

New Director For Red Cross



Dr. Muriel Uprichard is the newly appointed Deputy to the National Director of Junior Red Cross in Canada.

TORONTO, Oct. 6 — Miss Muriel Uprichard, Ph. D., M. A., formerly of Regina, Saskatchewan, will fill the new post of Deputy to the National Director of the Canadian Junior Red Cross, it was announced today.

Miss Uprichard, who has been in London for the past four years, flew from England in September to begin her duties at national headquarters of the Canadian Red Cross Society here. She will assist in the work of the Junior organization in Canadian schools.

The new deputy has a long record of scholastic achievement and actual experience in the field of youth education. A school teacher in Saskatchewan for 12 years, she is a graduate of Queen's University, Toronto. She took her Master's Degree in Education and Child Study at Smith College, Massachusetts on a fellowship. In 1944 she was selected as the British Council Scholar from Canada to the United Kingdom. She received her degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of London for her research into the curriculum of the Secondary Modern School for the National Foundation Educational Research in England. She has just completed a study of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation to facilitate its reorganization and future development.

Miss Uprichard is also the author of a children's book, "The Little Indians."

MENTIONED BY PTOLEMY The Saxons were mentioned for the first time by Ptolemy about the middle of the second century.



"EXPORT" CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

Fall Born Pigs Need Extra Care

Fall born pigs raised indoors with no access to the sun are likely to suffer from rickets, even though they are well supplied with a good mineral supplement containing calcium and phosphorus. The reason is that the proper utilization of these two minerals depends upon an adequate supply of vitamin D, and vitamin D is produced by the action on the skin of the ultra-violet rays from the sun. Pigs which have to be confined indoors during winter are deprived of the beneficial effects of the sun, and the sunlight which passes through ordinary window glass has largely lost its vitamin producing properties. However, cod liver oil serves as a substitute for sunshine as it is an excellent source of vitamin D, and is recommended as a prevention against rickets. The disease may be recognized by stiffness of the legs, lameness, bowed thighs and unthriftiness and if these symptoms develop, cod liver oil should be included in the ration without delay. It is a good plan to feed cod liver oil to fall born pigs as a general preventative until the pigs weigh about 100 pounds. Cod liver oil of feeding grade may be obtained in bulk and is cheaper than the refined product sold for human use.

WINTER EGG PRODUCTION (Experimental Farms News)

The heart of a winter egg factory is the pullet placed in ideal conditions early in the fall at an age of five and one-half to six months for utility breeds, and slightly younger in case of lighter breeds.

As a rule egg prices have been highest during the winter months but in recent years prices have been high in the early fall months creating a demand for earlier hatched chicks to produce eggs in the time of scarcity.

When possible it is well to obtain chicks from R. O. P. stock or known high producing strains. Such "bred to lay" strains when given comfortable sanitary quarters seldom disappoint their owner, says E. Van Nice, Dominion Experimental Station, Scott, Sask.

There is much literature available concerning housing and feeding for egg production but main points to keep in mind are to provide a comfortable house which can be kept reasonably dry and well ventilated.

Feeding has been simplified by the commercial concentrates now on the market which may be used with home grown grain according to instructions supplied with the concentrate. Care should be taken that the concentrate purchased is one manufactured for the purpose desired in this case a laying concentrate.

