

NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

(Furnished by Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture)

Weekly Crop Report

Spring crops are looking excellent as a result of copious rains, followed by warm weather, according to reports received from agricultural representatives. Fall wheat is reported to be making favorable progress and all classes of hay crop are doing well. Alfalfa and clover are coming along particularly well. A good harvest of berries and cherries is expected and apple orchards have revealed a heavy bloom in most districts.

The Flax Seed Industry

Flax is a crop which is at present receiving a bit of attention by farmers throughout the country. There are two principal uses for the crop, fibre and seed. Varieties giving the best fibre are not so well suited to seed production and, at the present time, the bulk of Canadian production is devoted to flax seed, which has reached an average of over 3,000,000 bushels annually. Some two and a half million bushels of this volume are used domestically in the manufacture of linseed oil. The varieties which are specially developed throughout the Dominion at the present time are those which offer greater value from the standpoint of quality of seed and high percentage of oil content.

Handicraft in Rural Ontario

At a number of the Women's Institute conventions held in various parts of the province during October and November each year for several years now, splendid exhibits of articles produced in the home have shown that a great variety of useful articles are made by the women of rural Ontario. These exhibits have consisted of quilts, blankets, rugs, spreads, hangings and various articles of clothing made from comparatively inexpensive goods and such material as flour bags, feed bags, discarded clothing, etc. Many women efficient in one line or another have organized classes with in Institute and passed on valuable information and methods to the fellow members. Lamp shades, leather work, wax work, flowers, decoration of vases, etc., have been included in the program.

In addition to what the members have done for each other the Institutes Branch has provided instructors in handicraft at 26 centres during 1931. Arrangements are being made to have exhibits of various types of handicraft at the conventions to be held next fall.

Potato Seed Treating a Factor in Marketing

Before planting potatoes, the seed should be treated with corrosive sublimate, Rhizoctonia, or black scurf, is often responsible for a reduced yield, and frequently causes the production of a potato the appearance of which makes it ineligible for sale as a high grade product.

Graded Seeds Increase Sales

Ontario farmers who grow quantities of turnips for shipment either to domestic or foreign markets, will do well to select carefully the seed they sow. Yields and uniformity of crop are greatly enhanced by the use of well-graded turnip seed, according to Prof. W. J. Squirrell of the Ontario Agricultural College. "Small seed should not be sown and may readily be screened out by using a clover seed screen from the fanning mill." An experiment carried out during the past shipping season in marketing better "rutabagas," or table turnips, clearly indicated the importance of careful selection, cleanliness, uniformity and distinctiveness. One chain store system in Toronto doubled its sales by offering to the consumers a well-graded, washed and individually branded rutabaga. The possibilities of extending the market output of this type of product are exceedingly bright.

Feed for the Chicks

The feeding of chicks is the acme of simplicity, consisting of keeping the water fresh, hoppers filled with grit, oyster shell and charcoal and a good chick starter, either commercial or

home mixed. The following is a chick starter that has given excellent results at the Central Farm: 1 part shorts, 1 part middlings, 1 part ground yellow corn, 1 part ground groats, 1/2 part animal feed mixture, 3 per cent. bone meal, 1 per cent. salt, 1 per cent. cod liver oil.

The animal feed mixture used is made up of equal parts ground beef scrap, fish meal and milk powder. When liquid milk can be had the milk powder is omitted.

Weather permitting the chicks are allowed on to the ground as soon as they get used to their quarters, say by a week or ten days, and a little scratch grain is then added to the ration to keep them busy.

The brooder house is set in a clover field and is shifted weekly so that fresh green feed may always be available and the ground clean.

Alberta Alfalfa Killed

Ontario alfalfa seed producers will be affected somewhat by the fact that Alberta will likely be out of the picture in production of alfalfa seed this year. A report received by the Ontario Marketing Board states that all stands over two years of age in Brooks district, which is the chief producing area, have been killed.

Leads in Several Crops

Kent leads all other counties of Ontario in the production of fall wheat, root crops and white beans and is second only to Essex in husking corn acreage, according to figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics covering the year 1931.

