

FOR FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND GARDENERS

HARVESTING APPLES

Harvesting presents a real problem to the grower of McIntosh apples in large acreages, for in any orchard this variety remains in ideal picking condition for a period of about ten days. In many cases, however, says the Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Summerland, B. C., growers are inclined to be stampeded into rushing off the entire crop as soon as fruit begins to fall from a few trees. Accurate measurements indicate that McIntosh apples usually increase about 10 per cent in volume during the last two weeks, they remain on the tree. Accordingly a box or two of windfalls under a tree does not necessarily indicate a reduction in the yield. Records kept over a ten-year period show that loss from McIntosh windfalls at the Summerland Station has never exceeded 20 per cent there. September and October have been the best months for a 50 per cent increase in red colour development between September 5 and 20. The difference in returns for Fancy and C grades is sometimes 25 cents per box. The McIntosh calendar date when McIntosh apples are ready to pick varies with the season, the district, and even the individual tree. However, there is a very simple maturity test to determine whether McIntosh is ripe enough to harvest. Cut a few apples, and, if all the seeds are completely brown, the fruit may be picked with the assurance that it will develop full quality.

Zones For Fertilizers

A series of fertilizer trials, covering the grain producing portion of Manitoba, was undertaken during the years 1929, 1930, and 1931, the results of which suggest a zoning for fertilizer requirement of cereals when the "drilling-in" method is used on the Canadian prairies. The practice of drilling-in fertilizer with the seed, which has proved to be one of the most important contributions to cereal production in Western Canada, was introduced into the West in 1928. The commercial fertilizers were applied by the broadcast method. In the fertilizer trials, which covered nine agricultural districts, individual records were compiled and three types of response were noted: (1) to phosphate; (2) to phosphate with small increases in nitrogen; (3) to both nitrogen and phosphate, with a local tendency for potash to give increased yields.

Stone Fruit Maturity Tests

Realizing the need for more definite information on the subject of maturity of stone fruits, a committee has been formed in British Columbia in the Summerland and Penikese districts of members of the Dominion Fruit Branch Inspection Service, the B. C. provincial Department of Agriculture, and the staff of the Dominion Experimental Station at Summerland. It is agreed that some standard measurement for maturity of stone fruit may be possible, and towards this end every phase of the problem is being investigated. Five different packing houses in Summerland and Penikese have been given every possible assistance and cooperation, and through these sources over 250 questionnaires have been sent out in packages of fruit. As the replies are returned, answers to twelve distinct questions will have been received from both dealers and consumers. At the same time, samples of the fruit have been analyzed at the Experimental Station for sugar, acid, storage trials, and chemical tests, such as sugar, acid, and other substances. In this way definite and useful information, particularly regarding ripening and shipping of stone fruits, is being gathered. Stone fruits, owing to their tender nature and rapid growth and ripening during summer temperatures, present a difficult marketing problem. The experimental shipments have indicated that stone fruits, by careful packing and handling, may be shipped to market in fully mature condition. The border line, however, between mature fruit and type fruit is sometimes too narrow to allow such fruit to go through the regular channels of trade and arrive in condition suitable for sale.

The Storage of Ice

In a short time the problem of storing ice for the coming summer will occupy the attention of many of the farmers of the province, especially those more or less interested in dairying. When ice is readily available it would seem wise for the farmer to provide at least a few blocks of storage ice for the coming year. The advantages numerous. Almost any occupied corner of an outbuilding will serve the purpose.

What often puzzles us is just how much ice is needed. It may be determined by weighing the amount of water which is evaporated according to estimates an enclosure of ten feet square and eight feet high will hold sufficient ice to provide 50 pounds per day for 130 days. The following are reasonable amounts of waste, however, by amount of waste, however, by amount proportionately less as the quantity stored is increased.

It is well to cover the floor of the enclosure with a few inches of gravel before the ice is laid down, as the clay floor of the ordinary shed is rather impervious to ensure good drainage. About one foot of ice is usually enough to put over the summer's needs. The thickness of ice will also assist in determining the amount of waste, however, by amount proportionately less as the quantity stored is increased.

In communities where sawdust is unavailable, planer-mill shavings may be used with satisfaction. Some farmers have even used fine hay such as marsh or slough. In fact, any fine wild hay gives good results. The thickness of hay used should however be double that of sawdust and well packed, otherwise the proportion of wastage is likely to be great.

