

Ontario Agricultural College Reports on Autumn Sown Crops

By W. J. Squirrell, Professor of Field Husbandry.

Extremely dry weather during the latter part of August and the month of September was responsible for considerable decrease in the area of winter wheat sown in Ontario in 1929. Winter killing, although severe in some districts, seems to have been about average for the province. Growing conditions since early spring have been excellent and winter crops were harvested under exceptionally good conditions. Very slight damage was caused this year by either Hessian Fly or rust. More damage than usual, however, was occasioned by the presence of barren spikelets in the heads of winter wheat.

Yield and quality of autumn sown crops in the experiments at the College were exceptionally good in the crop harvested in 1929. Yields per acre in the variety tests of winter wheat were greater than for several years.

Winter Wheat—Varieties.—A total of more than 300 varieties, hybrids, and plant selected strains have been under test at the Ontario Agricultural College for a period of five years or more. The Dawson's Golden Chaff (O.A.C. 61) and the O.A.C. No. 104 still continue to be the two leading varieties of winter wheat under test at Guelph. In the average of the last eleven years, the Dawson's Golden Chaff (O.A.C. 61) produced a yield per acre of 65.4 bushels per annum and the O.A.C. No. 104 of 63.9 bushels of grain per acre per annum. The highest yielding variety of red grained winter wheat in the experiments, which was the Imperial Amber (O.A.C. 92), produced an average yield of 57.2 bushels per acre. It will be noted that this variety produced on an average for the eleven year period 5.3 bushels less per acre than the O.A.C. No. 104 variety. The Dawson's Golden Chaff and O.A.C. No. 104 varieties of winter wheat are grown on more than 80 per cent. of the winter wheat land of the Province of Ontario.

Winter Wheat—Rotation.—In rotation experiments conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College, the best results were obtained when winter wheat followed clover sod, alfalfa, sweet clover, field peas, or was sown on a summer fallow. Only fair results were obtained when winter wheat was sown following buckwheat or timothy sod.

Winter Wheat—Soil Preparation.—Winter wheat land should be plowed immediately after the previous crop has been removed. This crop requires being most in demand during the last month:

Fiction
CIMARRON, by Edna Ferber. (Doubleday, Doran). Pioneer women and boom days in Oklahoma.
THE SCARAB MURDER CASE, by S. S. Van Dine. (Scribners). Philo Vance unravels another mystery.
ROGUE HERRIES, by Hugh Walpole. (Doubleday, Doran). The futile life of a ne'er do well.
CHANCES, by A. Hamilton Gibbs (Little, Brown). Brotherly affection withstands the strain of a rivalry in love.
THE SHEPHERD OF GUADALOUPE, by Zane Grey. (Harper). A Western feud interposes with the course of true love.
Non-Fiction
THE STRANGE DEATH OF PRESIDENT HARDING, by Gaston B. Means and May Dixon Thacker. (Gulf Publishing Company). Lurid "revolutions."
BYRON, by Andre Maurois. (Aplpton). The personal romance of the figurehead of Romanticism.
THE GRANDEUR AND MISERY OF VICTORY, by Jacques Clemenceau (Harcourt, Brace). Last words of the Tiger on the peace and the war.
THE GREEN PASTURES, by Marc Connelly. (Farrar & Rinehart). A

well-told story of modern Egypt. The action centres around one Ahmed Farouki, a young boy peddler, who by a stroke of good luck becomes a servant in an English household, which leads him into the path of knowledge. His first love affair (simply and realistically told) follows swiftly with a young Greek-Egyptian girl. His escape from the lure of Cairo night life to Oxford, where he meets and marries an English girl and the final chapters of the book are told in an adroit and sympathetic manner of his struggle between the love he bears for his English wife and love of country.

Mystery and Romance
The Solver of Mysteries and Other Stories. By Robert Henry Todd. (Brampton, Ont., Charters Pub. Co.) This is a book of intensely interesting short stories on various themes, but dealing chiefly with that section of society that is known as the underworld. The author has endeavored to inject the elements of thrill and suspense into his writings, and in this he has succeeded to a marked degree. The plots of the stories are unusual and fresh, and those interested in detective and mystery stories will find enjoyable reading in this book.

As well as mystery and detective stories, the book contains stories of romance and humor.

The Six Best Sellers
The following books are reported as

a firm mellow seed bed, which can only be obtained when preparation starts several weeks before seeding.