Kent County has to its credit approximately 74,780 acres of fall wheat and the nearest approach is by Simcoe County, with 52,108 acres, according to the report. This county grows nearly half the white beans produced in Ontario. Its acreage for this crop is 33,821, while the acreage of all other counties of the province total 76,312. Root crops total 20,831 acres, boosted by the cultivation of sugar beets, one of the most important cash crops.

Kent is exceeded by very few counties with the percentage of land under cultivation and assessment. Government reports indicate that the percentage is 87.80 of the entire area. Total land assessed is 566,983.

Farmers' Week, O. A. C., June 20 to 24

A complete change in the method of conducting farmers' week at the Ontario Agricultural College, has been made this year. Rechristened "Farm and Home Week," the period from June 20 to 24 will be devoted to several complete courses in animal and field husbandry, poultry, farm engineering and home economics, it is announced by Prof. J. Buchanan, director of extension.

Thousands of farmers and their wives from all parts of the province are expected for the week, and arrangements have been made to accommodate all who wish for the full duration of the courses.

Special attention is being paid to the women's programs, which will cover almost every conceivable phase of home economics. One day has been denominated Women's Institute Day.

Speakers at special sessions will include Hon. George S. Henry, Premier of Ontario; Col. Hon. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture; Mr. James B. Fairbairn, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; Louis Blake Duff, of Welland; Hon. Duncan Marshall, Dr. G. I. Christie, president of the College, and Prof. T. A. Coleman of Purdue University, Indiana.

Copies of the programs are available at your local Department of Agriculture office.

Rambo—"Mah boss done run down ten chickens in de last automobile spin."

Sambo—"Golly day! Ef Ah owned an automobile Ah would had an attachment dat would pick up de chickens, an' anudder attachment on de rear dat would cook 'em right on de road. Len, man, dat would be motoring."

SCHOOL HONOR ROLLS FOR PAST MONTH

DURHAM PUBLIC SCHOOL

Sr. IV.—Clark Saunders, Gordon Kennedy, Velma Hulme, George Prew, Kathleen McFadden.

Jr. IV.—Margaret Wilson, William Levi, Delbert Moore, Dorothy Ashley, Edith Miles and Robert Noble, equal. John A. Graham, Principal.

Sr. III. A.—Annie Tinlanov, Grace Vollett, Mary Town, Emily Cornwall and Eileen Tucker, equal; Lois Wilson. Jr. III. B.—Jean McGirr, Ruth Nichol, Hughie McLean, Percy Murdoch, Ross Middleton.

Emily Hunt, Teacher.

Jr. III. A.—Catherine Rowland, Janet Robb, Bert Lawrence, Margaret Armstrong, Otille Pearce.

Jr. III. B.—Esther Bourne, Margaret Moore, Jimmie Braithwaite, Cecil Greenwood, Louise McLean.

Alex. D. Sinclair, Teacher.

Sr. II. A.—Philip Sparling, Helen Gerber, Gwyneth McGowan, Eileen Whitmore, Catherine McMeekin.

Sr. II. B.—Audrey Wells, James Sloane, Clara McDonald, Helen Atkinson, Jack Ashley.

Myrtle Mortley, Teacher.

Jr. II. A.—Vera Lauder and Florence Martin, equal; Margaret Derby, Ruth Hillis, John Collier, Jean Town and Gordon Armstrong, equal.

Jr. II. B.—June Elvidge, Norwood Hutton, Agnes Atkinson, Ralph Wilson, Evelyn Becker.

Mary E. Morton, Teacher.

Sr. I. A.—Russell Long, Ina McLean, Andrew Dewar, Bertie McMeekin, Velma Vollett.

Sr. I. B.—Stanley Greenwood, Marie Morton, Jack McGowan, Floyd Lawrence, Jack Caswell and Vera Neaves, equal.

Jean Harding, Teacher.

Sr. Pr. A.—Ronald McQueen, Mae Thomson, Vernon Aljoe, Effie Collier, Ada Tucker.

Sr. Pr. B.—Stanley Wyville, Jessie Watson, Homer Gerber, Mary McGillivray, Stanley Vickers.

Nora Stewart, Teacher.

Jr. Pr. A.—Donald Dewar, Helen Renwick, Jimmy Lamb, Angus McGillivray, Ethel Atkinson.