All classes of live stock in Ontario in 1934, according to the June survey, shows decreases as compared with 1933—horses (563,700) 1.9 per cent; cattle (2,400,500) 1.2 per cent; swine (1,177,000) 6.8 per cent; and sheep (967,200) 4.0 per cent.

According to the latest statistics, every Canadian in 1933 used 15 pounds of soap, or 88 pounds for each person. The total production of all kinds of soap in Canada in 1933 was 159,127,624 pounds, valued at \$12,268,276 at factory prices.

There is a heavy public demand for information through the Dominion Entomological Branch on such subjects as improved sprays for household insects, moth-proofing chemicals and cleaning appliances, notably vacuum cleaners, in eliminating and controlling clothes moths and carpet beetles.

Up to the end of October, the number of pedigree certificates registered in 1934 with the Canada Live Stock Records and approved by the Dominion Minister of Agriculture was 2,203 horses; 27,200 cattle; 6,985 sheep; 6,110 swine; 8,417 fowls; 6,297 dogs; 1,161 poultry; and 87 goats.

Harvesting Swedes For Seed Roots

(Experimental Farms Note) When harvesting swede roots for seed production only those roots that are typical of the variety which they represent should be saved. The roots should be smooth, without blemishes and have neat necks. In order that uniformly may be maintained and improved, fully matured roots should be selected. Where considerable quantities are required, smaller roots may be selected for the main crop and larger, fully matured roots for the seed plot, which should be grown at as great a distance from the main crop as is possible. This practice will be somewhat more economical than using large roots throughout and seed for further multiplication is always taken from the seed plot, reasonable uniformity can be maintained.

Where a club-root resistant variety is being grown, seed roots should always be grown on land that is definitely known to be infested with this disease and only roots that are absolutely free from disease selected.

When pulling the roots, do not cut any of the small rootlets but simply shake off as much of the earth as is possible without undue injury to the roots or rootlets. The tops should be cut off about an inch to an inch and a half from the crown. The woody part of the neck should not be cut, as the main shoot from this will give a much more satisfactory growth next spring than will the lateral shoots which develop from the main one. The seed should be sown in the fall, and the main one is injured. Seed from the main one is injured. Seed from the main one is injured.

Seed roots can be stored either in pits out of doors, or in a dark, well ventilated cellar free from frost, yet sufficiently cool to keep them from sprouting too early in the spring.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL IRISH FREE STATE WONT GO TO WEDDING

DUBLIN, (Irish) Free State, Nov. 21.—Donald Buckley, Governor-General of the Irish Free State, has declined the King's invitation to attend the wedding of the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina Nov. 29. His action caused no surprise here today, since Buckley is known to be a man of simple tastes and one who dislikes ceremony. It is likely the Free State will be represented at the wedding only by J. W. Dulaney, its high commissioner in London.

It is uncertain whether the de Valera Government will send a wedding present but it is known a quantity of expensive poplin is being woven here on a rush order from the Government, and some of it may be sent to Princess Marina and Prince George.

BOX SHOOKS FROM EASTERN CANADA TO SOUTH AFRICA SHOW A LARGE INCREASE

Box shooks from Eastern Canada are meeting with a great reception in South Africa, the figures for the first six months of 1934 showing a large increase over the same period last year, according to the Industrial Department of the Dominion National Railways. The shooks come almost entirely from Eastern Canada. Imports of Canadian lumber products into South Africa are on the increase. A good deal, it is felt, can be done to increase exports of Douglas fir from Canada to South Africa by a programme of education in its merits. At present time architects specify Baltic timber for flooring joists or any work where there is little ventilation and Douglas fir for roofs. There is a growing interest in Douglas fir for flooring. Sixty-seven per cent of all unmanufactured lumber imported into the Union of South Africa, other than that specifically mentioned for furniture making, is used in the building industry imports. The mining industry in South Africa is the largest consumer of imported lumber.

WESTERN CATTLE TO BE FINISHED IN MARITIMES

Western cattle will again be finished on New Brunswick farms this winter, according to advice received by the Agricultural Department of the Dominion National Railways. Types will be Hereford, Folead-Angus and Shorthorns, the same breeds handled with such great success in previous years. In the spring it is anticipated the cattle will be exported to England in the event that the Canadian market does not offer better advantages. Four years ago the wintering of western cattle on New Brunswick farms was tried out and each season since the operations have proved satisfactory and the cattle have been sold to good advantage, providing a means for the profitable use of grain and feed as well as furnishing large quantities of manure for fertilizer. About 100 were wintered last year.