Winter Wheat—Selection of Seed.—The results of many carefully conducted tests at the Ontario Agricultural College definitely show that large, plump, sound seed is the only selection which produces maximum yields and the best quality of crop.

Winter Wheat—Dates of Seeding.—The largest yield and the best quality of winter wheat resulted when winter wheat was sown not earlier than August 25th and not later than September 10th. When winter wheat was sown as late as September 30th the final yield of the crop was reduced almost one-half.

Winter Wheat—Rates of Seeding.—In the average results of an experiment conducted for a period of nine years it was found that there was very little difference in the yield per acre from sowing one and three-quarters and two bushels of seed per acre. These two quantities here mentioned produced a greater yield per acre than any other rate of seeding.

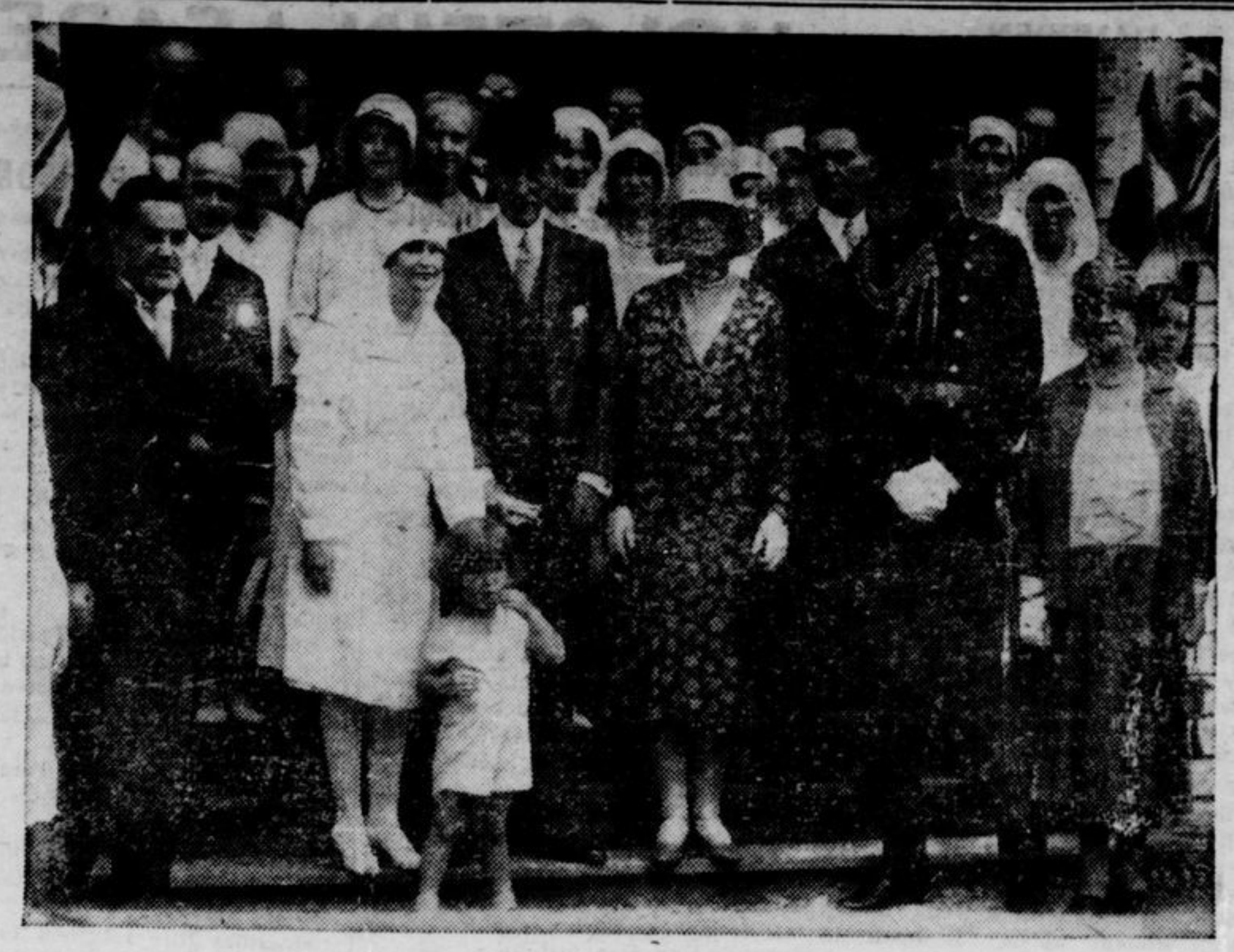
Winter Rye.—Five varieties of winter rye have been under test at the Ontario Agricultural College in each of the last thirteen years. The highest yields of grain per acre were produced by the New Invincible and the Roson varieties. The New Invincible surpassed the common variety in yield of grain per acre by 7.4 bushels for the average of the thirteen year period.

