

Farm Problems

Conducted by

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with the co-operation of the various departments of Ontario Agricultural College.

The business of farming is yearly becoming more and more dependent upon facts that have been gathered regarding livestock and livestock management, crop production, soil management, disease and insect control and business organization of the farming industry. Individual problems involving one or more of these, and many other phases of agriculture, engage the attention of Ontario farmers from day to day. During the winter months there is a little more time for study of the most acute problems.

Through this column farmers may secure the latest information pertaining to their difficulties. To introduce this service Professor Bell has prepared the following typical problems to indicate the information which should be given in order that a satisfactory answer can be made.

If answer is desired by letter enclose stamped and addressed envelope for reply. Address all inquiries to Professor Henry G. Bell, Room 421, 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ontario.

Wheat Questions Answered

1. QUESTION—What varieties of Fall Wheat have given best yields in Ontario?

ANSWER—Experience at the College and throughout the province shows that for general purposes O.A.C. 61, Dawson's Golden Chaff, is the most satisfactory variety in most parts of Ontario. This is a soft white wheat, strong in straw, and one which has given particularly good results.

When choosing seed for your wheat crop, it would pay you to look into the matter of improved or selected seed. There are several farmers who now have considerable quantity of registered seed of the leading varieties, which seed is true to variety and is from healthy vigorous stock. This gives materially better yields than unimproved, ordinary wheat.

The Field Husbandry Department, O.A.C., which provided the above information will be pleased to direct inquiries to sources of improved seed.

2. QUESTION—If I have heavy soil on one farm where I can sow wheat, and light soil on another. Which will likely pay best in wheat?

ANSWER—It is difficult to say without further information which soil will give most profitable results in Fall Wheat. Heavy soil as a rule gives a larger yield per acre than does

light soil, provided both are in a good physical condition and that the plant food supply of both has been kept up. Another factor that may enter in would be the slope and protection of each of the fields, provided the fields were about equal from the standpoint of soil condition. I would be inclined to place the wheat where there is best protection from sweeping winter winds and where snow will probably lie on the field best.

3. QUESTION—Is it necessary to summer fallow for Wheat, or can I get a good crop on Sweet Clover sod?

ANSWER—The idea of summer fallowing in Ontario is largely to clean a field of weeds. In the Western provinces, summer fallowing is done largely to store up moisture through spring, summer, winter, so that the next crop of grain may have sufficient moisture to carry it through. During these last exceedingly droughty seasons in Ontario, a certain good may come from fallowing as it does in the West. If you have cut a fairly heavy stand of Sweet Clover from your Sweet Clover field, undoubtedly a lot of moisture has been removed from the soil. If it has been Sweet Clover pasture, however, there will not be so much difference. If clover soil is plowed sufficiently early so that it can be worked down to a good seed bed, you should be able to get a good stand of Wheat on it this fall.

4. QUESTION—I have a fairly good supply of manure for one piece where I am going to put Wheat, and none for a back field. The front field gave a ton to the acre of mixed hay. It is lighter soil. What fertilizers would you advise for these wheat fields?

ANSWER—If you manured the front field which is fairly heavy soil, it would be well to apply at least 200 lbs. per acre of 0-12-6 or 0-12-10 fertilizer. I would prefer 0-12-10 if you intend to seed down this field at the time that you are growing wheat on it. The extra potash will do a great deal in giving a better stand of Clover or Alfalfa. For the back field which is lighter soil, I would suggest that you use a 2-12-10 at the rate of two bags per acre. This will go a long way toward balancing fertility of the soil and putting it in best shape for the Wheat crop.

Guns for Defenders



Volunteers in Madrid help load rifles on truck for shipment to the defenders of the mountain passes north of the Spanish capital, scene of some of the bloodiest fighting between rebels and government troops locked in desperate struggle for road to city.

"Now every girl and young woman is looking forward to the time when she will have a home of her own, and I think one of the most enjoyable periods of her life is spent in planning and getting ready for the future love nest.

"She and mother in whispered conferences arrange for the selling of some early chickens that glossy table linen may find its way into the hope chest, or send the surplus eggs to market to meet the price of that lovely glassware that will make the farm girl's eyes sparkle. Next the bedding is got together—quilts, sheets, pillow cases, goose-feather pillows and last but not least, a feather mattress; then follows towels, fancy work, silverware, until all that is necessary for future use is provided.

