



GARDEN NOTES

Keep Them Coming

There is no reason why the season should last only a couple of weeks, and that goes for beans, corn or anything else. The trick is to spread out sowings over several weeks, and to use perhaps an early, a medium and a late variety. In most parts of Canada it is possible to make regular sowings of such things as beans, carrots and lettuce every two weeks up to the first week or so of July.

Be Ready for Trouble

For almost every flower, fruit, vegetable and shrub it seems there is a special insect or disease. Few indeed are free from attack and many have several enemies. The best defense is healthy growth and good seed. It is comparatively easy to control damage in a clean, well cultivated garden of bushy growth, but it is a big problem where the plants are not doing well and where there are a lot of weeds and other rubbish to protect and help propagate bugs and diseases.

Fortunately the garden enemies there are pests and sprays specially prepared to deal with them. For the bugs that eat holes in the foliage use poison. For those that suck out the juices causing the plant to wither, attack with a spray that will burn. Disease usually hits the plant cells and causes withering or rot in blackish spots. Chemicals like sulphur are used in this case. Often good treatment will be enough for things like leaf hoppers and potato bugs, but for eggs, two or three successive treatments to get the ones which will be needed. Most chemicals lose their potency in time so a fresh supply each season is advisable.

Give Them A Trial

It's a good plan to try something entirely new each year. By adding a flower or vegetable each season one will make a garden and please discoveries, within the range of interest also value.

I should be remembered that the job of the plant breeder has been continuous. Each year he discovers new types and varieties, turning out better or harder plants that will do well in a wider range of climate in Canada.

In addition to brand new flowers and vegetables, new shades have been added to old standbys among the flowers, and earlier, more tender varieties to standard vegetables. Some of the old favorites of our fathers' and grandfathers' days would hardly be recognized today. Flowers have been greatly improved in size and color and vegetables are better too.

In addition to the older plants of Canada it is now possible to get varieties of early corn, tomatoes, melons and such semi-tender things that will do well. The older breeders have made this possible by selecting

How to Make Sliced Ham Go Farther

BY EDNA MILES

HERE'S a wonderfully delicious way of making sliced smoked ham go farther. Sliced pineapple, raisins and parsley all do their part in this new recipe.

Ham With Dressing

Two slices smoked ham, ½ inch thick (2 pounds), 9 slices pineapple, 30 whole cloves, parsley.
Dressing: 4 cups soft bread crumbs, ¼ cup raisins, ¼ cup brown sugar, 1 teaspoon dry mustard, ¼ cup melted butter.
Mix bread crumbs, raisins, sugar and mustard together, pour butter evenly over mixture. Place one slice of ham in a three-ounce heat-resistant glass utility dish. Spread dressing lightly all around edge. Top with second slice of ham. Stick cloves in the flower petals for the top of the ham. Slice pineapple to make one on top of the other, in each corner of the dish. Bake for one hour in moderate oven, 325 degrees F. Garnish with parsley and serve.

The following recipe will add something new to your menu without running up the cost:

Spanish Potatoes

Saute 1 tablespoon minced onion, 2 tablespoons chopped green pepper, and 2 tablespoons of chopped pimiento in 4 tablespoons of oil or cooking fat until the mixture is light brown. Now add 2 cups of cold boiled, diced potatoes, and ½ cup of cold cooked ham, chopped. Pour over the mixture 1 cup of tomato sauce, and 1 teaspoon of salt. Cook the mixture until it is heated through.

Rash Pickle Puff Pie

One-pound can corned beef, 2 eggs, ½ teaspoon salt, freshly ground pepper, 2 teaspoons grated onion, 2 tablespoons chopped green cabbage, 2 tablespoons chopped celery.
Empty corned-beef hash into bowl; mash thoroughly. Separate

very early maturing types and breeding from those. Certainly point should be considered in making up the list of purchases. And it is also well to add something that, so far as the reader is concerned, is entirely new but that is recommended for his locality.

This may be broad beans or watermelon or broccoli, table turnips, white radish, borcolini, Brussels sprouts, Swiss chard, Chinese cabbage, hybrid corn, endive or some of the herbs. None of these things are entirely new, though some of them are, but they are being added to the average garden. The beginner is advised to get a few of them a trial each year. He may well find that the family really likes them and he will make a discovery that will add interest and variety to his vegetable plot.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

A young Canadian couple struck up a friendship with an Australian lady. On the arrival of her fourth child, they sent her a playpen as a gift.

The thank-you note left them somewhat astonished. "Thank you so much for the playpen," it began. "I sit in it every afternoon and read the children can get near me."