Winter Barley.—Two varieties of winter barley have been under test at the College in each of the last twenty-three years, the Tennessee winter barley producing an average yield for the period of 44.3 bushels of grain per acre. Winter barley is much more subject to injury through winter killing than either winter wheat or winter rye.

Winter Emmer.—Black Winter Emmer produced an average yield for the last twenty-two year period of 25.18 bushels of grain per acre. In a number of seasons this crop almost completely winter killed.

Winter or Hairy Vetches.—Winter killing and hot summer conditions were responsible for very low yields of this crop in 1929. In the average of twenty-six years' tests, Hairy Vetches produced an average yield of 10.02 bushels of grain per acre.

Farmers who wish to obtain selected seed for co-operative experiments with outstanding varieties of winter wheat and other autumn sown crops may obtain this material, free of charge, by writing the Department of Field Husbandry, Ontario Agricultural College.



GOVERNOR-GENERAL VISITS FIRST CANADIAN HEALTH UNIT
This picture was taken when Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the County Health Unit in Beauveville, Quebec. This Health Unit was the first to be formed in Canada and has been operating on full time for a number of years with great benefit to the surrounding communities. A motion was made in the House of Commons during the last session asking the Canadian Government to consider subsidizing these small full-time medical health departments in rural communities from coast to coast.

Negro miracle play, founded on Roark Bradford's "Ol' Man Adam and His Chillun."

THE ADAMS FAMILY, by James Truslow Adams (Little, Brown). A study of character, heredity and political environment.

THE STORY OF PHILOSOPHY, by Will Durant. (Simon & Schuster. In the dollar edition)



"I am surprised that you think of marrying the chump; he is a man of no repute."
"Well, I don't like these fellows who stop to ask if they may kiss you."

Live and Let Live
They were bowling merrily through the little country hamlets in their two-seater car.
His wife suddenly came over all poetical.
"Darling," she murmured, breathing in large portions of the fresh air, "one feels as we sail through the country that life is really worth living, after all."
"Yes," he replied, without taking his eyes off the road; "and the way the pedestrians are dodging out of our way they must feel the same."—Answers.

Wrong Station
Father was tuning in the wireless set when suddenly he gave a howl of pain.
"What ever's happened?" asked his wife.
"I believe I'm getting lumbago," he replied.
His wife smiled contemptuously.
"What ever's the use of that?" she replied. "You'll never be able to understand what they are saying."—Answers.

Foreign Legion No Longer Refuge For Wanted Men

Sidi Bel Abbas.—The French Foreign Legion, famed battalion of homeless men who sign up for seven years of hard living in the sandy edges of the Sahara, is no longer the safe asylum today for men just a step ahead of the police.
In principle, the Foreign Legion is still inviolate, but in actual fact, the French police have access to the enlistment records and officials of the famed Surete Generale admit that they search among the Legionnaires when certain criminals are hunted, but that it is done prudently and cautiously.

Officers of the Legion have been making a special effort to clear that battalion of the name of being complicit of mystery men, most of whom joined up to bury a criminal past. The Legion, they contend, is made up of unhappy men, worsted in a love duel, and dare-devil youths who join up to satisfy their craving for excitement, but no more criminals than any other corresponding body of men.

There was a time when a policeman did not dare step past the gates of the Legion recruiting barracks here at Sidi-Bel-Abbes. Uniformed police still stay away, but detectives use all the strategy of their kind to find their men among the recruits.
Recently a detective was enrolled as

that interests the alien strategist and study the imponderables with minute attention. They go over all the General's on both sides who have grudges against their superiors and might desert to the enemy. They catalogue the family relations and early school-time affiliations between opposing officers, well knowing that personal ties mean more to Chinese than the most flamboyantly advertised "cause." They keep informed on the popularity of Generals, armies and "causes," as reflected in tea-house gossip, and note the effect of this upon the morale of the soldiery. The conclusions which they reach through these observations are reflected in the tone of the native press, despite the most rigorous censorship, and go a long way toward shaping the views expressed in the English and Japanese journals published in the China coast ports.

