

**NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER**

(Furnished by Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture)

**Dirty Seed a Menace**

"Dirty seed" is defined as meaning seed that contains noxious weed seeds in such quantity as to pollute the land with weeds that are difficult and costly to eradicate. One of the principal mediums for the distribution of weed seeds in Canada in dirty seed, particularly in clover and grass seed, because of the fact that most of the noxious weeds have seeds of about the same size and shape as the seeds of clovers and grasses, and hence are difficult to remove. This reason alone should be sufficiently important with the intelligent farmer to ensure the preference which is due it for inspected seed.

**Corn Borer Still a Menace**

In a recent interview Professor Caesar of the O. A. C. made the following clean-cut and emphatic statement: "Farmers who have never suffered any appreciable injury by the corn borer find it hard to realize that the insect is much of a menace, and some of them even think that there is no longer any need of enforcing the Corn Borer Act. The fact is that it is a great compliment to the Act that they have not suffered, for it was to prevent injury that the Act was passed. I have been observing and studying the insect since it was first found in the province and I am convinced that had it not been for the Corn Borer Act the growing of sweet corn would by now have been abandoned in practically every county under the Act, and field corn would in many counties have been seriously damaged. In Essex, Kent, and probably also in South Lambton, West Middlesex and West Elgin, all corn growing would have ceased several years ago. The best friends the corn grower has are the Corn Borer Act and the inspector who enforces it."

**Suggests Filling in Thin Alfalfa Stands**

"In travelling throughout the greater part of Ontario during the past few weeks, I have noticed quite a number of bare spots in seeded down fields," states a Huron county observer. "This condition applies particularly to alfalfa fields and has occurred usually where the shocks of grain stood too long last fall. These bare spots might easily be re-seeded at the present time and not only the appearance of the field improved but the yield would be increased and weeds which invariably spring up in such thin patches, smothered out."

It is suggested that one simply go over the fields and sprinkle a little seed over each bare spot. Then the whole field is harrowed, this operation covering the new seed and doing no injury to the growing alfalfa, provided it is carried out in the next few weeks. Indeed many good farmers make it a regular practice to harrow their alfalfa fields every spring, claiming that such thickens the stand and promotes early growth just as a vigorous raking of the lawn is beneficial at this time.

**Weekly Crop Report**

Huron County estimates about 40 to 50 per cent. of last year's apple crop. Spring grains, fall wheat and all clovers are looking well in Peel. Canadian-bred Jersey cows of good breeding brought prices ranging from \$110 to \$250 each at an auction sale near Brampton recently. North Simcoe will have an increase in barley and buckwheat this year. Recent rains have benefitted the crops of alfalfa and clover in Dundas, as elsewhere. Hatcherymen in Lanark report this has been their best season. Local demand for baby chicks was much better than usual for two reasons: People are buying more chicks and are buying them from the local hatcheries. Durham anticipates a good average crop of apples and a considerable reduction in acreage of early and late potatoes. An increased acreage of strawberries is noted in nearly every district where they are grown. Fall wheat is reported in excellent shape in Southern Ontario counties. Due to showery weather, the planting of field corn in Kent was fully ten days behind 1931. Tobacco growers have also been retarded in their planting throughout the southern belt

because of backward weather during the first part of May.

**O. B. S. Records**

An interesting summary has been made by the Poultry Husbandry Department, O. A. C., of the results of all flocks entered under O. B. S. for the year 1930-1931. The summary shows:

Total number of flocks included in summary, 368; minimum size of flock, 43; maximum size of flock, 1005; average size of flock, 214; average per cent. of birds culled at time of banding, 27.0; average feed purchased per flock, \$341.52; average home grown feed per flock, \$119.78; highest average flock production, 187; lowest average flock production, 56; highest average winter production per bird to March 1, 60 per cent.; average egg production, all flocks considered, 139; average per cent. of reactors in blood test, 4.9 per cent.; highest per cent. of reactors in one flock, 61 per cent.; number of flocks having no reactors, 105.

The report also notes that the flocks have practically doubled in number over the previous year, while the average size of flock was somewhat smaller. Receipts were down on the average 31 per cent. as compared with 1930.

**Marketing Ontario Fruit**

One result of the depression is the increased work in systematic marketing. The latest manifestation of this is the announcement of Colonel Thomas L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture, to extend the present fruit selling organization in the other Canadian provinces. This will be effected through the Ontario Growers' Markets Council.