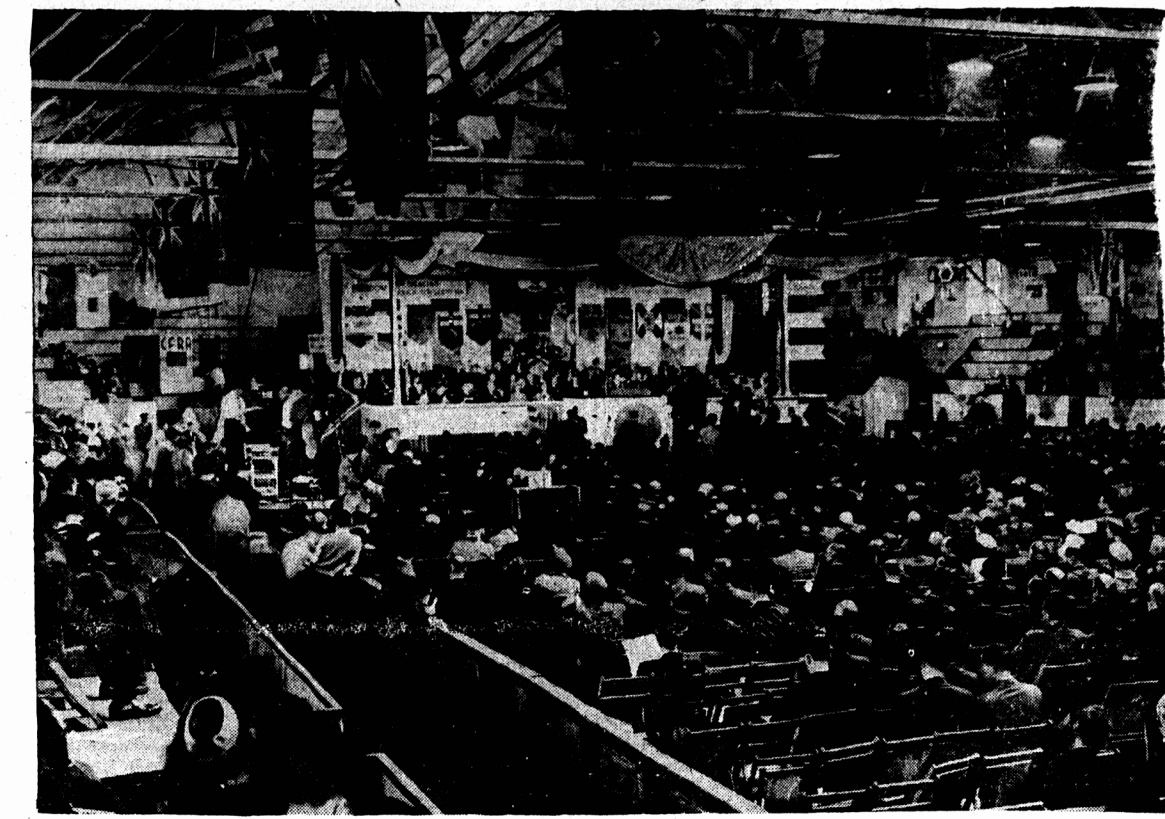
There are breeding concentrates more suitable for hens producing eggs for hatching, and growing concentrates made up for stimulating maximum growth. These are not intended for laying birds. Inexperienced poultrymen starting an egg production program or those who have not had satisfactory production, may profit by paying a visit to the nearest Experimental Station or University to see, first hand, what conditions have produced good results and discuss problems with experienced poultrymen.

MYSTERY SOLVED SUNDERLAND, Durham, England — (CP) — Detectives solved the mystery of a new suit and a pair of shoes found in a field recently. A merry wedding guest had gone to sleep in the field, then returned home in his underclothing.

MAJOR PETROLEUM FIELD The Kuwait Field on the Persian Gulf is regarded by geologists as potentially one of the world's major petroleum reserves.

COMPONENTS OF GLASS Glass consists primarily of a combination of silicic acid with an alkali — either potassium or sodium.

At Work On Conservative Party Resolutions



Delegates to last week's Progressive Conservative national convention are shown at the Ottawa Coliseum, where the business end of the convention began with deliberations on party platform resolutions which were drafted by committees. — (S.N.S. Photo.)

Sheep Still Have Place on Farms

(Experimental Farms News)

There is nothing unprofitable about high grade sheep that are properly cared for. The facts speak for themselves, says H. J. Hargrave, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask. Canada produces only 15 to 20 per cent of the wool that is needed each year for the manufacture of woollen products. The great part of the wool required has to be imported. Canadians annually consume 150 pounds of meat per capita and only three per cent of this meat is lamb or mutton. Some countries in the world eat well over 100 pounds of lamb and mutton per capita each year while Canadians eat less than 5 pounds.

It is thus evident that the sheep industry in Canada could be expanded many times before it would become necessary to look for an export market for the products of the industry—assuming the products are of good quality.

There are many thousands of acres on farms and ranches in every part of the country that are primarily suitable for sheep production. The forage produced in these areas is largely wasted if sheep are not available to process it into useful products. The role of sheep in a longrange program of proper land utilization is obvious.

A review of the history of the sheep business, especially during periods of economic and climatic adversity, shows that sheep have been a stabilizing anchor on a great number of farms and ranches during such times. It is not beyond the realms of possibility that they may prove their value in this way in the years to come. There is still a potential use and need for sheep in Canada. Viewed from every angle it is apparent that sheep have a basic role in Canadian agriculture—a role that will remain profitable in the future.

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Shelter Belts For The Farm

(Experimental Farms News)

According to the meteorological records kept at the Charlottetown Experimental Station, and at other weather stations across Canada, the wind velocity in P. E. Island is considerably in excess of that found in most other parts of Canada. This is partly due to the fact that the Province is surrounded by water, and because almost sixty per cent of the total land area is clear and devoid of woods, says R. C. Parent, Superintendent of the Station.

Because of this it is doubly important that farmers have shelter belts in order to make it more comfortable in the farm home and for live stock in the barns.

