

News and Information For the Busy Farmer

Canadian Blue Grass Seed

The production of this seed in Canada is confined mainly to the counties of Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant and Welland in Ontario where it has been a cash crop for many years. A fair crop of some 90,000 pounds is expected this year but the quality is said to be off due to discoloration and lack of plumpness.

Prices to growers have not yet been established due to uncertainty in the market. A fairly large crop of Kentucky blue grass in the States may prevent much export demand there for our seed. However, the domestic market should be able to absorb this year's production particularly as very little carry over from last year is reported. Prices paid growers for the short crop of 1934 ranged from 12 to 14c per pound.

Cheap Feeds for Finishing Poultry

In experiments in crate finishing of poultry, it has been found that buckwheat screenings or standard recycled screenings, a by-product from the grain elevators consisting largely of wild buckwheat and broken wheat with a small admixture of wild oats, flaxseed and other weed seeds, give excellent results both as to quantity and quality of flesh. It was also shown in these experiments that small unmarketable potatoes may be used to advantage in crate feeding. Fed in conjunction with home-grown grains these potatoes gave as economical gains as corn and produced better colour and finer quality in skin and flesh. The potatoes may be fed either boiled or mashed, or raw and finely chopped, and mixed with the ground grain and milk.

The Potato Crop

Harvesting of the late potato crop commenced about the first of October and has been general since then. The crop suffered severely from drought and the failure to germinate of a considerable percentage of seed tubers, which had been affected by frost. Both acreage and yield per acre show decreases. The production is estimated at 12,632,000 bushels as compared with 19,716,000 bushels in 1934, representing a reduction of over seven million bushels. The acreage was decreased by 11%, from 164,300 acres to 149,200 acres, and the yield per acre shows a drastic decline, being placed at \$5 bushels per acre as against 120 bushels last year. Potatoes in the eastern provinces have also suffered from unfavourable weather conditions, reductions varying from 30 to 40 per cent.

The supply situation may be regarded as distinctly favourable to growers in Ontario. Producers are marketing their crops slowly and preparing to store a greater proportion than usual in the hope of obtaining better prices later on.

Current Crop Report

The Department's current crop report states that though the weather generally was colder in September than usual, late crops continued to develop satisfactorily. Less fall plowing was done than in the ordinary year, as farmers were kept busy threshing their heavy grain crops, and in a number of countries, the soil was too dry in the first half of the month to work easily. The acreage sown to fall wheat shows a sharp decrease from last year due to these same factors, and in Central and Eastern Ontario the disastrous amount of winter-killing experienced in the past two years further tended to restrict the area sown to this crop.

Pastures are reported to be standing up well in most counties and milk flow continues at a level slightly above normal. The total hay crop amounts to 7,182,600 tons as compared with 4,286,500 tons in 1934. The yield of fodder corn is estimated at 9.8 tons per acre, considerably in excess of the yield of 9.2 tons a year ago and total production will amount to 3,172,300 tons as against 2,990,000 tons in 1934. In order to make use of the abundant supply of fodder available, farmers are planning to feed a considerably increased number of stockers.

Climate and Sugar Beets

From the data collected during the past twenty years, a good gen-

eral idea of where sugar beets can be grown successfully has been obtained. Of the two main factors considered, namely soil classification and climate conditions, the latter appears to be the determining factor for both yield and sugar content. A cool wet spring prevents seed germination, and a poor stand is the result. A hot, dry summer retards growth, giving small roots and a low yield, and a cold dull autumn, often with frosts before harvesting, prevents the proper maturing of the beets at a time when sugar formation is taking place. Thus, the ideal seasonal conditions are a warm spring with sufficient precipitation to ensure good seed germination, a growing season with plenty of rain and a mild open autumn with considerable sunshine. These conditions vary every year and explain why one district produces good beets of high sugar content one year and beets of poor quality the next. A dark loamy soil seems to be best for sugar beet growing. Beets are very susceptible to soil acidity and liming of the soil is necessary. It is now recognized that for best results plenty of fertilizer must be used and phosphoric acid seems to be the most important element.

