OUR FARM PAGE: ITEMS OF INTEREST TO

Majory 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 enterdaining history of apple culture in the

Dominion. It is known, said Mr. Wheeler, that apple trees were planted in Noya Scotie earlier than 1633, for in that year Pierre Martin set out a number of trees in the diffrapolis Valley, just opposite the town of Port Royal, now Annapolis Royal. At the present time, so far as is known, only one of the varieties used by the French colonists, the Faauthority speaks on grafting methods devised hundreds of years ago. The practice was known among the Roit was adopted especially by the Fiemish and English peoples, and the New England Fathers soon fell

France. Canadian history goes on to relate that for many years the Canadian fruit industry developed with imported varieties. The English settlers in Nove Scotie imported from England, obtaining in that way a few well known German, French and English Thus the Gravenstein was brought to Nova Scotia by the Hon. Horticultural Society, who, in turn, had introduced it from its native home 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 wery popular apple and came to be known in Nova Scotia as Bishop's England prelate, was fond of gardening and fruit 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 New Brunswick, one of the earljest ripening varieties, Crimson Beauto, was originated in that Province by the late Francis Peabody, and is now grown throughout the North American continent. The early settlers in Quebec, like their Acadian brothers. brought apple seeds from France and from them it is assumed that the Pameuse or Snow apple originated. Ontario, also a pioneer in the apple inoriginated the famous McIntosh Red at Dunela, in the St. Lawrence Valley south of Ottawa. most recent commercial expansion of apple production has been in British Columbia, where, during the past 35 years, there has been a large development of the apple industry in the Okanagan Vally, the Kootenays, and ground Creston.

WINTER CARE OF BREEDING " EWE

There are three cardinal points to be remembered in the winter care of breeding ewes, namely, adequate feedthese, doubtless 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; if 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. Sliage or roots, preferably turnips, make a valuable addition to the ration of the breeding ewe, but the feeding of them should be reduced or discontinued altogether from about six to eight weeks before lambing. This should be done as the continued feeding of these succulents tends to produce soft lambs lacking in viscility.

If breeding ewes are fed a high quality roughage and enter their winter quarters in fair condition, it should not be necessary to feed any grain emtil about a month before lambing. At this time they should receive onehalf 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 partof salt will help counteract

mineral deficiencies. Exercise is essential. Breeding ewes, liberally fed and taking no exercise, are often victims of pregnancy discassand allied troubles. A large sheltered yard free from deep snow gives the ewes ample opportunity to walk shout. 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 hav. For breeding ewes a warm building is not necessary; all that is required

> from draughts and storms. MATS DIFFERENT

to dry quarters, well bedded, and pro-

think it would be

The Calf Path

One day through the primeval wood cell welked home, as good calves

But made a trail, all bent eskew, 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.

And many men wound in and out, And dodged and turned and wound But still they followed-do not laugh-The first meanderings of that calf.

This forest path became a lane That bent and-turned and bent again. This crooked lane became a road, Where many a poor source was a load Tolled on beneath the burning sun And travelled some three mild to one.

The years passed on in swiftness fleet, The road became a village street; And this before men were aware, A crowded city's thoroughture Each day a hundred thousand rout Followed the sig-sag calf about. A hundred thousand men were led By one calf near three centuries dead. They followed still his crooked way, And lost a hundred years a day. Ah, many things this tale might teach, But I am not ordained to preach.

meuse or snow, has become of com-mercial importance. A New England Assist Canadian Farmers In Production of Fine Bacon

The national hog policy of the Dominion Department of Agriculture into the habit of improving their seed- which has been in operation for several lings with grafts from England and years is now 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 specified 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 becon Charles R. Prescott from the London type gilts with assitzance under the Brood Sow Policy of the Department has been impressive, and indicates that in Holstein, Germany. In addition to good female stock of the right type is the foundation upon which to build a permanent becon 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 Bishop Inglis, a Church of the fact that shipping charges can be plies. reduced through shipments of groups of twenty or more sows as a carload; may be supplied with such groups free of cost, and that permanent improvement is more likely to result from community 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 Blowey-Henry Building, Edmonton, Alberta, D. A. MacKenzie, 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. Lester, 59 Victoria Street, Toronto 2, Ont. J. P. Fleury, 33a King Street, Sherbrooke, P.Q.; J. W. Graham, Box 310, Moncton, 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 dising, exercise, and dry quarters. Of eases affecting plants and animals, the ducts through the invasion of funga 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 Re-Search. 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 tawa. 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.