There are many fine shelter belts on Island farms, but also many farm buildings with no protection. Some farmers have planted single row hedges of spruce and these have done well. A better plan, however, would be to plant four or five rows composed of both hardwood and softwood trees such as Red Pine, Spruce, Chinese Elm, and native hardwoods. Red Pine has been found to make satisfactory growth and provide shelter within a short period. Native spruce makes a slow growth at first but soon overtakes the pine. Chinese Elm and Caragana make very rapid growth and provide protection a few years after planting.

Around a section of the orchard at the Charlottetown Experimental Station a shelter belt composed of one row of Caragana, one of Red Pine and one of Chinese Elm, has provided moderately good protection in the short period of six years.

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Watch Temperature If Storing Fruit

(Ottawa Journal)

Fruit is very sensitive to conditions under which it is kept, particularly the temperature. Large commercial fruit packing plants, cold storages, and transportation companies are well aware of the exacting temperature requirements of the various fruit products they handle. On the other hand, the retailer and consumer are often not co-ventured with the correct temperature conditions for various fruits, says D. V. Fisher, Pomologist, Dominion Experimental Station, Summerland, B. C.

Years ago, Van't Hoff, a Dutch chemist, established the principle that the speed of chemical reactions doubles for each 18 degrees F. rise in temperature. As the process of ripening fruit is essentially a chemical reaction, the rate of ripening within limits, can be said to double for each 18 degrees F. rise in temperature. Thus, fruits such as apples, peaches and cherries, which are stored prior to ripening are held at temperatures of 39 degrees to 42 degrees F. This temperature range results in the lowest rate of ripening and at the same time is just above the point at which freezing of tissue takes place. At this temperature cherries and peaches may be held a week or two, pears two to five months, and apricots two to eight months. Apples complete their ripening process normally at 32 degrees but peaches and pears do not ripen normally at low temperatures. In order to develop best quality, these two fruits should be ripened at 60 degrees to 70 degrees F.

The consumer who buys peaches should ripen these in a moderately dry place at 60 to 70 degrees F. Pears, if already ripe when purchased, may be held for a few days in the household refrigerator before being consumed. If purchased green, pears should not be placed in the refrigerator, but ripened in a moist atmosphere in the coolest place available until they are ready to be used. Careful handling of fruit products at proper temperatures serves to ensure the highest possible quality when consumed.

WORLD'S LONGEST PIPE

The China-Burma-India pipeline, longest in the world, is about a fourth longer than the famous "Big Inch" pipeline in the United States.

Balmoral Castle

(Ottawa Journal)

It is a hundred years ago since Balmoral first became a Royal residence. Two of the five sovereigns who made it their summer habitat had no great enthusiasm for the place, but Queen Victoria, who with Prince Albert was its first Royal tenant, called it "this dear Paradise."

It was on September 8, 1848, she and the Prince drove there from Aberdeen, making three changes of horses as they travelled along Deeside. The castle, which is an amalgam of periods, developed out of an ancient farmhouse, and was once the seat of the Farquharsons, the last of whom gambled it away to the Duffs. The Royal family acquired the lease in 1847, the Queen's physician having strongly recommended it for its beautiful situation and dry bracing air.

The Prince Consort paid £31,000 for it, and the present castle was built in 1855. When the railway threatened to invade Royal seclusion, it was stopped at Balmoral, eight miles away, by act of Parliament.

EVERDON, Northamptonshire, England — (CP) — Because the Church "is not a glorified registry office," Rev. Henry Whitman wrote in his parish magazine he intends to impose Church discipline with explanatory addresses at all baptisms, weddings and burials.

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GIVING NEW LOOK (Continued on Page 17)

United Nations meeting and others in London preparing for the conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers, painters and decorators are busy washing and tinting the dingy walls of departmental offices. Special Scaffolding Painters were obliged to bring in special scaffolding to do their work on the walls and on the ceilings 15 feet from the floor. They in turn will be followed by window-cleaners who will make the old buildings gleam like a jewel in the setting of the green lawns of "The Hill."

Officials and staff members in the equally ancient West Block of the Parliament Buildings are feeling somewhat irked that External Affairs are getting the full renovation treatment while sole improvements to their building is renovation of the plumbing. However, State Secretary Colin Gibson and Fisheries Minister R. W. Mayhew are putting their heads together and hope to persuade Works Minister Fournier to do a housecleaning job in the West Block at least equal to that now nearing completion in the East.

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An airlift operation similar to that over Berlin is being operated by the British government in an effort to overcome Great Britain's serious milk shortage. Above, some of the 50,000 gallons of milk flown from Ireland every day are being unloaded from a plane at Blackpool, England.