"The farm girl's wedding clothes will be just as suitable if not as expensive, as those of the city girl, and when dad hands over the cheque to pay for the furniture of the new home nothing is lacking, not even the shower, already given by the neighborhood girls."

THE MARKETS

PRODUCE PRICES

United Farmers' Co-operative Co. Saturday were paying the following prices for produce:
EGGS—Prices to producers, cases returned basis, delivered Toronto:
"A" large 24c
"B" medium 23c
"C" 19c
"D" 17c
BUTTER—No. 1 Ontario solids, 25 1/4%; No. 2, 24%
POULTRY—
(Quotations in cents.)

	Dressed	Live Dressed	Milked
	"A"	"A"	"A"
Hens—			
Over 5 lbs. . . .	14	16	
4 to 5 lbs. . . .	13	15	
3 to 4 lbs. . . .	11	13	
Spring broilers—			
1 1/2-2 1/2 lbs. . . .	12		
2 1/2-3 lbs. . . .	13		
3-3 1/2 lbs. . . .	14		
3 1/2-4 lbs. . . .	15		
Over 4 lbs. . . .	16		
Old roosters . . .	7	9	

HAY AND STRAW
Hay quotations in Toronto Saturday as provided by Toronto dealers were: No. 2 Timothy hay, baled, \$9.00 to \$10.00 a ton; No. 3 Timothy hay, baled, \$7.00 to \$8.00 a ton. Oat and wheat straw baled, \$6.00 to \$7.00 a ton.

WHOLESALE PROVISION PRICES
Wholesale provision dealers are quoting the following prices to the Toronto retail trade—
Pork—Hams, 24c; shoulders, 17c; butts, 19c; loins, 23c; pinics, 16 1/2c.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 12 1/2c; tubs, 12 1/2c; pails, 13 1/2c; prints, 13c.
Shortening—Tierces, 9 1/2c; tubs, 10 1/2c; pails, 10 1/2c; prints, 10 1/2c.
Tax to be added to all shortening prices.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS
Following are Saturday's closing quotations on Toronto grain transactions for car lots, prices on basis c.i.f. bay ports—
Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.07 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.05 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$1.02; No. 4 Northern, 97 1/2c; No. 5 Northern, 91c; No. 6 wheat, 90c.
Western Oats—No. 2 C.W., 54 1/2c; No. 3 C.W., 51 1/4c; extra No. 1 feed oats 51 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 48 1/2c.
Manitoba Barley—No. 3 C.W., 66c; No. 5 C.W., 64 1/2c; No. 1 feed screenings, \$28 per ton, delivered most Ontario points.
Ontario grain, approximate prices track shipping point—Wheat 95c to 97c; oats, 43c to 45c; barley, 55c to 60c; corn, 83c to 85c; rye, 60c to 61c; milling barley, 96c to 98c; milling oats, 43c to 45c.

"We cannot be satisfied with any form of society in which human personality is submerged."
—Franklin D. Roosevelt
"Many things which are thought to be original have been previously discovered and forgotten."
—Dr. William J. Moore
"The League of Nations covenant is a perfectly good instrument. It is badly played, that is all. And the music is not good enough."
—Salvador de Madariaga
"One of the most valuable of all kinds of self-mastery is the power of switching off thoughts at the bidding of the will."
—Dean Inge
"Real social security is in self-reliance and neighborliness."
—Henry Ford

Courtesy Afloat; Why Not on Land?

C. H. J. Snider, News Director of Toronto Evening Telegram, writes—We've been trying courtesy afloat, and finding it pays. Sailors have been trying courtesy for centuries. On the water, courtesy is a practical necessity. Its value is real and concrete. It provides the safeguard in a tight place, and the solution in a traffic problem. Without it, chaos and confusion would result, and all the order and pleasure would go out of sailing.
Sailors who drive cars know that the same principle applies on the highway. Motorists cannot afford to wait three or four centuries for a tradition of driving courtesy to evolve, because cars are killing people every day. Many motorists think courtesy means something fancy that wastes time and accomplishes nothing. Sailors know better. As a sailor, I am happy to describe some of the interesting angles on courtesy at sea, showing their practical value, in the hope that it will encourage some motorists to "Try Courtesy" for a change at the wheels of their cars.