EARLY DECISION

The judge was just about to deliver his summing up of the case when he noticed that there were only 11 men in the jury box.

"Where is the twelfth jurymen?" he asked irritably.
"That's all right, yer honor," the foreman answered gently. "He was called away on business, but he left his verdict with me."

Some "Screw" Motor Laws They Have South of the Border

If you happen to be caught driving an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, your punishment depends on the state you are in—the state of incarceration, but the state of the Union.

Example: Suppose you have a few highballs in Council Bluffs, Ia. If you are arrested and found guilty, your fine can't be less than \$300 and it may be \$1,000.

But if you can manage to drive the five miles across the Missouri River into Omaha before you are collared by a cop, your future is much brighter. The minimum fine in Nebraska is \$50 and the most it can cost you is \$100.

There, five miles apart, are two extremes of the state law governing the drinking driver—one highlights of a survey recently completed by the National Safety Council's Committee on Tests for Intoxication covering 42 states and the District of Columbia. The survey has revealed that the laws on the books—the first step in controlling the drinking driver.

"If you believe all Americans are equal under the law, then don't get snarled in the legal briar patch surrounding the drinking driver," advised Neil H. Dearborn, council president. "That's one of the reasons we are approaching the 1,000,000th auto death in this country."

The council says the solution is the adoption of a uniform law which gives equal protection to the innocent and equal punishment to the guilty. Such a law is embodied in the Uniform Vehicle Code, a model statute which the council and others concerned with public safety first formulated 25 years ago.

While some states have adopted the code in entirety, or substantially so, in others only bits and pieces have found their way into law. There the council's survey of the drinking driver states revealed much law but questionable justice.

For a first offense of driving under the influence of intoxicants, the model code recommends a fine of \$100 and a maximum of \$1,000.

But in Minnesota, for example, it is a lot less expensive for a loaded driver to endanger human

lives on a crowded highway than it is for a loaded hunter to prowling the woods with a deer rifle. The driver can get off with a \$10 fine—\$100 at the most. Hunting while intoxicated, however, is a gross misdemeanor, calling for a slap of \$100.

Eleven states and the District of Columbia specify no minimum fine, three set it at \$10, 14 at \$25, one at \$35, nine at \$50, and 14 at the recommended \$100. Only Iowa and New Jersey set tougher than that—their minimums are \$300 and \$200 respectively.

Maximum fines follow no local pattern, either. Nebraska has the lowest with \$50. Nine states set the top limit at \$100 and \$300. In the District of Columbia and 16 states the maximum is \$500, while only 12 consider the offense serious enough for the recommended \$1,000.

The council found that there is little risk of going to jail for the first offense. Not one state makes it mandatory. Kentucky even prohibits a jail sentence, and South Carolina and Minnesota you can get a fine or jail sentence, but not both. Most states use the "and/or" language, with a fine the usual result.

The laws governing license suspension, one of the most effective punishments for the drinking driver, vary almost as much as do the provisions for fines and jail sentences.

Endless variations in the laws were found by the council, even on the question of what is a motor vehicle.

In Florida a truck farmer who has his driver's license suspended for failing to pay his farm tractor, head for the nearest tavern and drive home in his cups without risking arrest for anything worse than creating a public nuisance.

In at least six other states that tripper's license trip would be legal, too, because they don't include farm tractors in the definition of a motor vehicle.

We grumble about taxes now, but we would grumble just as much if they were half what they are, and we couldn't grumble any more if they were twice as much—which is what they will probably be—Lake Mills Graphic

NEW and USEFUL Too

Threads Itself

No more shaky hand and aching eye bearing down on the sewing machine needle. New model for sewing machine now threads itself. Thread is slid down the shank of the needle and through.

Fan Lamp

Combination 12-watt fluorescent fixture with a built-in circulating fan has been developed. It comes with one or two lamps; two circuit switches make it possible to operate lamp or fan separately.

Puffy Packs

Puffy is now being marketed in a form which will be a boon to all hardware retailers. No more messing about with wetting stuff with every sale of a pane of glass. Product is ready packed in one-pound aluminum foil plastic bags for self-service. Package is moisture-proof.

Magnifying Light

Designed to illuminate a magnifying field of vision without throwing direct rays in the user's eyes, new instrument features a seven-power magnifying glass with a powerful light placed in its handle. A portable instrument, it spotlights work. Lens is enclosed in bakelite plastic; case is made of steel with chrome finish.

