

Toronto Inserts Vitamin 'D' Into Milk Of The Cow

The Lowly Cod Takes Another Blow From the Ontario Capital.

Cod liver oil is getting the go-by in Ontario, where Toronto dairies are now supplying vitamin D milk for prevention of rickets. This is a new idea and the milk is put through a special process, where it is subjected to the rays of the sun, but the ultra-violet ray lamp will be used in Toronto.

Soon every dealer in Toronto will be offering a vitamin D milk for sale, and there is said to be scientific evidence that this milk is equal to cod liver oil as a preventive of rickets, and is superior to even the pleasant substitutes for cod liver oil in that consumption of the vitamin will be as certain as the consumption of the milk itself.

The idea did not originate in Toronto, for this specially treated milk has been used in United States cities for feeding children. But Toronto claims it first for Canada. Even at that the vitamin D milk is not a preventive of rickets unless enough milk is consumed. A pint or more a day is necessary.

Perhaps the lowly cod will not find his liver absolutely discarded because the supply of cod liver oil is well maintained and the modern methods of handling it make it almost tasteless. In fact, there have been children who preferred it to milk. Then, too, the milk must have special treatment to insert vitamin D, or cows be fed yeast. Let Toronto have its special milk, other places will continue to use cod liver oil.

MENACE OF LOW-GRADE SEED

Low-grade seed is a menace to the reputation of Canada in the export markets and a drag in the domestic market. The marketing of seeds in general in the last three or four years has been attended by serious difficulties and comparatively low prices to growers, but has at least taught the value of producing a high-grade product. No. 1 seed has almost always sold at a profitable price, while low-grade seed has been unsaleable or sold at a loss to the grower.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE NOTICE OF SALE

Under and by virtue of a certain decree of foreclosure and sale bearing date the tenth day of September, A.D. 1934 made in a certain cause in the Supreme Court, Chancery Division, wherein The Nova Scotia Trust Company is plaintiff and Rena Pearl Clark, Executrix of the Estate of Robert Magee, deceased, and Rena Pearl Clark, Arthur John Clark and The Bank of Montreal are defendants, there will be sold at Public Auction at Chubb's Corner (so called), situate at the corner of Prince William and Princess Streets in the City of Saint John on Saturday the eighth day of December, A.D. 1934 at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, by the undersigned, a Master of the Supreme Court, pursuant to the provisions of The Judicature Act, and the rules and regulations thereunder and the amendments thereto, at which sale all parties have leave to bid, the leasehold lands and premises in the plaintiff's Statement of Claim, described as:

"All that certain lot piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in Wellington Ward in the said City of Saint John and bounded as follows:—Beginning on the easterly side line of Waterloo Street on the southwesterly corner of a lot of land formerly owned and occupied by Archibald Sinclair thence easterly along the southerly sideline of the said Sinclair lot one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet thence southerly and parallel with Waterloo Street twenty-five (25) feet thence westerly and parallel with said southerly side line of the said Sinclair lot one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet to Waterloo Street and thence northerly along the eastern side of the said street twenty-five (25) feet to the place of beginning."

DATED this second day of October, A.D. 1934.

DANIEL MULLIN,

A Master of the Supreme Court in and for the City and County of Saint John.

PORTER & RITCHIE,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

Auctioneer,
ROY F. POTTS, Esquire.

Licensing Of New Kinds Of Cereals Under Seeds Act

Many of No Value, Except For Fancy Name.

By J. G. C. FRASER,
Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa, Ont.

The Dominion Seeds Act, of 1923, gave to the Minister of Agriculture the authority to license cereal varieties. The need for this change was urged after representation had been made by seed growers and those interested in the seed trade generally in order to prevent the flooding of the market with a large number of varieties whose only value lay, in many cases, in the fancy and often misleading names given to them by high pressure salesmen.

Now, no new varieties of certain specified kinds of seed, such as cereals which had not been known to the trade previous to March 31, 1923, may be sold unless the Minister of Agriculture has first issued a permit or license. A further safeguard is provided whereby a license may be refused unless or until a propagation test has been made and the mature plants examined. In the case of cereal grains, if the variety is found to possess such inferior qualities as to make it undesirable in commerce, the issuing of the license may be refused. This latter clause was found necessary and added in 1928 in order that the quality of our spring wheats, on which Canada has built up its reputation, might not be damaged by the inclusion of poor and inferior quality wheat varieties.

Outstanding plants are occasionally found in fields of standard varieties of various degrees of purity and the finders of these plants are tempted to propagate these until they find they have several hundred bushels on hand and the problem is then what to do with this quantity of seed. It is generally the tendency to imagine that the selection has unexpectedly good qualities and to think that a new variety is available to offer to the country. A great deal of time, money and disappointment could often be avoided in such cases by writing to the Dominion Cerealists, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., requesting his advice as to whether or not to proceed with the further propagation of the supposedly "new" variety while as yet the quantity of the seed is relatively small.

New varieties are not always good varieties and it is advisable, before going in extensively for

PROBATE COURT SAINT JOHN

To the devisees, legatees and creditors of GEORGE McAVITY, late of the City of Saint John in the County of the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, Manufacturer, deceased, and to all others whom it may concern.