Courtesy is the only medium for interpreting the rule of the road at sea. The yacht, as a sailing vessel, has right of way over a steamer, unless she is overtaking her; but no yachtman worthy of the name would attempt to exercise that right when it would force the steamer to alter her course and miss her landing, go aground in a channel, or even bewilder the officer on the bridge.
You will see instances of this courtesy every day in Toronto Bay. You will also see—sometimes—the courtesy shown by steamer captains, in shutting off their belching smoke, or going to leeward, so as not to blacken a yacht's sails.

Among ourselves—that it in the yachting fraternity, who are all that is left to represent the old wind-users—courtesy is so much a rule that its absence is news.
Thus, Commodore Norma Gooderham, of the R.C.Y.C., who has an auxiliary motor in his flagship "Yolanda," will offer to tow sailing opponents to the starting line, and will tow them in again even after they have beaten him in a race.
Starboard-tack yachts have, as is pretty well known even by landmen, the right-of-way over other yachts close hauled or going free. But every day in the week you will see starboard-tackers waiving their rights, where auto sticklers would be waiving fists or protest flags.

What I mean by "upper class" is this. Tennis has been restricted to more or less private clubs, and if you had the money, they could probably train you to great style, but what if you didn't have the money?
However, we won't worry about that . . . that time has seen its day.

The Toronto Community Lawn Tennis Association is now formed and in action.
This is the organization that is going to put a new light on competitive tennis in Toronto Community Clubs, and there is the possibility of turning out championship players. . . .
Not today or tomorrow . . . but in the future. . . .

Just the same as the United States turns them over from her Public Park tennis courts, where they have started, trained, and finally been considered good enough to take a crack at a few laurels.
However, to get back to where I started from . . . the Association is now in action.

At a meeting held Monday, August 10, by representatives from Moore Park, Vermont, Dovercourt, Hillcrest, North Toronto, and Kew Gardens Community Clubs, the Toronto Community Lawn Tennis Association was permanently established. . . .
The founding of this Association is the greatest launching of an organization in the history of Toronto Community Tennis. . . .

The idea was thought of, and talked about, night on three years. . . .
But it takes more than thought and talk. . . .
So a group of capable and responsible Community Club representatives got together under the initiative of Mr. George H. Green, and put this idea into effect. . . .
The representatives at the meeting were:
Moore Park, Mr. E. B. McBryde, Mr. W. E. Morris; Hillcrest, Mr. G. L. Keith; Dovercourt, Mr. J. H. Smith, A. N. Gilley; Vermont, W. Bingley; North Toronto, George Wingate; Kew Gardens, George H. Green, R. Fidler.

Drama of an SOS at Sea

To the wireless operator at sea the reception of a distress call is a moment of intense drama. The SOS may come to him suddenly from the silence of a great ocean. It may come as a despairing whisper amid the radio clamor of crowded waters. In either case it is an unforgettable experience.

His ship is nearing port, perhaps. Scores of ships are working messages to and from shore. The intermingling notes from a multitude of various transmitters, growling, singing, stuttering, whistling, become confused in a hideous cacophony.

It is as if the ether had gone mad. Into this bedlam of sound comes a thin call for aid from a ship in desperate need. "SOS. SOS. SOS. . . ."
For a short time it may appear to be unheard and unheeded as it strives for attention through the hopeless din.

But someone hears it. Imperatively this operator calls to all ships in his vicinity to cease traffic, no matter how urgent, how important.

These others pass the command to yet others, and so the news is flashed over a wide area. And then the wireless notes begin to die. Wave after wave of sound subsides.

So, in the stillness, the distressed vessel is able to tap out its momentous message without interference.
The wireless operators in the receiving ships are studies of grim concentration. Letter by letter the deliberate words are written down and rushed to the captain. What follows is his responsibility.

It may happen that an operator, having had little or nothing to do for hours in open waters, is electrified by a sudden SOS.

One night in January, 1920, steaming at sluggish eight knots off the coast of Rio del Oro, N.W. Africa, there came to me an unexpected SOS. It was from the French liner l'Afrique which had struck a battleship near Rochelle in the Bay of Biscay.

This position showed her to be about 1,200 miles away, dead reckoning. I would have taken the ship in which I served—a small Portuguese tramp—about five days to get there. Obviously, we could do nothing.

But, listening to the messages, one was kept in touch with the grim drama that was being enacted so far away. Finally there came a message which read: "There is no panic. All is calm."