Checks Fuel

Unit can automatically check the fuel system and indicate if an internal combustion engine. Placed adjacent to vehicle operator to be watched carefully, device makes it possible to run car, bus, etc., to garage for repairs when fuel system is not operating. Fuel checker has small pressure pump on top which, when removed, allows gasoline to be poured into container.

River Pollution Can Be Stopped

Dramatic evidence that a waterway choked with industrial pollution for decades can regain much of its original usefulness through government-industry cooperation was offered at the annual technical conference of the American Chemical Society.

Frederick H. Dechant, consulting engineer, reported that waste discharge from all mines on the Schuylkill River and its tributaries has been effectively stopped, the river's blood stages have been lowered by three to seven feet, and the quality of the water has been noticeably improved, and the cost of treatment has been reduced.

Now, though this is only one person's impression, and formed from only a few months' experience, it seems to me that seeing has changed these characteristics of our climate, noticeably to anyone who watches the weather.

Rain and snow fall for a longer time during each storm. But the rain falls more gently, and the water has time to soak in, rather than running off.

This experience has already been reported from other areas in which seeding has gone on longer. It is too early to tell of course, whether we actually get more moisture. That can be told for sure only after years of experience and comparison of records.

When we hear an elderly man all about how much better the boys behaved when he was young, we wonder whether he is suffering from indigestion or had sleeping sickness during his teen-age—Shelton Mail.

Who are "dragging their feet?" From "The Anglo-American Partnership," an address by Lawrence Hunt, of New York City, at Philadelphia, April 7, 1951.

It's Really something when some of the rural folks have to fight their way in to town over impassable roads to pay their taxes—Corning Free Press.

Success Tip—Bake it with MAGIC! DATE-ORANGE PUDDING

Combine in a greased casserole (8-cup size) ¾ c. corn syrup, 1 tbs. sifted orange juice. Mix and pour into a bowl. 1½ c. one-sifted flour (or 1½ c. one-sifted flour), 2½ tbs. Magic Baking Powder, ½ tbs. salt and ¼ c. fine granulated sugar. Mix in ¾ c. corn flakes, slightly crushed, and ½ c. cut-up milk. ½ tbs. vanilla and 3 tbs. shortening. Mix lightly. Turn into prepared dish. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, about 40 minutes. Serve warm, with pouring cream.

Yield—6 servings.

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Rain-making Now Serious Business

What is it like to live in a "seed" environment? This refers to cloud-seeding to modify some aspects of the weather.

This scientific experiment or advance is still regarded in the East as a combination of convenience, curiosity, and amusement—where it is not still derided as a hoax. But in the semi-arid West, we take it with great seriousness.

Just a little more snowpack on the mountains to increase supplies of irrigation water, just a little more rain at the right time to mature drying land crops and increase pastures, less lightning to burn forests, and less hail to blast crops—these would make a tremendous difference to our economy.

So we watch the weather even more keenly, and with more vivid emotions, than do people in the East says Roscoe Flintridge, writing in The Christian Science Monitor.

Even while the natural scientists are still debating what can be done on a worthwhile scale, the West is rapidly being covered with cloud-seeding projects.

For 1951, they will cover areas in all about six times as large as New England or one-sixth the area of the continental United States. Or perhaps more since new districts are being formed daily.

Denver, with 600,000 population in its metropolitan area, is the largest community so far to be included in a consistent, scientific, seeding program, which will probably be continuing. The Denver Water Board has joined with neighboring interests to buy such a program—its first term being six months.

But, apparently, Denver has actually been experiencing "seeded" weather for several months. Gentle rains along the Continental Divide have been seeding general storms for snowpack in the mountains all winter. The silver-lining smoke plumes reach far downwind over the city and into the plains.

Being keenly interested in the subject—as well as in our weather—lower by three to seven feet, and the quality of the water has been noticeably improved, and the cost of treatment has been reduced.

It seems to me that every time it is made as if to know this winter, has snowed; and that, normally, we might have had a more flurry, on almost every occasion we got from one to seven inches.

Further, our weather has turned extremely businesslike. It doesn't fool around. When the clouds come over, it starts to snow or rain, and keeps it up until they break.

Ver the proportion of sunshine to cloud is about normal, and, of course, very high compared to the cloudy East.

Since the spring seeding program started, we have had at least one general rain, and again the characteristics were the same: the clouds started marching, the rain started falling, a slow, gentle soaking drizzle.