The Executors and Trustees of the last Will of the above named deceased having filed their accounts in this Court, and asked to have the same passed and allowed, and order for distribution made. You are hereby cited to attend, if you so desire, at the passing of the same, at a Court of Probate, to be held in and for the County of the City and County of Saint John, at the Probate Court Room, in the Provincial Building, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, on Tuesday, the Twenty-Third Day of October next, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when said accounts will be passed upon, and order for distribution made.

GIVEN under my hand this Nineteenth Day of September A.D. 1934.

(Sgd.) H. O. McINERNEY,
Judge of Probate.

(Sgd.) H. S. KEITH,
Registrar of Probate.

FAIREST IN THE FARMLANDS



Fairest of all the fair at the Los Angeles County fair, Pomona, California, was MISS ANN-HARRIET PETTUS, eighteen. She has been crowned queen of the famous agricultural exposition. Queen Ann-Harriet is attended by a court of maidens, each representing a major agricultural crop.

any new kind of grain, to seek the new variety under test themselves or will have information from the nearest experimental farm or agricultural college. They will either have variety for your district.

Pork Production Proves Profitable To Farmer Always

Year After Year This Product Gives Fair Return.

By W. W. BAIRD,
Dominion Experimental Farm,
Nappan, N. S.

Pork is one of the products that year in and year out seem to offer a fair return to the producer over and above the cost of feed consumed.

At the Dominion Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., data have been compiled for a number of years on the feed cost of raising young pigs from birth to weaning age (six weeks); also from weaning until they are ready for the market.

The eleven-year average feed cost to raise young pigs to six weeks of age was \$3.18. The \$3.18 plus the eleven-year average feed cost to grow and finish the hog ready for market was \$7.81 per hundred pounds live weight.

The average market value per hundred pounds live weight for the same period was \$9.41. This left a spread of \$1.60 per hundred, or \$3.20 on a 200-pound bacon hog.

In computing the feed cost to produce 100 pounds of pork, all feeds are charged up at market prices and home-grown feeds are charged at cost of production, which includes rent of land, use of machinery, labor, etc. Therefore, taking into consideration that on the average farm the bacon hog is carried as a side line and consumes many waste products otherwise unmarketable, the above figures would seem to demonstrate fairly conclusively that on the average the bacon hog is a fairly profitable cash commodity for the average farm to have.

The greatest success will be realized from the well-bred hog, for when properly fed it will make the best use of feeds consumed and give a higher percentage of selects than will the non-descript-bred hog.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate For Taxes

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the parcels of Real Estate hereinafter mentioned and more particularly described in a schedule filed in my office, on the first day of July A.D., 1934, will be sold by me at the Court House, Sydney Street, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick, at twelve o'clock noon, on the first day of November A.D., 1934, upon a claim of the Municipality of the City and County of Saint John for taxes and assessments due as detailed in schedule, and for school and highway taxes.

Sched. No.	Parish	No. of the School Dist.	Street or Highway	Frontage Estimate of Acres	Person Assessed or Taxed	Amt. and Nature of Claim
1776	Lancaster	1	Lancaster Heights Sub-Division	Lancaster Heights Sub-Division excepting Block 1, Lots 1-15; Block 2, Lots 18, 19; Block 3, Lots 1-4, 9, 10; Block 4, Lots 1-3, 15, 19; Block 5, 1-10, 29-32; Block 6, Lots 1-4, 13-24, 33-38; Block 7, Lots 1-10, 14; Block 8, Lots 1-13, 23, 24, 27, 28, 35-38, 44-48; Block 9, Lots 1-12, 22-33, 36-43, 45-50; Block 10, Lots 11, 12, 20-23, 24A, 25-32; Block 11, Lots 1-9, 27-30, 39; Block 12, Lots 1-8; Block 13, Lots 1-8; Block 14, Lots 1-8, 12-14; Block 15, Lots 1-8.	Allen J. Simms	C. \$2901.00 S. 1657.50
873	Lancaster	14	Green Head Road	Lot No. 11, Greenhead Road, granted to George Bennison December 8, 1786, and released to George A. Harding of the City of Saint John on the 27th day of March, 1917, also Lots known as Randolph Heights, lying between the Greenhead Road and Russel Hill Road excepting thereout and therefrom Lots 3, 17, 18 and 19, Block 1, and Lots 10, 11, 13, 19, 20, 21, 25, 27, 28, 40, 41, 43 and 44, Block 2, on plan of Randolph Heights.	George A. Harding	C. \$828.83 S.
59	Lancaster	11		All that lot of land and premises situate on the highway leading from Lorneville to the City of Saint John, having a frontage of 12 Rods more or less and extending back therefrom a distance of one Mile or more.	John Ferguson Estate	C. \$81.57 H. 5.81 S. 68.55
165	Lancaster	11		All that lot of land and premises situate on the northern side of the highway leading from Lorneville to the City of Saint John, having a frontage of approximately 12 Rods on the said highway, an containing 20 Acres more or less.	Harold Sullivan	C. \$19.43 H. 5.33 S. 14.80
105	Lancaster	11		All that lot of land and premises situate on the southern side of the highway leading from Lorneville to the City of Saint John, containing 20 acres more or less.	Mrs. Andrew Lee (Estate)	C. \$10.07 H. 2.50 S. 10.00

Under the heading "Amount and Nature of Claim" C. stands for County Taxes; H. stands for Highway Taxes S. stands for School Taxes.

WILLIAM A. ROSS, County Secretary.