The Bees Need Help

The honey-gathering season has ended and the bees are now preparing, in so far as they possibly can, for the coming winter. They will, however, need some assistance in order to survive the long cold months that are ahead. During the summer months the bees worked feverishly to gather enough honey to sustain them through the following autumn, winter and spring. In most cases the amount stored far exceeded their requirements and the surplus has been taken from them. Unfortunately, there is a tendency on the part of many beekeepers to take from the bees an unfair proportion of their stores, thus placing them in danger of starvation before new supplies can be obtained the following year. To pack bees away for winter without an adequate food supply is to court disaster. It is far better to find living colonies with a surplus of food in the string than it is to find colonies dead or depleted through starvation. During the autumn months, the colonies are producing a large force of young bees that must survive the winter and continue the activity of the colony next spring. For this purpose a large food supply is needed. Should the supply be insufficient brood production is curtailed or stopped entirely, thus weakening the colony when strength is of extreme importance. After brood rearing normally ceases the consumption of food is greatly reduced but does not cease entirely. At the end of September, or early in October, every colony should have at least forty pounds of well capped honey deficiency in this amount must be made up by giving combs of sealed or sugar syrup for winter use. Any honey or an equal amount of refined sugar made into syrup. Bees also require protection during the winter months and as they are unable to provide this for themselves it must be supplied by the beekeeper. Protection can be given by either packing the bees in well insulated packing cases or moving the apiary into a well constructed cellar or dugout.

Prize Winners at the Markdale Fair

GRAIN AND SEEDS

Bus. Fall Wheat—Mrs. J. C. Hamilton, Durham; L. A. Fisher, Flesherton.
Bus. Barley, six rowed—Mrs. J. C. Hamilton; Joseph Long, Walters Falls.
Bus. Oats, white—Mrs. J. C. Hamilton.
Bus. Peas, large—Joseph Long.
Bus. Peas, small—Joseph Long.
Mrs. J. C. Hamilton.
Peck Timothy Seed—McLoughry Bros., Markdale.
Four ears Sweet Table Corn—L. A. Fisher; Jas. Barron, Markdale.
One pt. Beans—Mrs. Chas. Rowe, Berkeley; Mrs. J. Pendleton, Markdale.

VEGETABLES

Six Table Beets—Nettie Johnston, Markdale; McLoughry Bros.
Six Table Carrots—Mrs. Chas. Rowe, McLoughry Bros.
Six Parsnips—McLoughry Bros., Mrs. Chas. Rowe.

Three Roots Celery—McLoughry Bros., Jas. Barron.
Fine Tomatoes—Mrs. Wm. Johnston, Walters Falls; Mrs. Chas. Wright, Walters Falls.
1 doz. Onions grown from Dutch sets—Jos. Long; Jas. Barron.
1 qt. Potato Onions—Jos. Long; Norma W. Bumstead, Meaford.
Two Cabbages, any kind—Miss C. Bennett, Markdale; L. A. Fisher.
Two Cauliflowers—Miss C. Bennett; McLoughry Bros.
Two Vegetable Marrows—Norma W. Bumstead; L. A. Fisher.
Two Citrons—Mrs. John Bussey, Markdale; Mrs. J. C. Hamilton.
Six Cucumbers—Mrs. C. Rowe; Nettie Johnston.
One Hubbard Squash—J. Barron; Norma W. Bumstead.

ROOTS

11-qt. basket Cobbler type potatoes, correctly named—Herb. Irwin, Markdale; L. A. Fisher.
11-qt. basket Green Mountain type Potatoes, correctly named—Mrs. Chas. Rowe.
11-qt. basket Dooley type Potatoes, correctly named—Mrs. Ed. Davis, Markdale; Mrs. Chas. Rowe.
Four Swede Turnips (feed)—Herb Irwin, 2nd.
Four Turnips, any other kind—McLoughry Bros., Miss C. Bennett.
Four Mangolds, long red—McLoughry Bros.; Jos. Long.
Four Mangolds, intermediate—McLoughry Bros.; Jos. Long.
Four Sugar Mangolds (feed s. beets)—McLoughry Bros.; L. A. Fisher.
Six Field Carrots—Mrs. John Bussey; McLoughry Bros.
One Squash, large—Norma W. Bumstead; Miss C. Bennett.
One Pumpkin, large—Norma W. Bumstead.