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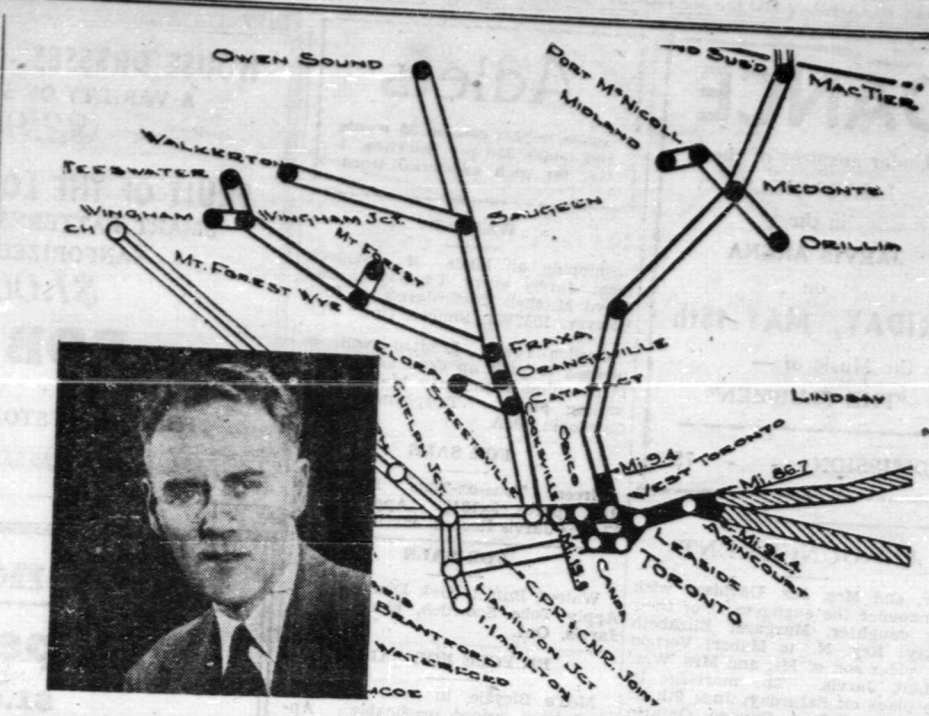
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Meads C.P.R. Division—James W. Stewart has been appointed superintendent of the Canadian Pacific's Bruce Division under a new setup whereby lines in and adjacent to Toronto are placed under a separate division headquarters. Trans-Canada increase of business throughout the whole territory made the separation of operating administrations necessary, in order to improve service to Ontario centers.



Here's really good news for everybody—excepting the rats. And rats 1 do NOT mean communists, fellow-travelers or other rodents of the human variety. I mean rats of the sort with which mankind has been waging a ceaseless battle since before the dawn of recorded history. At long last it looks as though a new—and this time a decisive—warfare has been found. And here is the set-up.

A number of years ago when cattle were dying from eating spoiled sweet clover, came the first hint that a new rat poison was in the making. The spoiled clover was responsible for a hemorrhagic condition caused by a toxic factor which clogged the blood more slowly than usual. Research isolated, Dicumarol, Dicumarol has been adopted in medicine as a blood anti-coagulant to prevent "stroke" and post-operative blood clots.

During the past fifteen years in the Department of Biochemistry of the University of Wisconsin, Professor Karl Paul Link and his associates have been studying the effects of anti-coagulants. With the identification of this factor, the search was further in action. In 1943, among one hundred and fifty experimental chemicals, they discovered one to have toxicity too great to be used in medicine. This fact led them to believe that it might be effective as a rat poison. Further research lay inactive during the war, but four years later Link's staff found an anti-coagulant most effective in producing hemorrhagic conditions in rats and mice. It was named "Concomarol 42" from its forty-second compound investigated and from this code designation the product is now known as "warfarin."

Link and his staff, unknowingly had discovered the compound which Link had predicted earlier could make a good rat poison.

White rats were given warfarin by stomach tube in varying amounts. Findings here indicated that small doses repeated over a number of days were more effective than large doses. For example, doses of one milligram per kilogram given at one day intervals for a period of five days gave one hundred per cent mortality of the animals.

A single dose of 100 mg. per kg. gave only fifty per cent death-rate of ten rats, even though the amount given was twenty times as great.

Ornamental, cornmeal and hamburger baits were used in the laboratory feeding tests and a complete list resulted in all cases even though the rats were able to choose between the poison bait and their regular diet. In many cases, the animals preferred the deadly material. Neither did the rats seem

aware that the poison was harmful, then. Very sick animals were observed dragging themselves to the poison dishes and eating more of the deadly bait.