Jr. Pr. B.—Robin Lowe, Eileen McGillivray, Lorne Aljoe, Wilfred Duns-moor, Charlie Atkinson and Bert Bailey, equal.

Jr. Pr. C.—Harry Voisin, Andy Schenk, Jack Randall, Harold Voisin, Garry McLean.

Lizzie Schaefer, Teacher.

THE RIPENING OF TOMATOES WITH ETHYLENE GAS

During recent years, the consumption of tomatoes has increased amazingly, owing largely to the desire on the part of the housewife to include this vitamin-containing fruit in her daily menu over as large a part of the year as possible. This has resulted in heavy importations of tomatoes from the South during the winter months. These are picked green, shipped, and ripened usually by subjecting them to warm temperatures. Everyone is acquainted with the lack of flavor of such tomatoes, which in addition, are frequently deficient in red color. At all times, such fruit is markedly inferior to that ripened naturally on the vine, and until recent years no system of artificial ripening had been developed capable of even approaching the effectiveness of natural ripening.

Owing to favorable reports from other investigators as to the effectiveness of ethylene gas as a means of artificially ripening tomatoes, experiments were initiated at the Experimental Station, Fredericton, N.B., in the spring of 1930 to test its value as a means of ripening tomatoes, and several other fruits and vegetables as well.

Experiments over a period of two years have demonstrated fairly conclusively that ethylene gas is an effective means of ripening tomatoes. And more important still, the quality

of the artificially ripened fruit is equal in flavor to that of the fruit ripened under natural conditions, providing mature green fruits are used. The color is perhaps sometimes not quite so deep a red, although it has an advantage in that the stem end, so frequently green under natural conditions of ripening, is usually almost fully colored.

The length of treatment necessary is almost in direct proportion to the stage of maturity. Fruits which have assumed the greenish white bloom, which appears just before the red pigment begins to become evident, will ripen in from four to seven days. Small immature fruit will ripen, but the quality will not be equal to that of the field ripened crop. Providing the fruit is picked at the proper stage, the quality is all that can be desired.

Sufficient evidence is not as yet available as to whether this method has any commercial application or not. Undoubtedly the native crop can be put on the market at an earlier date, but whether this gain in earliness is sufficient to pay for the cost of equipment, has not been definitely established. The writer, however, believes that it holds considerable promise for the more progressive growers, and that possibly, imported tomatoes could be greatly improved in flavor by exposure to ethylene gas in a properly constructed chamber.

This year is the growers' last chance to sow seed with the object of securing a sample for competition in the World's Grain Show, which is scheduled for Regina in 1933.

PILCHARD OIL IN POULTRY FEED

The efficiency of cod liver oil in poultry feeding has been definitely established both upon a scientific and a practical basis. Owing mainly to the fact that suitable cod fishing areas are localized and in many instances distant from centres of rural and urban population, costs of transportation have considerably increased the price of this product in some districts. As a result liver and body oils from a great variety of fish have been biologically tested in the hope that they might be as potent in vitamins as cod liver oil and be cheaper and more readily available in the districts concerned.

Suitable species of cod for the production of cod liver oil upon a commercial basis do not exist on the Pacific coast of Canada. Oil is obtained, however, from the body of the pilchard, a fish which is netted in large quantities upon the British Columbia coast. This oil is palatable, low in free fatty acids and can be fairly cheaply produced. Cod liver oil contains vitamin A which is growth producing and vitamin D which prevents rickets and permits of normal bone formation. In experiments with chicks recently completed at the Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, pilchard oil from the British Columbia coast was proven to be as potent as a good grade of poultry cod liver oil in both vitamins A and D. Consequently, when of good quality, it may substitute for cod liver oil for poultry feeding. Owing to transportation costs for cod liver oil as mentioned above, pilchard oil will with-

out doubt substitute for cod liver oil to a great extent in British Columbia. The extent to which it will supersede cod liver oil in Eastern Canada will without doubt depend upon its availability and its production at a sufficiently low figure to cover transportation costs from British Columbia and still compete with cod liver oil in price. Since pilchard oil has been used in the past mainly for industrial purposes with a low return to the producers it is confidently hoped, in view of the apparent qualities of the oil, that it will be available at a very reasonable price for poultry use.

