

At the C.N.E.

# Halton Holstein Herd Third

The Holstein show at the Canadian National Exhibition on September 2 and 3 was one of the largest on record, as 317 head were paraded before Judge Hardy Shore of Glanworth, Ontario. These were shown by 109 exhibitors, largely from the 11 counties of West-Central Ontario, for which the C.N.E. is designated as the Championship Show.

After being Grand Champion Bull for three successive years at this show, Spring Farm Fond Piebe was forced down to Reserve Grand Champion for J. M. Fraser, Streetsville and Wilfred Leslie, Georgetown. The grand championship went to Friedview Benefactor, the first prize two-year-old for Ephraim Fried, New Dundee and Howard Fried, Petersburg, Ont.

**Second Straight**  
D. S. Dunton of Brampton took the female grand champ-

ionship on Glenvue Babe Mid- night for the second straight year while Ebydale Farms, Kitchener, showed the reserve grand champion cow, Ro-Echo Teval Karen.

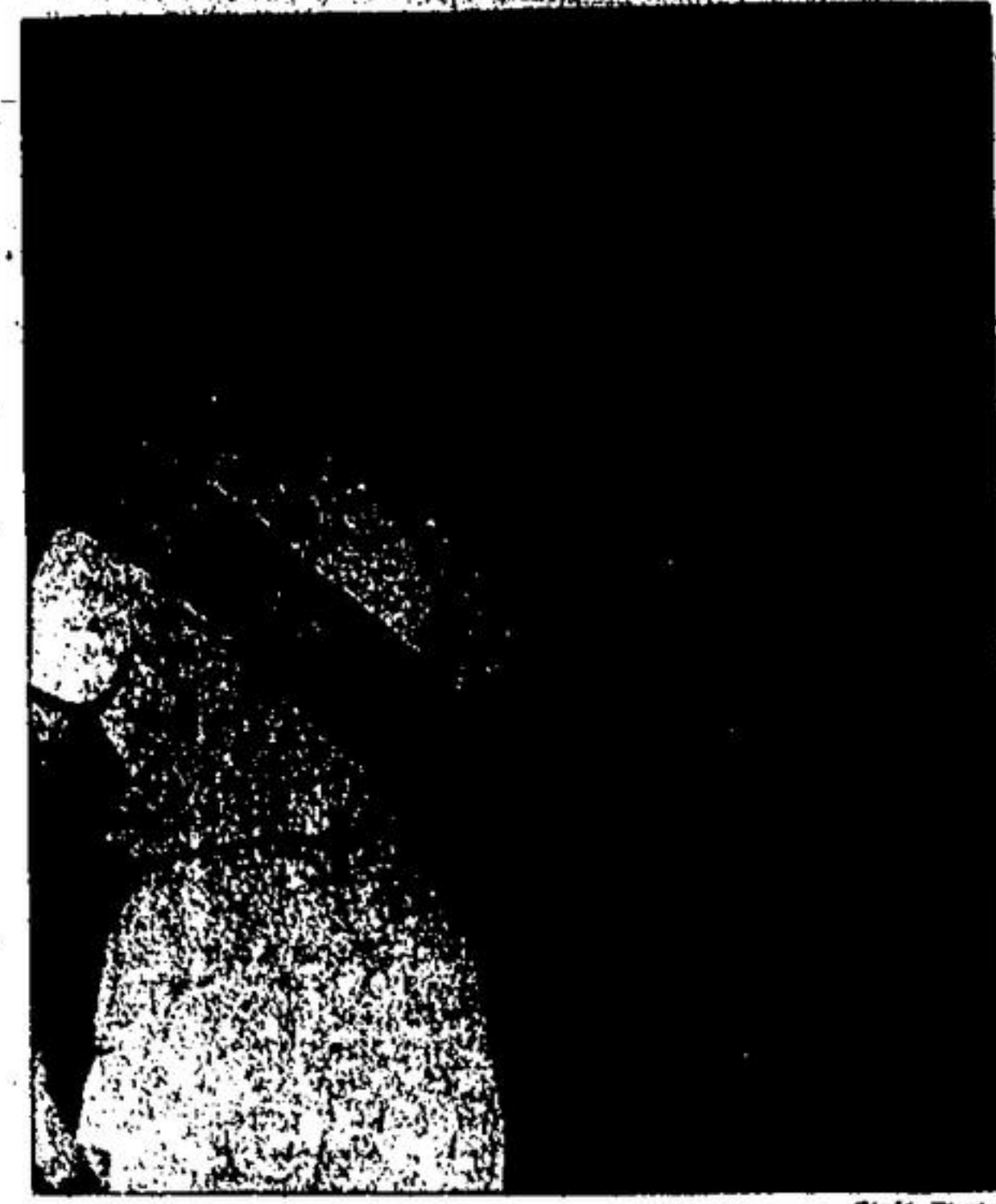
The Spring Farm entries of J. M. Fraser carried off both the premier breeder and premier exhibitor banners. This is the ninth time Fraser has been premier breeder at the C.N.E. and the 11th time has been premier exhibitor at the C.N.E. Runner-up for premier exhibitor was D. S. Dunton and Sons, Brampton, and for premier breeder, C. J. Cerswell, Beeton.