NEWSY NOTES

AN INTERNATIONAL STAMP? There are times when one must seek information from some foreign source, and the proper thing to do is to enclose a stamp for reply. Obviously, if your correspondent lives, say, in London, you cannot enclose a Canadian stamp, except as an addition to his stamp album. If there was an agreement between the nations of the Postal Union to recognize a certain stamp, with let us say 5 cents, as an international stamp, this difficulty would disappear. Again such a stamp could be used for sending small amounts, (25 cents or less) to foreign countries. At present it is difficult to send to England or the U.S.A. to purchase pamphlets, small goods or a sample article. With a stamp internationally recognized, correspondents would be encouraged to trade advertisements would obtain a world-wide value. However, there is no likelihood of such a consummation, as long as the nations have agreed that the way to achieve prosperity is to build a wall that trade cannot surmount.

NATURE NOTES, NOV. 1934

Last month (Oct.) it was noticed that the first week of the month "had a bad streak in it" as had the first week of Aug. and Sept. The fall phase of the weather was in an inch of rain, impelled by half a gale, and on the 6th and 7th the total rainfall was 2.60 inches! The moon and Mars were in conjunction on the 1st, and the moon and sun on the 6th.

The "Coat" of China is always "set" for a typhoon but what is the spark which touches off the gunpowder? On the 20th Sept., the moon was in Perigee (nearest the earth); on the 21st there was quite an array of celestial bodies in a line, it was full moon for one thing. That day a typhoon in Japan took 2,000 lives and caused \$1,000,000 damage. On Oct. 15th the moon and Saturn were in conjunction; 16th, typhoon causes heavy shipping and property losses at Manila, Philippines; moon in Perigee Oct. 16th; 17th, moon and Mars in conjunction; 18th, typhoon causes heavy shipping and property losses at Manila, Philippines; moon in Perigee Oct. 16th; 17th, moon and Mars in conjunction; 18th, typhoon causes heavy shipping and property losses at Manila, Philippines.

The regularity of these phenomena suggests that gravitation is the cause. On Nov. 23 a census of the garden showed the following plants still in bloom: Fall dandelion, Barnyard grass, Yarrow, Pansy, Mari-gold (alsendia) and night-scented stock; down by the spring the buttercup (cauliculus) and snowdrops in bloom on Nov. 23rd. This is late for this northerly district compared with other years.

A young farmer residing in this vicinity, while in the neighborhood of a pond, noticed a group of 100 birds, attracted by a "harsh discordant" call of some bird, "almost as big as blue-jays, but with black wings and tails." He called them "black marks" and making an awful racket." They had "black marks on the head." These strangers would appear to be Log-skink head Shrikes, though one hardly likes to be dogmatic about it. One of them was seen to pick up a worm from the ground, I picked it up, and found a regular collection of insects on the underside. There were three chrysalids of the white Cabbage Butterfly, two of them a rather large one and the third rather brownish. Next were two red "ladybird" beetles, with black bars, our commonest species. A firefly, also hibernating, was identified as Lucidota abrupta, and one of those long-lived spider-like creatures, known here as "daddy-longlegs" or harvestman, brought up the rear, all waiting "till the green leaves come again" as the old song says.

There are still a few skunks being trapped here; the other mammals do little to look for the fruiting forms of the lichens, mosses and club-mosses; these lowly plants present many problems to the inquisitive nature-student. These were the first land-plants tall in season and the first to contain numerous chemical substances, only seven are really essential as far as the plant is concerned, namely, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, potassium and iron. Though the bulk of these materials is very small yet they are necessary for the healthy growth of plants. It is surprising the number of living organisms we find in the soil. Besides certain larger animals such as rodents, mice and moles there are numerous insects, worms, etc., known as microorganisms, without which the soil would soon become unfit to support the growth of higher plants. The most important of all these microorganisms are bacteria which feed upon the organic matter in the soil thus acting as power agents in the process of decomposition. There are also certain bacteria living in the soil which have the power of taking the gas nitrogen out of the air and building it up into nitrates, the importance of which seems to be evident from the fact that enormous sums of money are spent annually in procuring similar ones in the form of certain commercial fertilizers.