Strange things about carpets, isn't it? You buy them by the yard and wear them out by the foot.



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To cool and cheer the eyes and
flowers;
And bargains flock in Carrolls ad
To make the thrifty people glad.*

King Oscar
SARDINES tin 16c
Victory Red Coboe
SALMON lg. tin 23c
Fabrico Kipper
SNACKS 5 tins 25c
Connor Tomato Sauce and
HERRING tin 15c

— SPECIAL —
LOBSTER SANDWICH SPREAD
Regularly 2 tins 25c
2 tins 15c

— MAKE LEAF —
Biscuits
A McCormick Sandwich
lb. 23c

Heinz Pure
VINEGAR bl. 16c
Blue Ribbon
Mayonnaise jar 23c
Nestle's Evaporated
MILK 1-lb. tin 2 for 23c
McLaren's Assorted
JELLY Powder 4 for 23c
The Original—3-Minute
OAT-FLAKES 24c
Carroll's Own
CORN-FLAKES 15c
Quaker Irradiated
MUFFETS 2 pkts 23c
Kellogg's
PEP BRAN 2 pkts 27c

Special—
AYLMER TID-BIT
PINEAPPLE
No. 2 **15c**
tin

SHORTENING
Easifirst or Domestic
2 pounds 19c

Palm Shrimps
2 tins 35c

Fancy Lobster
Eagle or Beaver
Large tin **27c**

— SPECIAL —
GOLD SOAP
10 bars 35c

— SPECIAL —
OXYDOL lg. **19c**
pkg.

— SPECIAL —
CHIPSO lg. **19c**
pkg.

Carroll's Breakfast **LIMITED**
BACON pound 16c
Carroll's Old
CHEESE pound 21c
Carroll's Ham
BOLOGNA pound 16c
Libby's Corned
BEEF 12-oz. tin 16c

— SPECIAL —
PRUNES
SANTA CLARA
Large "50 to 60s"
3 lbs. 25c

— AYLMEER —
Cherries
Buffet tin
4 tins 25c

Destroy Flies With
FLY-GO 8-oz. tin 29c
Wilson's
FLY PADS 3 1/2 x 25c
Reflex
FLOOR WAX 2 1/2 33c
Bon Ton Toilet
TISSUE 6 rolls 25c
Carroll's Own
CLEANSER 2 tins 15c
The Old Favorite
PANSHINE 3 tins 25c
Chore Girl Pot
SCOURERS each 10c
Nugget Shoe
POLISH 2 tins 23c

Quality First—Economy Always

California Seedless Grapefruit 4 for 25c
Oranges, doz. 47c, 35c, 28c, 23c
Lemonsdoz. 27c
New Potatoes5 lbs. 25c
Silverskin Onionslb. 10c

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"TELLING TOMMY"

By Pim

WELL TOMMY, YOU MIGHT SAY THAT KING SOLOMON PUT LILIES ON THE MAP WHEN HE BUILT A GREAT TEMPLE, HE HAD THE TOP OF THE PILLARS FINISHED IN LILY WORK.

LILIES GROW NATURALLY IN WASTE PLACES—SWAMP LANDS, POOR SOILED MEADOWS AND ON MOUNTAIN SLOPES. THE OLD GREEKS AND ROMANS CALLED THE LILY NOW KNOWN AS THE MADONNA LILY, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS WHITE PURITY, ROSE OF JUNO.

OUTSIDE OF THE ENJOYMENT OF THEIR BEAUTY OTHER USES WERE SOON FOUND FOR THE LILY. DIOSCORIDES, GREEN DOCTOR OF THE FIRST CENTURY A.D. TALKS OF SOUSIMON, THAT MAGIC LILY OINTMENT, WHICH TAKETH AWAY THE WRINKLES OF THE FACE. THE OLD HERBALS ARE FULL OF SUCH RECIPES.

WELL, WHAT IF GARLIC DOES BELONG TO THE LILY FAMILY? OH! I JUST THOUGHT HOW NICE IT WOULD BE IF GARLIC HAD A LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY ODOR.

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