Permanent commercial representatives are to be stationed in Winnipeg, Montreal and the Maritimes, during the selling season, while efforts in Great Britain are to be increased in order to supply best quality produce, shipped in the most satisfactory manner.

Strenuous endeavors will be made on the Prairies to regain the market enjoyed by Ontario in years gone by. British Columbia is a large fruit producer, and Ontario, despite the excellent reputation of its fruits, will have a powerful opposition, especially when it comes to packing, and maintaining standards. Our small fruits, cherries and strawberries in particular, and our hamper packed apples as well as peaches, pears and plums, should appeal to Western people, many of whom formed an appetite for such delicacies before moving from Ontario to the prairies.

Montreal is a market for all varieties of Ontario produce. A commercial representative in that city can do much towards promoting orderly marketing, preventing gluts and price-cutting, and adjusting claims on an equitable basis.

**WARBLE FLY CONTROL**

The Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has just issued Pamphlet No 147, entitled, "Warble Flies and Their Control in Canada." This has been prepared by Mr. Eric Hearle, in charge of livestock insect investigation at Kamloops, B.C., who has given the subject of warble flies much study. Two species of these flies are widely distributed and constitute the worst insect pests of cattle wherever they are abundant. They occur in every part of Canada where stock is raised. They are injurious both as adults, due to their terrifying effect on cattle when egg-laying, and as parasitic grubs in the body, due to their effect on the health, condition and milk yield of infested animals, and the damage to hides into which the grubs bore holes for the purpose of breeding.

Losses in Canada from warble flies each year are from seven million to fourteen million dollars, and in some years, may even exceed the latter figure.

The pamphlet discusses the life-history of these destructive insects and gives information regarding remedies.

Copies of the publication may be obtained free of charge from the Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

**THE EGYPTIAN OVEN AND THE MODERN INCUBATOR**

A glance at the up-to-date incubators now in general use would lead one to believe that this descendant is a long way removed from its ancestor, the old Egyptian hatching oven that was in operation thousands of years before Christ and is still used in that Old Land.

The ancient incubator is really a mud house in which everything is done from the inside, the eggs are placed in a separate room, the heat is applied from within, and the operator does his work from the inside as well. The modern incubator has the heat automatically applied from without and instead of a smudge burning for days to raise the temperature high enough so that the eggs may be put in, a button is pressed and electricity quickly heats the egg chamber to the desired temperature. The Egyptian, sweltering in a temperature of 103, and crouched in a very uncomfortable position, turned the eggs by hand, one by one. The modern attendant touches a lever and the whole lot is turned in an instant.

Nor has the attendant today to guess at the temperature of the egg chamber as was the case—and still is—in the old style; a thermometer in plain view indicates the exact temperature and a thermostat keeps it at any given point by automatically turning the electricity off and on. In the old incubator humidity was introduced by means of moist straw or by sprinkling water on the floor and walls. Humidifying is modernized to the reservoir and the electric fan.

Yes, it's a long way from the incubator of adobe, without light or ventilation, with heat supplied by smouldering manure, where the almost naked attendant, in a sweltering heat, crawls around to do his work, to the modern and efficient incubators of today controlled and managed in ease and comfort. Yes, it's a long way, except in the percentage of healthy, living chicks hatched. For full information on modern methods of incubation apply to your nearest Dominion Experimental Farm.

**BUCKWHEAT**

Buckwheat, while an important farm crop, is frequently grown as an afterthought. Requiring only from ten to twelve weeks to mature, seeding may be done during an otherwise more or less idle season of the summer. It is one of the most successful poor land crops, prospering relatively well on poor and acid soils. It responds readily, however, to good treatment. Light, well-drained soils are well suited to this crop. An excess of nitrogen may produce too much straw and cause lodging. It also seems practically immune to insect and plant disease pests.

Buckwheat does best where the climate is cool and moist. At blooming time it is very sensitive to high temperatures and to dry weather. Under such conditions many flowers then in bloom may be "blasted" and produce no grain. To avoid this as much as possible sowing is delayed until late in June or early July allowing the principal growth to take place in warm weather and the formation of seed when the temperature is likely to be a little lower.