SOIL COMPOSITION

While soils vary in texture, chemical composition, depth, origin and richness they are normally composed of a mixture of distinct components, each of which has a particular influence on the life of plants. These components may be classified as particles of rock, water, air, organic matter, dissolved substances, and certain organisms which live in the soil such as bacteria. The great bulk and basic material of all soils is undoubtedly made up of particles formed from weathering of rocks. Such particles vary in size from those found in fine clay up to those found in coarse gravel. The chemical composition differs as well, depending upon the type of rock from which they were formed. Though the spaces between these particles are usually filled with air or water yet where it reaches a level where all the ordinary plants are good, some of the particles cohere to form groups called crumbs which are generally held together by surface tension, or cemented by clay.

Opening For Canadian Tomatoes In Britain

Italian and Spanish canned tomatoes are in favour in the United Kingdom, being of the plum variety and packed peeled. It would seem there is an opening for Canadian canned tomatoes provided a firm pack of solid tomatoes with a minimum of "wash" or puree is put up, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways.

Traps Set:—No Catch

No signs of infestation by the Japanese beetle, which has been feared serious damage to trees, shrubs, flowers, fruits, vegetables and lawns in the northeastern States, have been found in Canada. Early in July of this year, Japanese beetle traps, in which were placed geraniol and eugenol, two essential oils used in perfumery, to which it has been found the beetles are strongly attracted, were distributed in the Niagara Peninsula, Toronto, Montreal, Saint John, N. B., and Yarmouth, N. S. districts. The traps were distributed to determine whether the beetle had invaded Canada, but none have been caught in any of the traps. The trapping activities attracted considerable attention from the public.

Many persons submitted insects to the Entomological Branch and to Entomological Inspectors which were thought to be the Japanese beetle, but none of the insects proved to be such. The Japanese beetle was first found on this side of the International Boundary in 1916 at Philadelphia, Pa., and since then it has multiplied and spread in the northeastern part of the United States and has been discovered at several points not far from the International Boundary. It is one of the most destructive of foreign insects. The co-operation and assistance of the public is appreciated by the Dominion Entomologist and his staff.

Known as capillary-water, is due to the fact there is a greater attraction between the object and the water than the pull the water exerts. The smaller the particles the more water a soil will hold. It is such water that plays a great part in the development of plant roots. The capillary system formed by the combination of tiny soil particles is capable of conveying water a considerable distance. In ordinary soil the rise of water varies from two to six feet. Water that has percolated below six feet is no longer available to plants. If soil particles are very compact at the surface, as for example when soil is rolled or when a crust is formed by the breaking up of this capillary system connecting the upper and deeper soils. For this reason the mulching or tilling of the soil is highly recommended in order to prevent too great a waste of water by the breaking up of this capillary system at the surface.

The gas oxygen which is essential for the growth of ordinary plants occupies those spaces not filled with water. The soil in cultivated soils from 20% to 35% of the volume consists of air spaces. Ploughing tends greatly to increase the air content of a soil because the whole structure is then loosened and particles separated from each other.

Organic matter formed from the dead bodies of plants and manure of all kinds is of special importance in growing plants in many ways: It improves the physical structure of the soil, because on account of its large particles it tends to separate the smaller rock particles, thus providing air spaces. It absorbs water, and so that its presence in the soil will increase the water holding capacity. The decay in the organic matter liberates certain materials which the plant needs such as a supply of nitrogen compounds, it provides a home and food for certain soil bacteria, some of which are practically indispensable. It is evidence then that our treatment we give a soil in order to increase its organic matter will soon improve the soil for the growing of plants.

A chemical analysis of soil water will show that it contains a wide variety of substances for everything; plant absorbs through its roots not only the mineral elements but also contains numerous chemical substances, only seven are really essential as far as the plant is concerned, namely, nitrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, calcium, magnesium, potassium and iron. Though the bulk of these materials is very small yet they are necessary for the healthy growth of plants. It is surprising the number of living organisms we find in the soil. Besides certain larger animals such as rodents, mice and moles there are numerous insects, worms, etc., known as microorganisms, without which the soil would soon become unfit to support the growth of higher plants. The most important of all these microorganisms are bacteria which feed upon the organic matter in the soil thus acting as power agents in the process of decomposition. There are also certain bacteria living in the soil which have the power of taking the gas nitrogen out of the air and building it up into nitrates, the importance of which seems to be evident from the fact that enormous sums of money are spent annually in procuring similar ones in the form of certain commercial fertilizers.