British War Office Photo-Crown Copyright received

WORK OF ENTOMOLOGISTS WORTH MANY MILLIONS

of the total financial value of many of the services of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is extremely difficult, if not impossible. For example, the saving effected by entomological work in the control of field insects in Canada through the gradual incorporation of the control recommendations into farm practice year after year is very great but is not always apparent. For example, in the year 1938, officials of the Provincial Department of Agriculture of Alberta estimate that the grasshopper control campaign alone resulted in a cash saving of approximately \$30,000,-000. A point enterprise of the Dominion Entomological Division and the Province of Saskatchewan in the use of substitutes for bran in grasshopper poison on a campaign scale in that province"resulted in the saving of at least \$40,000 in the purchase of sup-

In Alberta, in connection with the control of the pale western cutworm, it is estimated a saving of \$375,000 was effected on about 150,000 acres on which the recommendation for the maintenance of a "crusted summer-fallow" was followed by the farmers. Also in connection with the control of this insect, a clear saving of \$235,200 resulted on 30,000 acres of wheat under observation when the recommended. so-called "starvation" control practice was put into practice.

If similar surveys could be made in connection with the farm control of other insects, states the Dominion Minister of Agriculture in his annual be accumulated, as illustrated by the saving of \$1000 in wheat on one farm alone near Drumheller, and a similar saving of \$470 on another farm near Nobleford, Alberta, in connection with the use of a brome grass trap crop in protecting wheat from the wheat stem sawfly. In British Columbia, the simplification of control recommendations saved about \$960 to one hop grower in the Fraser Valley in connection with the protection of the crop in his hop yards from red spider infestation.

FARM TYPES IN CANADA

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 vidual type-of-farm'n; f. - s - lan 8. McArthur and J. Coke of the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Dominion Department of Arriculture, have prepared a 44-page tillustrated study of "The Types of Farming in 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, Ot-

-Advertise-It pays!

STARTING THE DAY RIGHT

The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gort, the Quartermaster General. Major General W. G. Lindsell, D.S.O.

M.C., and H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester at breakfast at their quarters in France.

Seed Potatoes Move Briskly

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

Many potato growers have not yet the Department by January 17th. obtained their supply of seed. They should not delay much longer, says J. T. Cassin, potato expert of the Ont. Dept. of Agriculture. Stocks of certifled seed are becoming depleted. Enquiries are being received from different provinces and for export for been made of Katahdins 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.

The demand for seed potatoes has been muc hgreater this season than usual, Mr. Cassin states. Growers are realizing that it does not pay to plant diseased seed. Diseased seed compared with Certified seed not only reduces the yield very matrially but disased tubers do not cook well and the consumers do not want them. Growers making purchases of seed

potatoes with the intention of having inspection for Certification should reto the requirements for "Certified Seed" and officially tagged to receive inspection in 1940. Bin rum or Canada No. 1 Grade will not receive inspection. ed from crops produced in fields that year and were free from Bacterial Ring Rot. If their seed shows any sign of deterioration growers should dation seed available now.

Dealers pay premiums for table stock grown from Certified Seed, Mr. Cassin stated.

HONEY RETAINS TEXTURE

caused by the fact that honey actually found freedom! absorbs moisture from the air, an important consideration in the storage of honey. The containers in common use with screw-tops and friction-tops do not prevent absorption of moisture from an atmosphere of high hamidity. It has ben established that honey stored in a dry atmosphere loses some of its moisture, while it takes on moisture in a humid atmosphere. The loss ing of which the primary producers of moisture does not affect its keeping have not been consulted. qualities, but the result of increased water content tends to promote conreport, similar impressive totals would ditions favourable for yeast growth. This brings about fermentation, resulting in spoilage of the honey.

> content of the honey is high, writes C. In general, it is found that white hon- antry.—Farmer's Advocate. eys will keep longer than dark honeys. because in latter are gathined in the CALGARY MOST AIR-MINDED late summer and carly tall when conditions for Lipening by the bess are not so favorable and as a result will contain more moisture.

One method used to prevent fermentation is by pasteurizing, heating Canada produces a wide variety of the honey to a temperature at which all yeasts are destroyed. However, adequate equipment required for the pasteurization of large quantities of hon- garians left the city in T.C.A. planes, ey is expensive and thereby out of the an average of nine outgoing passengers question for most beekepeers. It is, every day. "Many business men," Mr. therefore, advisable to keep all honey Straith added, "use the service regularstored in a room in which the atmos- ly to commute between here and Edenterprises to each other in the indi- phere is comparatively dry, thus pre- monton and Lethbridge. Others have so Irene put it on. venting spoilage.