As a farm crop buckwheat often proves relatively profitable. Buckwheat flour is used extensively for making griddle cakes. The grain makes excellent poultry feed. The straw is sometimes used as feed when well preserved. It should not be used as a bedding for hogs. Since the straw contains a large amount of mineral matter and rots quickly it makes a good manure. As a crop buckwheat appears able to utilize better than do the cereal crops the relatively insoluble mineral constituents of the soil. As a soil renovator buckwheat when ploughed under has a distinct value. It may also be used as a nurse crop with sweet clover, the latter adding to the feeding value of the straw. Mixing with other cereals such as barley may be useful, the buckwheat tending to keep the barley from lodging and the barley assisting at harvest time in allowing the straw to dry out more quickly. Producing many flowers well supplied with nectar over a period of a month at least, buckwheat is an excellent source of honey for bees.

**All Special Prices good until next Thursday**

**\$ SAVINGS**

*'Tis often hard to make ends meet;  
The nimble dollars run away;  
But cheer up! save on what you eat  
By Carroll-shopping every day.*

## 40 Years Ago...

... when the Old Gray Mare was a colt, and automobiles were fairy tales, Carroll's began selling groceries—with one store! Honest business principles, quality goods only, consistently lower prices, and loyal customer support have built the colossal, all-Canadian Carroll chain of to-day.

# CARROLL'S LIMITED

SPECIAL PRICES FOR JUNE 2 TO 9

<p>Carroll's Rich <b>OLD CHEESE</b> lb. 21c</p> <p>Hellman's Blue Ribbon <b>MAYONNAISE</b> jar 23c</p> <p>Libby's Prepared <b>MUSTARD</b> 2 jars 25c</p> <p>Hire's Root or Ginger <b>BEER EXTRACT</b> btl. 29c</p> <p>McLaren's Assorted <b>PUNCH DRINKS</b> btl. 25c</p> <p>Montserrat <b>LIME JUICE</b> 13-oz. btl. 36c</p> <p><b>GOLDEN Bantam CORN</b> Aylmer Choice No. 2 tin 9c</p> <p>Jumbo Sweet <b>PEAS</b> No. 2 tin 15c</p> <p>Nature's Best Choice Quality <b>TOMATOES</b> No. 2 3 for 20c</p>	<p><b>Kellogg's CORN FLAKES</b></p> <p><b>3 packages 23c</b></p>	<p>Carroll's Sliced Wrapped <b>BACON</b> pound 16c</p> <p>Export Quality <b>PURE LARD</b> pound 10c</p> <p>Silver Star Pastry <b>FLOUR</b> 24-lb. bag 55c</p> <p>Carroll's Pure <b>BAKING Powder</b> 1-lb. tin 23c</p> <p>Egg-O Ready-Mixed <b>CAKE And Cake Pan</b>, pkg. 26c</p> <p>Sun Maid Puffed <b>RAISINS</b> pound 15c</p> <p><b>LIDO Liquid COFFEE</b> New! Economical! 4-oz. bottle 35c</p> <p>Carroll's Golden Tip <b>TEA</b> pound 65c</p> <p>Pure Bulk <b>COCOA</b> 2 lbs. 29c</p>
<p><b>Snow Cap British Columbia Pilchards</b> Fresh-Tasting Fish</p> <p><b>2 1-lb. tins 21c</b></p>	<p><b>Heinz TOMATO KETCHUP</b> Chief of Appetizers</p> <p><b>2 1g. btls. 37c</b></p>	<p><b>PINK British Columbia SALMON</b> (Limited Quantity)</p> <p><b>3 1-lb. tins 25c</b></p>
<p><b>QUAKER Irradiated MUFFETS</b></p> <p><b>2 pkgs. 21c</b></p>	<p><b>SURPRISE SOAP</b></p> <p><b>10 bars 41c</b></p>	<p><b>Australian Choice Quality Peaches</b> Slices or Halves</p> <p><b>2 16-oz. tins 27c</b></p>

"QUALITY FIRST—ECONOMY ALWAYS"

- Asparagus ..... 3 bunches 25c
- Tomatoes ..... lb. 19c
- New Cabbage ..... 2 lbs. 17c
- Pineapples ..... 22c and 18c
- Lemons ..... doz. 23c
- Oranges ..... doz. 55c, 28c, 23c

**Garafraxa St., Durham**

**Phone 58**

Quick germination and rapid growth make buckwheat ideal as a weed destroyer. Two crops of buckwheat during the one year usually prove effective in eradicating even sow thistle and quack grass. The first crop should be seeded early in May, ploughed before blossoming begins and worked for a ten day period and reseeded to buckwheat.