It would seem that a better knowledge of soils on the part of our agricultural population would not only make production in itself more profitable but would also mean a reduced outlay through the intelligent application of commercial fertilizers. AGRICULTURIST.

Tallow Now Being Handled By Pumps

If you should happen to be alongside a dock and see a yellowish cream looking substance pouring out through a pipe from the side of a ship the chances are it would be tallow. This is a new method for handling tallow adopted in Australia which produces approximately 100,000 tons annually, one half of which is exported to all parts of the world, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways. Hitherto tallow has been handled in casks. The new method of the tallow is emptied on the wharf from the casks into canvas slings and then deposited into the vessel's deep tanks where steam heat is used to melt the tallow. The tallow has all been loaded the heat is turned off and the tallow coagulates. On arrival at destination the heat is again turned on to melt the tallow and it is then pumped out of the tanks into a tank. Some 700 tons were recently sent to New York in this manner.

New Distemper Serum

Definite progress has been made at the Animal Diseases Research Institute, Health of Animals Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, in research problems connected with distemper of foxes and other fur-bearing animals. Beginning in 1931, following the fox distemper which was prevalent in the Maritime Provinces in 1930-31, which was so severe that the resultant losses so heavy that the fox industry in that part of Canada was seriously threatened, an intensive study has been made of the disease, causing the development of an anti-distemper serum has been developed which when administered under experimental conditions affords an adequate protection against distemper, and in practical trials on fur farms where distemper has made its appearance, has been used with decidedly encouraging results. Under certain conditions and in limited quantities, the serum can now be furnished for more extensive trials on fur farms on the owner's application.

The research work in connection with distemper in fur-bearing animals was undertaken following representations by the Canadian National Silvers Fox Breeding Association and from the proprietor of fox and mink ranches throughout Canada. It was necessary, in order to carry out the necessary research work and essential experiments, to provide special facilities at the Animal Diseases Research Institute at Hull, Que. Animal houses, breeding compounds and a foundation stock of foxes, ferrets and dogs to supply the needs for animal experimentation were provided in connection with the research programme over a period of years.

While the research studies and experiments on canine distemper conducted in England in recent years, by what is known as the Field Distemper Council were of special interest and value to Dr. E. A. Watson, and his staff of the Pathological Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the methods for the control of canine distemper were not wholly applicable or effective in the prevention of distemper diseases among fur-bearing animals. Distemper among dogs is a disease which has a long history. Among foxes and other fur-bearing animals it occurs periodically or what may be termed in cycles, which strike suddenly with particularly devastating effect. More-over, the disease among fur-bearing animals is not readily ascertained as it is among dogs. The study of this disease is very important from an economic point of view as the value of fur-bearing animals from the fur farms of the Dominion is valued at over \$6,750,000, and the value of fur pelts sold in that year exceeded \$3,000,000.

While there still remains much work to be done in this study, certain definite findings have so far been established. One is that a hyperimmune distemper serum is safe and can be used without fear on fur-bearing animals immediately the disease makes its appearance. The use of this product is intended not so much to cure or save the animals of animals already suffering acutely from the disease, but to passively immunize or increase the resistance of those in contact with the disease, thus preventing its spread. Another finding is that the desired results are wholly attained, it will mean that the fur farming industry in Canada will be virtually protected against the ravages of distemper, a disease which carries with it a higher mortality rate than any other, with the consequent loss to those engaged in the industry.

OFFER BRED SOWS AT COST

At this time of the year with the swine breeding season approaching when sows must be bred for spring and summer litters, a farmer should consider breeding only sows of bacon type. Those farmers who have not sows of desirable type and who are not located in districts where such stock can be readily obtained may profitably make use of the services of the Broad Sow Policy administered by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Under this policy farmers may secure bred sows of suitable type at cost. Any farmer who may be interested can get full information by applying to the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, or to the representative of the Department at his nearest stockyard.