Small wooden churches are being provided for the use of week-end holiday-makers in the woods near Berlin.

Chinese Civil War Puzzles Outsiders

Chinese civil war is waged according to its own peculiar rules, and is bewildering to any outsider who attempts to follow it. For nearly twenty years past those who have had to confess themselves most confused have been the Occidental military experts on the spot. They have painstakingly watched developments from the first tedious interchange of veiled challenges to the final debacle. They check up carefully the numbers, equipment, supplies, financial resources and strategic advantages of the opposing forces, weigh these ponderables against one another, and work out the probable result according to Occidental rules of war.

On the other hand, Chinese politicians in their night-long pow-wows upon the same theme, ignore everything

Canadian Industry Shows Increase Lindbergh Urges Universal Air Code

Canadian industry is steadily advancing in productiveness. In this statement the word industry is used in its widest acceptance, and includes in its scope not only manufactures, but agriculture and other productive operations. Measurement of the progress of industry in this sense is one of the difficult problems of the practical side of statistics, but several methods are known which are sufficiently accurate for most purposes. One of these is the measurement of the gross and net annual production of the country. Of these two, the net production is the more accurate indication of conditions, as it contains fewer duplications than does the gross, though each is useful for certain purposes.

The net value of Canadian production was greater in 1928 than in any other year on record. It was 65 per cent. greater than in 1927, and about 14 per cent. greater than in 1920, which year held third place in the 10-year period. Compared with the year immediately following the record of prices in 1920, the increase in the net value of Canadian production up to 1928 was 53 per cent., while in the same seven years the increase in gross production was 44 per cent. The net value of commodities produced in Canada during 1928 was \$4,190,509,000. This amount compares with \$3,936,186,000 in 1923 and \$3,640,356,000 in 1926.

These estimates just quoted do not, however, measure the full production of wealth within the Dominion in the years mentioned. They represent the wealth produced by those engaged in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, trapping, mining, manufacturing, construction, etc. These constitute approximately 65 per cent. of the productively employed persons in the Dominion. The remaining 35 per cent. of those employed must also be considered to be producers in the larger sense of the word, being engaged in such activities as transportation, trade, administration, the professions, and domestic and personal service.

Total Productive Activity
Since the values given in the preceding paragraph were produced by only 5 per cent., or thirty-two-thirtieths of the employed population, seven-thirtieths may be added to the above totals to obtain a rough estimate of the value in dollars of the total productive activity of all the employed people of Canada, according to the economist's definition of "production," which approximates to the conception of national income. According to this broader interpretation, production in 1928 would represent created values of \$6,446,000,000, compared with \$5,055,000,000 in 1927, and \$5,690,000,000 for 1926.

The net production of Canadian industries in the usual acceptance of the term during 1928 has already been given as \$4,190,509,000. The gross production of these industries in the same year was \$5,679,234,000. In both gross and net figures are included nine groups of industries. These industries are divided into primary and secondary, primary being composed of productive processes, or other processes close to the raw material; while the secondary include what is usually described as manufacturing. In the primary group, agriculture comes first, with a gross value of \$1,905,311,000 and a net value of \$1,501,271,000. Forestry comes second, with a gross production of \$473,559,000 and a net production of \$223,654,000. The other primary industries are fisheries, with a gross of \$70,668,000 and a net of \$55,050,000; trapping, with a gross of \$16,602,000 and a net of \$10,250,000; mining, with a gross of \$398,250,000 and a net of \$274,889,000; and electric power, with a gross of \$113,592,000 and a net of \$112,326,000. Of the secondary group of industries, the largest is manufactures, with a gross value of \$3,769,487,000 and a net of \$1,819,045,000. Included in this division also are construction, with a gross of \$592,996,000 and a net of \$387,166,000, and custom and repair, with a gross of \$129,085,000 and a net of \$82,482,000.

Says Present Aircraft Cannot Compete with Ships and Railways

"Impossible to devote too much attention to overcoming obstacles to international flying!"
So speaks Lindbergh, "aviation counsel to the world," of what is most needed for development of air travel and commerce in the shrinking distances around our globe.