FRUIT

Fall Apples, Five St. Lawrences—Reg. Lougheed, Clarksburg.
Five Gravensteins—Reg. Lougheed.
Five Duchesses—Reg. Lougheed; Geo. Ross, Maxwell.
Five Ribstone Pippins—Reg. Lougheed.
Five Blenheim Oranges—J. I. Graham & Son, Markdale; Reg. Lougheed.
Five Wealthys—Reg. Lougheed.
Five any other kind fall apples—Reg. Lougheed; J. I. Graham & Son.
Best Collection Fall Apples, 3 of each variety, named—Reg. Lougheed; J. I. Graham & Son.
WINTER APPLES
Five Spys—Reg. Lougheed; J. I. Graham & Son.
Kings—Reg. Lougheed.
Rhode Island Greenings—Reg. Lougheed; J. I. Graham & Son.
Macintosh Reds—Reg. Lougheed.
Snows—Reg. Lougheed; J. I. Graham & Son.
Macintosh Reds—Reg. Lougheed.
Baldwins—Reg. Lougheed; J. I. Graham & Son.
Cranberry Pippins—Reg. Lougheed.
Golden Russets—Reg. Lougheed; Mrs. Gordon Hill, Markdale.
Roxbury Russets—Reg. Lougheed.
Tolman Sweets—Reg. Lougheed; Mrs. Gordon Hill.
Wagners—Reg. Lougheed; J. I. Graham & Son.
Ben Davis—Reg. Lougheed; Mrs. Gordon Hill.
Best Collection Winter Apples, 3 of each variety, named—Reg. Lougheed; J. I. Graham & Son.
Collection Crab Apples—J. I.

Graham & Son.

PEARS AND PLUMS
Collection of Pears, 3 of each variety, named—Reg. Lougheed; Miss Norma W. Bumstead.
Collection Plums, 3 of each variety, named—Miss Norma W. Bumstead; Reg. Lougheed.
DAIRY PRODUCE
5 one pound prints butter—Nettie Johnston, Jos. Long.
Five Pound Roll of Butter—Mrs. J. T. Abercrombie, Markdale; Mrs. Wm. Johnston.
Honey, extracted, one quart—L. A. Fisher, 2nd.
1 qt. Maple Syrup (1935)—David Foster, Markdale; Mrs. J. Pendleton.
Maple Sugar (1935)—Mrs. J. Pendleton, L. A. Fisher.
(Concluded next week)

Farm for Rent

5½ LOT 10, CON. 10, EUPHRASIA
100 acres
N½ LOT 10, CON. 11, EUPHRASIA
Known as the Blakely farms.

Farm for Sale or Rent

LOTS 136 and 137, CON. 3, N.E.T. & S. RD., ARTEMESIA
100 acres, good house and barn, cement stables, windmill, driving shed.

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Business Directory

LEGAL

WALTER E. HARRIS, Barrister and Solicitor, Etc. Office on Main St., Markdale.

DENTISTRY

L. G. CAMPBELL, L.D.S., D.D.S., Dental Surgeon. Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto. Office over the Post Office. Office hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Appointments made by phone.

DR. J. A. McARTHUR, Dentist. Office in the Artley Block, over the Perkins hardware store. Entrance at south-west corner of building, Toronto Street.

FRATERNAL

L. O. L.—Markdale L.O.L. No. 1045 meets in the Orange Hall, Markdale, at 8 o'clock p.m., the first Thursday in each month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Jas. Semple, W.M.; A. E. Scott, Rec-Sec.

A. F. & A. M.—Hiram Lodge No. 490, G.R.C., Markdale, meets in the Masonic Hall, Reburn Block, at 8 o'clock p.m., on the second Thursday in each month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. W. J. Messinger, W.M.; A. E. Colgan, Secretary.

R. B. K.—Victoria Preceptory No. 282 meets in the Orange Hall, Markdale, at 8 o'clock p.m., the third Thursday in each month. Visiting brethren always cordially welcome. H. E. Parker, W.P.; A. E. Colgan, Registrar.

AUCTIONEER

B. H. WALDEN, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. All sales promptly attended to. Farm sales a specialty. Arrangements for sale dates may be made at The Standard Office or with B. H. Walden, Markdale.

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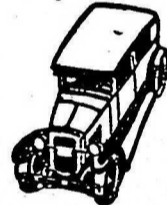
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We see a strong market with higher prices this coming winter and our advice would be to feed the cows well to keep up the flow of milk.

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