**Peel Herd Second**  
The feature of the show was the end of a 22 year winning streak for Peel in the county herd class. Waterloo, with a herd headed by the grand champion bull, junior champion bull, and the reserve grand champion cow, the first prize dry four-year-old,

the fourth junior yearling heifer, and the fifth senior yearling heifer could not be denied first place, although the decision was a close one over the Peel herd that included the grand champion cow and the reserve grand champion bull. Brant was third, with Halton, Lincoln, Wellington, Welland, Grey, Haldimand and Wentworth following in that order.

Competition was very keen throughout, no less than 16 exhibitors sharing 17 first prizes in the individual classes.

**Area Winners**  
Ashville Farms Ltd., Milton, was one of the big Halton winners with a third on their bull two years and under three; a first on their cow Pabst Anita in the two years under three, not in milk class; and a second on Ashville Queen May for the heifer two years and under three in milk.



MARY LOU TAYLOR, Halton's Dairy Princess, cleared the semi-finals for the Ontario Dairy Princess crown on Monday and competed again at the C.N.E. in the finals on Wednesday. Mary Lou had previously received a bye into the semi-finals because she made them last year.

# Farm News

## Barberry Bee in Autumn Brings Benefit - and Pie

Husking bees are a thing of the past, but a barberry bee is a modern "must" in many areas of Ontario. Common barberry is classed as a noxious weed under the Ontario Weed Act. The Field Crops Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture recommends a "kill out" campaign wherever these shrubs are found.

There is a job for everyone in a barberry bee — boys and girls to locate the shrubs, men to kill them, and municipalities to organize the bee. The ladies can play a part also. The fruit can be used for jam, jellies, pies or even to replace cranberries. The juice adds a tang to preserves or jellies.

**Higher Crop Yields**  
Cereal rusts cost Ontario farmers millions of dollars each year. Counties which have org-

anized barberry bees know they pay off in higher crop yields. Counties like Durham, Ontario and York have almost wiped out common barberry.

Others, from Grenville in the east to Grey in the west, are busy with barberry bees each year. These counties use everything from 2, 4-D and sodium chlorate to tractors. The Field Crops Branch assists municipalities in eradicating the common barberry.

Get rid of common barberry. Japanese barberry is quite innocent. If the shrub has single spines and smooth-edged leaves, it is Japanese and harmless. If the spines are in groups of three and the leaves are edged with little spines, the barberry is common and should be destroyed.

## Some Timely Tips On Seasonal Tasks

Ventilate your potato storage to dry out insulation and timbers during the hot weather, says L. W. Argue, refrigeration and storage engineer with the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Thoroughly clean walls and floors and remove old potatoes and debris. Follow this with a complete fungicide spray that will not leave an odor (either a sodium chlorate or a lime and copper sulphate - bordeaux mixture). It kills bacteria, fungi, and keeps the storage fresh.

Avoid carbon dioxide poisoning during silo filling by running the blower 10 minutes before entering the silo, warns Bill Ridgeway, assistant safety specialist with the Ontario Department of Agriculture. This suffocating, odorless gas is heavier than air and collects above the silage until fermentation stops. A lighted lantern is a good test for silo gas. If there isn't enough oxygen to keep the flame going, there is not enough oxygen to breathe. If someone becomes a victim of silo gas, quickly remove him into the fresh air and apply artificial respiration.