His plea for securing a uniform standard of regulations for international flyers by all nations is welcomed by an overwhelming chorus of press approval.
"Land boundaries mean nothing to a bird," says the Hartford Times; "they should mean nothing to the birdman."
"There is to a large degree the same natural freedom to flying that there is to radio. Both are borne on the wings of the air. Each is man's successful attempt to release himself of the limitations of time and place. Lindbergh is right in stressing the point that artificial barriers have no place in this achievement of flying."

Concerning the airplane's place in transportation and communication, Colonel Lindbergh "does not suffer from the delusions that beset so many dreamers and air enthusiasts," observes the Philadelphia Public Ledger, which continues:
"Unless some radical scientific discovery revolutionizes our present aircraft, he says, they can not compete with ships and railroads in the movement of most articles of commerce. The airplane seems destined to supplement rather than replace ground transportation, and its special field is in the rapid movement of passengers and documents from place to place. But this phase of transportation is highly important to human relationships, and the prospect of great networks of air lines, both transoceanic and transcontinental, linking all nations, which the Colonel envisions for the near future, will bring every phase of modern civilization into closer contact, and may have much to do with future trends of internationalism."

Both over one of the largest radio world hook-ups and at a conference of the Williamstown Institute of Politics, Colonel Lindbergh gave his message advocating international conference and negotiations to "clear the air" for flying between nations. From experience he spoke of the lack of uniformity in regulations for flying to Mexico, Central and South America; the possibilities of regulated faster passenger and express service. He predicted development of linked-up transoceanic routes to form a "network" covering the entire world. He added:
"At the present time it is the private flyer who requires the most assistance in international flying. He has not an organization to find out in advance what forms and reports it is necessary for him to make, and in many instances it is almost impossible for the private flyer making an international trip by air to learn in advance the conditions he will encounter, both in regard to air routes and also to the regulations and restrictions laid down by the various countries he expects to fly through."

Economy Corner

Strawberry Pie
Peaches, berries or pineapple may be substituted. I fix the fruit in the morning and sprinkle with sugar and leave in ice box till just before dinner, when I fill a pie shell which I have previously baked, then cover with the following mixture:
Boil half cup strawberries with half cup sugar and two cups boiling water, strain and add one tablespoon sugar, pinch of salt and cold water to make a paste. Cook over hot fire for minute or two, stirring constantly; remove from fire and beat hard; return to slow fire and cook very gently until thick. Pour white hot over strawberries in shell and cover with whipped cream. Delicious. You may substitute cornstarch for flour if preferred.

Mocha Spanish Creams
One and one-half cups hot strong coffee, one tablespoon cocoa, half cup milk, quarter teaspoon salt, two-third cup sugar, three eggs, half teaspoon vanilla, one tablespoon gelatine soaked in two tablespoons cold water. Dissolve the soaked gelatine in hot coffee. Add milk, sugar, cocoa, salt, and heat in top of double boiler.

Opinions
"It's a great deal more of an accomplishment to laugh in a cabin than to laugh in a mansion."—James J. Walker.

Our Fortunes
The young man who sets out to be the architect of his own fortune must not scorn to be the bricklayer and hod-carrier as well.

Affectionate Regard
I would rather have the affectionate regard of my fellow-men than I would have heaps and mines of gold.—Charles Dickens.

Judge—"Well, what have you to say for yourself?" Prisoner (cross-word puzzle enthusiast)—"I should like you to give me a sentence with the word 'freedom' in it."

British Royalty "Pays Its Way"

Full Rates for Train Fares and Shows Are Part of King George's Policy

London.—Announcement that the royal train which took the King and Queen from Sandringham to Balmoral Castle, Scotland, recently, costs the equivalent of \$3.33 per mile with first-class fare in addition for every member of the royal party serves to put an end to the erroneous notion that the King travels free on railways, goes to the theatre free, and so forth.

The King's expenses in this respect are paid out of the privy purse and neither the King nor any other member of the royal family follows a course different from any one else. With regard to theatre-going, a box is secured through a firm of agents, who have performed this office for half a century, and is paid for in the ordinary way.

Although there is not a theatre management in London that would not hasten to place a box gratis at the disposal of the party, from royal as well as businesslike motives, such advances are strictly forbidden.



Merry Crew of Shamrock V.
Crew of Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock V, as seen from coast-guard cutter, as yacht passed Race Rock, off New London, Conn., upon recent arrival from England for America's Cup race.