturists

In their way-time effort to not only maintain but in many cases to increase the production of grain on Ontario farms in 1940, the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture has asked every Agricultural Representative to make a comprehensive survey in his particular county of available seed grain supplies. This report must be in the hands of the Department by January 17th.

"We want to find out how much good seed grain there is in the province and get it moved this winter into the hands of the farmers for sowing next spring," said W. R. Reek, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in commenting on the survey. "We have received reports from some sections that grain suitable for seeding purposes is being fed to live stock. This grain should be saved for seed and cheaper grain fed."

Mr. Reek pointed out that under war conditions, Ontario will have to produce every possible bushel per acre. One way this can be done is through the use of good seed which tests have shown over a period of years to be much superior to ordinary seed.

DOWN ON THE FARM

Did you ever stop to consider how conditions on the farm have changed during the past quarter century, especially as far as the women folk are concerned? Then every minute of the day was filled with work and often far into the night. Telephones were not numerous and the only occasion for social intercourse were church and the Saturday trip into town. Water had to be carried from distant wells, clothes washing was a back-breaking operation, there was the daily cleaning of kerosene lamps. This has all changed. Hydro lights the home, the barn and farm yard, radio and the party-line telephone have brought the housewife into intimate contact with neighbors and the outside world, the washing is done by machine and the automobile has moved the town to the farmer's front door. Nobody begrudges the farmer's wife the many hours of extra leisure she has given her. Long may she live to enjoy her new found freedom!

INDIVIDUALISM IS COSTLY

Farmers are paying too high a price for the so-called rugged individualism they enjoy. This boasted independence is nothing but slavery to capital, labor and the social structure in the building of which the primary producers have not been consulted.

CALGARY MOST AIR-MINDED OF ALL CANADIAN CITIES

Calgarians have taken to the air in a big way and this city leads all others in the Dominion for air travellers, said W. A. Strath of the Trans-Canada Air Lines traffic department in a radio talk at Calgary in seven months, he said, more than 1800 Calgarians left the city in T.C.A. planes, an average of nine outgoing passengers every day. "Many business men," Mr. Strath added, "use the service regularly to commute between here and Edmonton and Lethbridge. Others have flown to Vancouver in the morning, attended their business there and returned to Calgary in the evening."

HELPFUL

The young window-cleaner was very much in love, and his sighing and moodiness got on his friend's nerves. "For goodness sake, ask the girl to marry you and settle the matter," snapped Bill. "You can't keep your mind on your job while you're so unsettled."

Jim promised to propose that night and to tell Bill the result the next day. The following morning Jim looked gloomier than ever.

MORE HORSES ON FARMS

The horse seems to be holding his own in Canada, despite the inroads made on his domain by motor vehicles. Total horses on Canadian farms in 1939 numbered 2,254,540 as compared with 2,250,700 last year, an increase of 3,840, according to the Agricultural Department of the Canadian National Railways.

HABIT

A banker in a business slump got a temporary job as a gasoline attendant and a customer drawing up to the pump requested ten gallons of gas.

The customer explained his journey into debt, whereupon the ex-banker said: "Don't you think you could get along with five?"

Ivory and Black
By ROSE MANDERS
(Associated Newspapers) (WNU Service)

THE young manager of the gown shop looked at the display room with knitted brows.

Daphne, the model, giggled. "The boss is grouchy about something, Irene. Better not sit down."

Irene, smoothing the frill on a gown that had just been tried on, looked up. Daphne was certainly lovely. At the moment Jim Carlson saw them talking.

"Please keep at work, Miss Irene," he snapped. "The overhead here is getting beyond reason. Have you stitched the fur on that rest gown yet?"

Irene shook her head. "I can do that now," she replied.

"Do so," he looked at Daphne, who was now gazing before a mirror in a sinuous wrap faced with ermine. "That's a good idea," he praised, "show off the goods and attract attention, Miss Daphne. That wrap makes you look like a queen."

Irene found that her vision was blurred by a mist of tears, and she bent over her stitching. She wasn't envious of Daphne's beauty—at least she didn't want to be, but she, too, would have liked to swim about in the exquisite creations that so enhanced the model's fragile prettiness. "How I'd love to try on that scarlet chiffon," thought Irene, "and the black feather cape, I'd look a bit different."

But Irene might as well have wished to have the sun bend down suddenly and hand her a bit of magic fire, for Daphne was the princess of the showroom and she only wore the lustrous silk underthings and the imported gowns. And Jim, the man Irene secretly adored, looked at the outer husk of Daphne and admired her.

"This turquoise velvet must be marked down. The sun has faded it. Take \$20 off it and hang it on the rack, Miss Irene, and put the rose and gold satin in the window."

Irene obeyed. Then she stood a moment in the great show-window looking at each garment in the display. She was thinking deeply and failed to notice that a man had passed outside and was staring at her. It wasn't until Daphne's high voice shrilled out that she started.

"Look at Irene, Mr. Carlson. She's trying to cut me out as a mannikin, I guess. She oughtn't to be there in that serge frock. She ruins our artistic picture, don't you think?"

"Come out of there," ordered Jim, "and help Miss Daphne into this transparent veil."

As Irene followed Daphne to the little changing alcove Daphne glared at her. "Don't you try anything funny, Irene. That is my man out there and I won't have you posturing about to attract him."

"Mr. Carlson?" demanded Irene, amazed.

"No. The man in the street. He was watching you in the show-window. Jim Carlson is just about to fail. I'm leaving at the end of this week. I don't intend to wait until I have a salary due that I can't collect."

A young girl with her mother entered, and asked to see the scarlet chiffon dance frock. Jim was out and the slim little gown was too small for either of the other clerks, so Irene put it on.

Jim, hurrying in, paused. Irene, flushed with excitement, was moving indolently across the strip of velvet carpet, her dusky head shining above her white shoulders.

"We have a feathered wrap that looks well over this," Irene was saying. "It's lined with scarlet chiffon. Bring it, Miss," she directed in her low, soft voice.

When the purchases were completed and the shoppers gone Jim looked at Irene as she emerged from the changing alcove in her blue serge gown with the snowy frills at neck and wrists. "You did wonderfully well to sell that outfit, Miss Irene. Funny I never noticed before how low—" he checked himself, flushing.

Irene felt a surge of joy.

"Suppose you model instead of that blonde girl."

"Very well," said Irene, not troubling to tell him that Daphne was leaving in two days anyway. "Mr. Carlson, I've been thinking about the losses you stand because of window displays. Facing east, our window gets the sun and the awnings later in the season hide too much from the cars passing in the avenue. I believe you'd attract more attention if you followed the Japanese fashion of showing only your window if you are willing. Then only one gown or wrap is faded instead of ten or twelve."

"That's a good idea. Would you be willing to stay tonight and fix it up? We could go out and get a bite near here and come back."

When they returned Irene arranged a background of pale blue and across a low gilt chair ranged a sumptuous wrap of transparent velvet. The effect was stunning, and there was a gasp of surprise.

Jim had a look at Irene. "I've watched you work, Miss Irene, and you're a genius."

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The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gort, the Quartermaster General, Major General W. G. Lindesay, D.S.O., M.C., and H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester at breakfast at their quarters in France.