Don't follow wheat with wheat on the same land, cautions W. H. Waddell, in charge of wheat research at the O.A.C. "Take-all" disease can severely reduce yields. Plant two or three years of non-susceptible crops such as corn, oats or storage. (Write Prof. Waddell, Field Husbandry

## Lightman's Gives \$200 in Prizes

Mrs. Beatrice Laing of 190 Churchill Road won \$100 in Lightman's Store lucky draw on Friday.

Second prize of \$50 went to Mrs. O'Gorman, R. R. 2, Acton. Five prizes of \$10 were won by Mrs. Vlestra, R. R. 3, Acton; Mrs. Lawrence, Longfield Rd., Glenora; Mr. John DeBlouwe, R. R. 2, Acton; Mr. Albert Lemmings, R. R. 1, Acton and Mrs. Scott, 26 Meadow Rd., Glenora.

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## HALTON COUNTY Weed Control News

by V. E. McARTHUR, COUNTY WEED INSPECTOR

**Fall Spraying**  
Generally speaking, the best time to spray weeds is early in the season, and for annuals this means in the spring. But many of the troublesome weeds in this area are biennials which are in their seedling stage in late summer and early fall. Yellow Rocket and Wild Carrot are examples as well as being in plentiful supply in this county.

**When Plants Active**  
Best results from the use of 2,4-D sprays are obtained when the plants are in active growing stage. Seedlings of Rocket and Carrot are growing at this time of year and are at their most susceptible stage to be affected by spraying. Pastures and even roadsides have less grass growth protecting the weeds in the fall, this enables spray materials to reach the weeds more readily. Actually many farmers throughout the county have reported successful control of wild carrot with fall spray applications in recent years.

**Double Effectiveness**  
The Field Crops Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture reports that in the case of resistant perennials such as Lady Spurge, Canada Thistle, and sow thistle, spring spraying does only half a job, furthermore fall ap-

lications double the effectiveness of spraying as a control measure.

In addition to killing or weakening weeds, the late treatment interferes with normal hardening off for winter. Consequently many plants that would normally survive are winter killed following a fall spray.

**MONTREAL TALKERS LEAD**  
Montreal has the most telephones of any Canadian city. Figures for January 1, 1960, show that Montreal has 655,700 telephones, compared with Toronto's 505,800. Vancouver is third with 225,400.

Kindness is a language the mule can speak and the deaf can hear.

## Praise Homely Toad He's Unsung Hero!

Once the gardener has his vegetables started he will welcome any toads that frequent his garden.

The toad isn't handsome and has warts all over him, but he really does a good job of keeping down the insect population.

**Good Appetite**  
It is estimated that he eats well over 10,000 garden insects in one summer. He does all this by means of a long, flat sticky tongue which he lashes out like an elastic band and catches grubs, caterpillars, beetles, mosquitoes, ants and other pests. They even brought toads from Argentina to Florida to help combat sugar cane beetles and the toad licked the situation up in a hurry to everyone's satisfaction.

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## Treatment Now For Tulip Blight

"Never say die" is one motto that could apply to that fungus disease, tulip blight, because it seems that this pesky garden foe over-winters right in your tulip beds or diseased bulbs. That's why it pays to fight the thing in the fall.

Tulip blight is also called botrytis blight of tulips or tulip fire. The first signs are tiny dark flecks on the bulb scales. Later these flecks run together, giving a burnt appearance. The margins may become raised, while the diseased areas are yellow or brown in color. Badly infected bulbs won't give you any plants next spring and tulips that do open will be stunted and blighted.

ed disease the year before. Count on two years before the bed is free of disease. Sterilize infected beds if tulips must be planted there, using this system. Dig the bed with a fork, making sure that the soil is loose to a depth of six inches. Water the bed with a solution consisting of one gallon commercial formalin (37 per cent formaldehyde) per 40 gallons of water. Apply half to one gallon of solution for every square foot of bed.

Cover the bed with a tarpaulin or several thicknesses of wet newspaper for at least two days. Then re-dig the soil to allow for the escape of the formalin fumes. This may take about 10 days. Do not use this treatment in perennial borders, or where the chemical may damage the roots of adjacent shrubs. Avoid getting formalin on the skin and try not to breathe the fumes. It can be quite irritating to the eyes, nose and skin.

**Signs of Infection**  
Infected flowers have small whitish or light tan spots on the petals. These spots also merge to form brown areas. Some buds may become blighted before opening. Leaves become speckled and water-soaked in appearance. Stems may fall over in some cases.