**HOW TO FIGURE CROP COSTS**

In Bulletin 159 "Cost of Producing Farm Crops in the Prairie Provinces," just issued by the Experimental Farms Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the following interesting paragraph appears:

"The most important factor, perhaps, in reducing the cost of production is to secure larger yields per acre. Most of the items of expense incurred in growing a crop are the same whether the crop be small or large while only a few items vary directly with the yield. The expenses for rent or use of the land, taxes, preparation of the soil, seed, seeding, machinery and most of the harvesting costs are the same irrespective of the yield. It is clear, therefore, to secure as large yields as are economically possible. While it is true that the weather, and especially the rainfall, plays a very dominant part in producing good yields and that no human control is possible over it, nevertheless, there are many other ways of increasing yields."

A skunk has four legs and a gossip has two.

**BUTTER PRODUCTION GROWS**

The current issue of the Dairy News Letter prepared by the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Federal Department of Agriculture contains some very interesting figures with respect to the striking increase in the volume of butter which has been made in Canada during the past year.

The total production of butter for the twelve months ending March, 1932, amounted to 10,917,300 lbs. as compared with 1,162,900 lbs. for the corresponding period in the preceding year. This represents a production value of \$2,362,888 for the former and \$389,419 for the latter.

The production of cheese for the twelve months ending March, 1932, totaled 85,424,700 lbs., an increase of nearly 16,000,000 lbs. over the corresponding period in the preceding year. It is interesting in this connection also to note the equally striking decrease in the volume of milk and cream exported, which for the twelve months ending March, 1932, amounted to 65,814 gallons of cream and 362,764 gallons of fresh milk as compared with 1,121,974 gallons of cream and 1,208,478 gallons of fresh milk for the corresponding period in 1930-31.

**KNOW YOUR MUSHROOMS**

It doesn't pay to guess as to the edible qualities of mushrooms and other fungi which grow in abundance in all parts of Canada from early June until the heavy frosts of fall destroy them. H. T. Gussow, the Dominion Botanist, in his very complete book "Mushrooms

and Toadstools" (Price \$1) states "Let us state most emphatically that a knowledge of fungi is the only safe means of distinguishing edible fungi from poisonous." There are essentially only two classes of mushrooms which are deadly poisonous, the Fly Amanita and the Destroying Angel or Death Cup. The Fly Amanita is distinguished by a bright yellow or orange colored top dotted with white specks; while the Destroying Angel is characterized by a deadly paleness. Each of these classes has three clear danger signals which anyone can readily recognize. The first is a permanent white gill; the second is a collar at the top of the stem; and the third is the serrated rings or cup at the base.

**MODERN WOMEN MODEST DECLARES BEACH INSPECTOR**

Dennis Lysaught, the veteran chief of police of Savannah Beach has just been elected to serve his twenty-second continuous years as a member of the force. Savannah Beach is the tidewater bathing centre for all that section of Georgia and a part of South Carolina. During the long time has been connected with the department, Chief Lysaught, has seen the feminine bathing costume develop from a thing of skirts and trousers to the present incidental garb. The Chief approves of the change. It has come gradually, he says, but with each season's abbreviation he has not found a corresponding shrinkage of modesty. "It's all a matter of custom," is the Chief's conclusion.

**"TELLING TOMMY"**

By Pim

WELL TOMMY, IT IS INTERESTING TO THINK OF THE MANY STRANGE JOBS BY WHICH MEN EARN A LIVING.

HE CARVES DECOY DUCKS FOR A LIVING

HE RUNS A DOG BEAUTY PARLOR

MAKING AIRPLANE MODELS

HE SMOKES CIGARETTES FOR A LIVING

WELL, WHY WOULDN'T YOU WANT TO BE A PLUMBER'S DAUGHTER, BETTY?

BECAUSE I MIGHT FORGET MYSELF!

A LOOK AT THE RECORDS OF THE LAST U.S. CENSUS BUREAU RECORDS DISCLOSES THE QUEEREST SORTS OF JOBS. ONE MAN CARVES DECOY DUCKS FOR A LIVING, WHILE ANOTHER RUNS A DOG BEAUTY PARLOR. A MAN ON THE PACIFIC COAST BUYS WALRUS WHISKERS AND SELLS THEM TO CHINESE RESTAURANTS FOR TOOTHPICKS. ANOTHER MAN KEEPS U.S. MANUFACTURERS IN TOUCH WITH FOREIGN MARKETS BY SMOKING CIGARETTES.

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