In field testing warfarin was found to be particularly useful on poultry farms. On one farm as many as fifty rats were counted every night. Cornmeal baits were put out and at the end of five days, fourteen rats were found dead. Following the first count, the chicken house was examined every night for a period of six nights and sixty-three dead rats were discovered. It is unlikely that all the rats killed were referred to the blood tests were studied and summarized. The pre-testing has now been passed on for the benefit of everyone.

At present, warfarin is sold chiefly as a powdered concentrate, a five per cent dilution of warfarin in cornmeal, baited grain or other food. It is worth mentioning that during these experiments the rats had a free choice between the baits and the mash provided for the hens.

In addition to laboratory and field tests, practical experiments were carried out in slaughterhouses, grocery stores and warehouses. The results were satisfactory and numerous business establishments have reported that their premises are free of almost-free rats for the first time, even though in many previous occasions they had used other rodenticides.

In another test carried out by a white Leghorn hen, one year old, was given 0.075 milligrams per cent of warfarin in the drinking water for a period of almost fourteen months. During the whole of this time, the hen showed little evidence of poisoning.

When rats first eat the poison bait, no marked changes can be noted in the appearance or activity of the animals. The first indication

of poisoning is usually a loss of appetite, followed by a general weakness and a tendency to huddle together. In some cases, the animals may die within a few days, but in many cases they may live for a week or more before dying.

Warfarin should be used where rats and mice frequent and should continue as long as the rodents are feeding. This will be from the beginning of control and lasting over about a two-week period. Baiting is merely a matter of replenishing the bait supply as the animals eat it. After the fourth day, smaller quantities will be needed for replacements. Where infestation of the rodents continues from the fields and dumps, permanent bait stations should be safely placed and replenished with necessary. Even though warfarin is comparatively safe to use, it must be out of reach of children and livestock.

Rodent control through warfarin is most attractive from an economical standpoint. Five pounds make about one hundred pounds of bait, which is enough for a large farm. One pound makes twenty pounds which is about right for the average farm or for small warehouses and food handling plants. One-quarter pound makes ten pounds of bait, enough for the average household. Warfarin makes a new method of rat and mouse control and not just "another rat poison."

"A FEATHER IN YOUR CAP" Sometimes, if you pull off some feat particularly creditable, such as passing a hard examination or beating an expert at his own game, people will say, "That's a feather in your cap."

Though they may not realize it, they are referring to the blood-thirsty practice of scalping. North American Indians used to add a feather to their headgear every time they killed an enemy. The custom was also known in other parts of the world, and in ancient Hungary, no one was allowed to adorn himself with a feather unless he had first killed a Turk.

The reason the average girl would rather have beauty than brains is that the average man would rather look at a girl than think—Mason City Globe-Gazette.

evidence that internal hemorrhage is taking place may be seen by the bleaching of the skin of an albino rat. This usually begins on the third or fourth day and persists until death. The pink eyes of the albino become red caused from internal hemorrhage in the eye. As subcutaneous hemorrhage develops, the rats become quiet and inactive. At this stage, they become drowsy and the animals are content to remain as quiet as possible. When walking they move with a slow and measured shuffling gait with a tendency to drag the hind feet.

The last twenty-four hours preceding death, the rat lies on its side with little or no movement other than breathing. Finally it dies from suffocation caused by lung hemorrhage or from exhaustion due to insufficient blood to carry food to the tissues. The vascular system has no sensory nerve plexus, consequently, there is no previous warning when hemorrhage occurs and no pain. The animal passes on, showing no outward signs of violent action which might educate other members of the household, and thus cause "bait shyness." The bait gives physical association between it and the hemorrhagic condition, and the stricken animals continue to eat the bait until the end.

Success in using the poison depends largely on providing the rats with all the bait they will eat during the first fourteen days of control. Warfarin is an entirely new method of rat and mouse control and not just "another rat poison."

Examinations made on dead animals disclose internal hemorrhages confined usually to areas such as the lungs and less often to the gastro-intestinal tract. Internal organs were pale, indicating that the real cause of death was the apparent lack of oxygen to vital organs. Little or no blood appears externally unless the rat has been injured, although occasionally, a small amount of blood is passed in the urine and through the nose. In the latter case, the blood is usually referred to as "blood-urine" and is a common sight. Tests were studied and summarized. The pre-testing has now been passed on for the benefit of everyone.

In another test, dead rats were found on the third day and at the end of ten days, fifty-three had been accounted for. In this case, it appeared that the rats had been completely eliminated. It is worth mentioning that during these experiments the rats had a free choice between the baits and the mash provided for the hens.

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