The Mner quivered from stem to stern, and then, with a harsh, grating sound, it came to a full stop. Suddenly a man in a long, flowing white night-Camada." The results of the study are shirt was seen to appear from the direction of the cabins and make for the captain's bridge. "Oh, Captain, Captain," he cried

"what's happened? Have we struck an iceberg? Shall I get into my life belt? Won't you please lower the boats?" "Too late," replied the captain; "We've done all we can for you, and you'll have to look out for yourself now. You see, we've just fied up in

SEED GRAIN SURVEY IS BEING CONDUCTED

Ont. Dopt, of Agriculture Gathering Information Regarding Supplies in Province; Ask Co-spora-tion of Agriculturists

In their war-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

"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. Reck, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in commenting on the survey. "We have re-Irish Cobblers, Warbas, Katahdins and ceived reports from some sections that Chippewas. Expot shipments have 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. In this drive for better and larger gain crops, farmers can aid by notifying their Agricultural Representatives of their seed grain supplies and their own particular needs.

DOWN ON THE FARM

Did you ever stop to consider how conditions on the farm have changed during the past quarter century, es-Certified growers who plant their pecially as far as the women folk are own seed will be required to satisfy concerned? Then every minute of the the inspector that the seed was select- day was filled with work and often far into the night. Telephones were passed all inspections in the previous 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, discard it and purchase the best foun- clothes washing was a back-breaking operation, there was the daily cleaning of kerosene lamps. This has all been 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 REST IN DRY ATMOSPHERE washing is done by machine and the automobile has moved the town to the Many persons may have observed the farmer's front door. Nobody begrudges watery appearance on the surface of the farmer's wife the many hours of honey when exposed for a few days extra leisure science has given her. in a humid atmosphere. This is Long may she live to enjoy her new

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 build-From an economic and business

point of view, individualism in farming is plain suicide, and if the younger generation now coming on do not pursue a rational course of co-opera-Practically all honey contains yeasts tion and stand together as a rural which become active when the water unit they will be replaced by European immigrants, satisfied with a low type A. Jamieson, of the Bee Division, Do- of living, or the Canadian farmers minion L., erimental Farms Service, themselves will be reduced to peas-

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. Straith of the Trans-Canada Air Lines traffic department in a I have a salary due that I can't colrecent radio talk at Calgary In seven lect." months, he said, more than 1800 Caltended their business there and returned to Calgary in the evening."

Between April 1, when service began, and the end of October, operations! were carried on in all weathers, twice a day, between Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton, and only eight trips were cancelled, and then under conditions that halted even ground travel. During the same period, only two trips over the mountains were cancelled, Mr. Straith remarked.

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 un-

Jim promised to p ropose that night and to tell Bill the result the next day. The following morning Jim looked

gloomier than ever. "She said she was very sorry, but she couldn't think of marrying a window cleaner," he groaned. "She's in love with another chap, but she'll regard me as a brother, and wants my brotherly help. They're going to elope tomorrow night, and I'm lending them my ladder!"

MORE HORSES ON FARMS

The horse seems to be bolding his own in Canada, despite the inroads made on his domain by motor vehicles. Total horses on Canadian farms in 1939 numbered 2,82434,0 as compared with 2,820,700 last year, an increase of 3640, according to the Agricultural Department of the Canadian National Railways.

A banker in a business slump got a temporary job as a gasoline attendant and a customer- drawing up to the pump requested ten sallons of gas. Said the banker: "How far are you

in detail, whereupon the ex-banker said: "Don't you think you could get "forth ditte gools

ravelling?"

Ivory and Black

By ROSE MANDERS (Associated Newspapers.)

THE young manager of the gown shop looked about the display-

room with knitted brown. Daphrie, 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 that moment Jim Carlson saw them talking.

"Please keep at work, Miss Irene," he supped. "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 gliding 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 oun 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 paused outside and was staring at her. It wasn't until Daphne's high voice shrilled out that she started.

"Look at Irene, Mr. Carison. 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 velvet.

As Irene followed Dachne 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-win-Jim Carlson is just about to fail. I'm leaving at the end of this week. I don't intend to wait until

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, 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, Mabs," she directed in her low, soft voice. When the purchases were com-

pleted 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 lov-" 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 avernue. I believe you'd attract more attention if you followed the Japanese fashion of showing only one article. I'd enjoy trimming up your window if you are willing. Then only one gown or wrap is taded 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 at

ranged a background of pale and and across a low gilt chair when ranged a sumptuous wrap transparent velvet. The stunning, and there were to be spoiled there.

low s