GROUND LIMESTONE

Its Value in Securing Good Stands of Clover

In the economical management of any farm in the Maritime Provinces, the production of large quantities of legumes, such as red clover, is of prime importance. In securing a stand of this valuable crop there are many controllable factors which play an important part, such as soil fertility, abundance of manure and organic matter, hardy and fresh seed and freedom from weeds. The limiting factor, however, in many cases is lime in one of its forms. Where mused mud is near at hand, satisfactory results are obtained from its use, but in localities where mused mud is not easily obtained, ground limestone is to be preferred. It is cheap, effective, easy to apply, and may be sown at any time of the year.

On the Prince Edward Island, Tussockland Station, especially Tons, Wood Island, Montserrat, Red Point and Rose Valley it has been found that an application of ground limestone was absolutely necessary in order to secure a satisfactory stand of red clover. The soil at the above mentioned stations is distinctly acid. At the first three it is light and sandy, while at Red Point and Rose Valley it is a clay loam. At these latter two stations the physical condition of the soil was noticeably improved.

Remarkable increase in yields of clover have been obtained from one ton of limestone. In 1934, from seven stations the yield of clover hay with limestone was 1.99 tons per acre and without limestone 1.75 tons per acre. In 1933 from three stations the yield of clover without limestone was 1.35 tons per acre and with limestone 1.64 tons per acre. In 1932 from four stations the yield of clover without limestone was 1.25 tons per acre and with limestone 1.54 tons per acre. In 1931 from five stations the yield of clover without limestone was 1.15 tons per acre and with limestone 1.45 tons per acre. Needless to say the quality of the clover on the limited areas was much superior to that on the untreated areas. Now is the time to plan for the digging of mud, or for the purchase of ground limestone.

Flour and Meal Household Pest

When flour and meal are left undisturbed for some time, they are apt to be attacked by the yellow meal worm which breeds readily in these substances. However, both the beetle and the grub, owing to their size, are easily seen by the householder. The beetle is attracted to light at night, and gains access to the home through windows and doors. It is from half an inch to over five-eighths of an inch in length, is almost black in color, and its specimens are of a reddish-brown color. The eggs are small and white, while the grub itself resembles the common wireworm, being hard, reddish-brown in color, shining, with reddish-brown transverse bands where the segments join.

Another insect is the dark meal worm which as yet is not household pest in Canada, due to the efforts of the Dominion Entomological Branch. In the United States, however, it contaminates bread, cake, flour, meal, and cereals. The simplest control of all food pests is for the householder, in the winter time, to place insecticide dusts outside in a rat-proof receptacle. Zero will kill all pests in a night. If the temperature does not go below 20 degrees Fahrenheit it is better to leave the food in the house for two days. In summer, the pests are more in evidence, placing the foodstuffs in an oven for an hour or two at a temperature of 130 to 140 Fahrenheit will kill all eggs and larvae. After sifting the food is none the worse.

PRIZE WINNERS FOR MOST BEAUTIFUL MAPLE LEAF

The prize for the most beautiful maple leaf found in Canada this Autumn went to Mrs. A.A. Adams, Oak Bay Mills, Que., and second prize to Mrs. Guy H. Humphrey, Hampton, Kings County, Nova Scotia. Over 10,000 leaves were submitted embracing every province in Canada and the Judges had a difficult task when awarding prizes. The leaf which took the first prize is described as of extraordinary beauty, showing a flare of brilliant color such as only the Canadian Autumn can produce. The level of coloring and general perfection in all of the leaves was extremely high, so much so that some hundreds were selected, mounted in panels and will be exhibited in railway stations from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The competition was sponsored by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways. Last year the first prize for the most beautiful leaf went to the city of Charlottetown, New Brunswick, and this province figures in the prize list not only in last year's contest but in this year's also.

The 1934 wheat crop of Canada is estimated at 277,304,000 bushels of spring wheat and 7,222,000 bushels of winter wheat. The total estimate for 1933 was 259,728,000 bushels.

SAVED BY A "COAT TAIL"

Walking along the right of way of a railway is not the safest place and one aged resident of Cape North, in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, had a very striking lesson of this kind, although the incident was calmly walking along the tracks of the Canadian National Railways when a speeding train roared along behind him. Somehow that he did not hear the train nor the shouts of Charles Coulter, Esquire, that the elderly track walker was paying no attention. Gouthro ran towards him, grabbed him by the coat tails and pulled him off the track just as the train was passing, by grasping both the former held by a rescuer, Gouthro, suffered minor head injuries, and improving methods of control.

Advertisement for MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" ointment, featuring a picture of a man and text describing its effectiveness for colds and various pains.