Botanists with the Ontario Department of Agriculture suggest this planting plan for the fall: Choose an open, sunny site with good circulation for the bulbs, since there will be less blight if the tops can dry quickly after rains and dew. Plant disease free bulbs, first removing dry outer scales and examining the bulbs. Discard any that show disease symptoms.

**Free in Two Years**  
Don't plant in beds that show-

**Robt. R. Hamilton**  
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OPTOMETRISTS  
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## These Outstanding High-school Students have been awarded

# BANK OF MONTREAL

## Canada Centennial Scholarships

for the Province of ONTARIO

To commemorate the Centenary of Canada's Confederation and the 150th Anniversary of Canada's First Bank... in 1967

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| MICHAEL ANTHONY CHURCH<br>Northview Heights Collegiate Institute<br>Willowdale | JAMES DOUGLAS MCGHEE<br>Thornhill District High School<br>Thornhill   |
| SARAH ANNE DOYLE<br>London South Collegiate Institute<br>London                | JUDITH ANN MILLINGTON<br>Earl Haig Collegiate Institute<br>Willowdale |
| RICHARD HALL' ELPHICK<br>Alderwood Collegiate Institute<br>Toronto             | CATHERINE ISOBEL REID<br>Earl Haig Collegiate Institute<br>Willowdale |
| BRIAN SUSUMI KAWASAKI<br>Alderwood Collegiate Institute<br>Toronto             | JEAN MARY REILLY<br>Richview Collegiate Institute<br>Islington        |
| MARY ELIZABETH KRUG<br>Havergal College<br>Toronto                             | LEE SCOTT SIMS<br>Malvern Collegiate Institute<br>Toronto             |
| LINDA GAIL MCFARLANE<br>Burlington Central High School<br>Burlington           | ROBERT SPENCER DAVID THOMAS<br>Leaside High School<br>Leaside         |
| OWEN WHITBY<br>Eastwood Collegiate Institute<br>Kitchener                      |   |

These thirteen promising young Ontario students are among the 50 from all parts of Canada who will shortly begin their college careers in the Arts or Sciences at the Universities of their choice under the Bank of Montreal Canada Centennial Scholarship Plan. Each of these students will receive a scholarship of \$750, in this, the first year of the Bank's seven-year Plan.

We, at the Bank of Montreal, congratulate these exceptional young people. We are happy to assist them in their pursuit of a higher education in fields where they will have the opportunity — through scientific research and pursuits in the public service — to contribute in some notable way to the common good of the nation in the years ahead.

To all of these students we extend warmest wishes in their endeavours to qualify for the additional valuable scholarships to be awarded each year until 1967, when the Plan culminates in Canada's Centennial Year.

- HERE ARE THE ADDITIONAL AWARDS FOR WHICH THESE STUDENTS MAY QUALIFY.
- 48 SCHOLARSHIPS OF \$1,500 . . .**  
In the Spring of 1961, the top 16 of these 50 students will each be awarded a B of M Scholarship of \$1,500 for second-year university training.  
In 1962 and 1963, provided at least good second-class grades have been maintained, these same students will each be awarded a B of M Scholarship of \$1,500 per annum . . . leading to graduation in 1964.
- 24 FELLOWSHIPS OF \$3,000 . . .**  
In the Spring of 1964, the top eight of these 16 students will each be awarded a B of M Scholarship of \$3,000 for one year's study anywhere in Canada or abroad.  
In 1965 and 1966, provided a satisfactory standard of work has been maintained, these same students will each be awarded a B of M Scholarship of \$3,000 per annum for further study leading to their Doctorate.
- 2 BANK OF MONTREAL CANADA CENTENNIAL AWARDS OF \$5,000**  
In 1967, to culminate this seven-year plan, the top two students — one in Arts and one in Science — will be chosen, from all 50 original participants in the plan, to receive the Bank of Montreal Canada Centennial Awards of \$5,000 each for a further year of study anywhere in Canada or abroad.  
Thus, in each of these two winners — if they have been participants throughout the plan — the Bank will have provided financial assistance amounting to \$19,250.
- Scholarship Students are chosen on merit alone — academic standing and character — by independent selection committees of faculty members of Canadian Universities. THE B of M HAS NO PART WHATEVER IN THE DECISIONS OF THE COMMITTEES.