After that there was silence. They were the last words sent out by the gallant operator of l'Afrique before she sank. Two days later the curtain descended on a grim drama. The wireless news service to ships stated that there had been a loss of 556 lives.

Type of Hog the Market Demands

Maintain That a Change in Hog Type is Bound to Come

If hog raising is to continue to be profitable it is agreed among packers and those who have had the opportunity of studying market trends that a change in hog type is bound to come. There are now, broadly speaking, three types of hogs—the rangy, requiring a full year to reach market ability; the intermediate, needing nine months, and the chuffy type that may be pushed off to market in six months. None of these types is meeting the new and growing demand. The ideal hog should have the plumpness of the intermediate, the length of the rangy and something of the early maturity of the chuffy type.
Instead of carrying large excess deposits of fat on the back as at present, the ideal hog should carry only sufficient fat in this region to give the desired quality to roasts and chops, whereas the belly should develop to the thickness required for good bacon (about 1 1/2 inches). The carcass must be firm, a requirement that presents a problem as yet unsolved, for the present type of hog that develops only this thickness of back fat is decidedly unfinished and lack of finish is one of the major causes of soft carcasses.
The Danes have developed almost the ideal type of hog. It is fleshy without over-fatness at any point and produces pork and bacon of a quality never reached by any other hogs.

Why feed hogs to market at ten months to a year old, when you can have the same weight and better finish at lower cost and have your hogs ready to move at six months? It can be done and is being done with properly balanced feeds, ground grain, with a small amount of tankage and always cane molasses, with the same feeding values as corn, a better fattener and helping more than anything else to keep stock of every kind in condition.

"Swear Only When Necessary" But Who's to Set the Rules?

The Barnsley Golf Club in England frowns on the use of bad language by its members. The golfers have been warned that henceforth a fine and possibly expulsion will be the penalty for profanity on the course.

Drives on "langwidge" are not new in England. The Profane Oaths Act of 1745 inflicted a sliding scale of fines for the use of profane language according to the social rank of the offender. The penalty was one shilling for a common laborer, soldier or seaman; two shillings for everyone below the rank of gentleman, and five shillings for those of or above that rank. No special provision, of course, was made for golfers.

In 1847 the Town Police Act made bad language an offence punishable by heavy fine or imprisonment up to 14 days. The offence, however, had to be committed in the street; and, for some peculiar reason, the act was confined to "urban sanitary districts". On the theory, probably, that in an unsanitary district a foul word more or less was of little consequence.

Psychologists maintain that swearing is a sign of hasty temper, and that temper is a sign of mental and moral weakness akin to insanity: If the patient persist in his addiction no responsible psychiatrist, it appears, would care to answer for the consequences. From which it may be gathered that golf accompanied by swearing—or swearing accompanied by golf—will lead inevitably to dire consequences.
It is doubtful if swearing helps one's game. As Shakespeare has pointed out, failure is the only reward of him who may "seek to in-shpere the stars with oaths." Similarly, the rubberoid sphere with which the golfer is primarily concerned remains strangely unaffected by any pungent aspersions directed at it.

As Quintilian has observed, "To swear, except when necessary is, unbecoming to an honorable man." But against this may be set the precept about giving pleasure to others.

Girl on Farm Has Playtime

Daughter Can Arrange Her Relaxation Hours

TORONTO—The farmer who owns his own farm is comparatively a free and happily-placed man. His life is enormously preferable to that of the great mass of city folk, confined in box-like rooms. As for long hours of labor, the agriculturist has nothing on the average newspaper editor.

This is the reaction of an editor to a discussion of "The Girl on the Farm." One of his correspondents says:

"The old-fashioned way is certainly the safest and the best. Believe me, dear editor, when I say I know what I am writing about for—I have been 'The Girl on the Farm'; I have been 'The Mother on the Farm' and I am now 'The Grandmother on the Farm.' I do not confuse the positions held by the hired girl and the girl who is living in her own home on the farm. The former has her duties to perform from week-end to week-end with her afternoon or evenings off as pre-arranged . . . her reward . . . her monthly wages; while the girl on the farm, although she may do approximately the same work, is not called on to follow the same cut-and-dried routine. She can arrange for her relaxations as they come; can plan her work to have time to attend the women's institute meeting, the missionary society tea or the church tea party, and I can assure you she is suitably dressed for these occasions and has in her purse the necessary spending money.

A swearless golf course would be very dull for the caddies.—From the Winnipeg Tribune.