



ESQUELING Fall Fair

at

Georgetown

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY September 27 and 28

SPECIAL PRIZES

HORSES

- 1 Single High Stepper, by T. A. Blakelock, M.P.P. \$ 5 00
- 2 Single Turnout (road) 1st prize by L. E. Flock 5 00
- 3 Farmer's Turnout (single) by Hughes Cleaver, M.P. 5 00
- 4 Best Lady Driver, by Alliance Paper Mill 5 00
- 5 Best Delivery Horse in harness 3 00
- 6 Best General Purpose Horse, on rein by Richardson's Hardware 3 00
- 7 Best Agricultural Horse on rein, 1st by Massey Harris \$5.00 in goods; 2nd by Alex. Hume \$2.00 in goods
- 8 Best Heavy Team on the grounds, including Heavy Draft, Agricultural and General Purpose, 1st prize prize by Frost Steel Wire Fence Co., 12 ft. gate valued at \$9.85; 2nd prize Don. 6; third prize, Don. 12.
- 9 Best Mare in Foal to Wm. Brennan's horse, to be deducted off 1940 fee 5 00

CATTLE

- 1 Best Jersey Female \$ 3 00
- 2 Best Registered Shorthorn Female 3 00
- 3 Best Holstein Female 3 00
- 4 Best Ayrshire Female 3 00
- 5 Best group of Dairy Cows, consisting of one mature cow, 1 two-year-old heifer, and one yearling heifer, to be sired by a purebred bull; special by the T. Eaton Co., Toronto, a silver dish, Don. 20 valued at 7 00
- 6 Best Calf, shown by boy or girl, a member of a calf club, open to Halton and Peel counties, entry fee 25 cents. Holstein class, two-sevenths of prize money donated by Holstein-Friesian Association, 1st \$5.00, 2nd \$4.00, 3rd \$3.00, 4th \$2.00, 5th \$1.00, 6th \$1.00, 7th \$1.00, 8th \$1.00; Jersey and Gurnsey class, 1st \$4.00, 2nd \$3.00, 3rd \$2.00, 4th \$1.00, 5th \$1.00, 6th \$1.00, 7th \$1.00, 8th \$1.00; Beef Breed class, 1st \$4.00, 2nd \$3.00, 3rd \$2.00, 4th \$1.00, 5th \$1.00, 6th \$1.00, 7th \$1.00, 8th \$1.00.
- 7 Best Registered Holstein Heifer, born since January 15th, 1939. Exhibitor to be a boy or girl under 15 years and resident of Halton County. Showmanship 50%, by T. L. Leslie 3 00
- 8 Best Beef Animal, 2 years and under, by Goodrich Oil Co., 5 gal. tractor oil, value 6 00
- 9 Best Dairy Calf (male or female) Don. 30

SHEEP

- 1 Best Pen of Fine Wool Sheep (not less than 4) 1 male and 3 females, 1st by J. Beaumont, Don. 9 5 00
- 2 Best Pen of Four Market Lambs, by Reeve N. A. Robinson, open to Halton County only 4 00

MISCELLANEOUS — Goods

- Dressed fowl to be placed in hall by 10.30 a.m. second day of Fair, Sept. 28
- Dressed chicken must not weigh less than 5 1/2 lbs.
- 1 Best pair dressed ducks, by McBean & Co. \$ 4 00
- 2 Best 5 lbs. Butter in 1 lb. prints, by H. C. McClure 3 00
- 3 Best 2 Apple Pies, by Apple Products Co. (Don. 13) 2 50
- 4 Best 2 Pies, 1 apple, 1 lemon, by St. Lawrence Starch Co., Ltd. (Don. 22A) 60
- 5 Best 2 Loaves Home-made Bread, by St. Lawrence Starch Co., Ltd. (Don. 22B) 60
- 6 Best display of Grain in sheaf, not less than two sheaves; sheaves to be not less than 6 inches in diameter; 1st prize by Carroll's good value \$3.00, 2nd by St. Lawrence Starch Co., Ltd. (Don. 22C) 3 00
- 7 Best Lunch suitable for working man on display; 1st by Christie Brown Co., Ltd., (Don. 16) 60
- 8 Best display of Flowers, grown from Rennie Seeds (Don. 19) goods value 1 00
- 9 Best collection of Vegetables, 1st by D. Brill & Co. (Don. 2) 2nd by Erwin & Goldman (Don. 4) 3 50
- 10 Best and largest dozen Fresh Eggs, one year's subscription Canadian Champion, Milton 2 00
- 11 Best loaf Home-made Bread, Georgetown Herald one year 1 50
- 12 Best and neatest 1 lb. Butter, Georgetown Herald one year 1 50
- 13 Largest 1/2 dozen Fresh Eggs, Georgetown Herald one year 1 50
- 14 Best bushel Table Turnips, Georgetown Herald one year 1 50

MISCELLANEOUS — Cash

- 15 Best pair Dressed Chickens, by A. E. Farnell \$ 4 00
- 16 Best pair Dressed Chickens, by R. Carter, Norval 4 00
- 17 Best Dressed Chicken, by P. B. Harrison 3 00
- 18 Best dressed chicken, by F. C. Thompson 3 00
- 19 Best pair Dressed Chickens, by Harry Robertson 4 00
- 20 Best Chocolate Cake, by Mrs. Harry Robertson 4 00
- 21 Best pair Dressed Chickens, by D. Salter 3 00
- 22 Best pair Dressed Chickens, by W. H. Long 3 00
- 23 Best Dressed Young Geese, not less than 12 lbs. by J. M. Moore 4 00
- 24 Best pair Dressed Chickens by Georgetown Creamery 3 00
- 25 Best pair Dressed Ducks, by Spight's Garage 3 00
- 26 Best Dressed Chicken, by W. G. Marshall 3 00
- 27 Best hand bound Sheaf, to be bound day of Fair, 1st prize by M. Williamson, cash \$3.00; 2nd, Don. 250 3 00
- 28 Best round Home-made Loaf of Bread, not less than 12" in diameter, by W. C. Anthony 1 50

FLOWER SPECIALS

- 29 Best arranged bouquet of flowers by Brown's Bakery, Georgetown 2 00
- 30 Specials by Georgetown Horticultural Society:
 - (1) Members of Horticultural Society who win the most prizes in flowers at 1939 Fair, 1st, cash \$2.00; 2nd, cash \$1.00; 3rd, membership in Society.
 - (2) Prizes given to children for the best bouquet of flowers from own garden, 1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 50c; 3rd, 25c.
 - (3) Donor gets article

Clover-Boiler-Weed Menace to Agriculture

Weed Control Act prohibits sale of clover, alfalfa or grass seed containing even one Dodder seed—Complete eradication should be objective of every Ontario farmer, says weed expert.

Do not purchase clover or alfalfa seed that has one Dodder in it, advises John D. McCool, Chief, Weed and Woods Branch, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture. This weed is a real menace to Ontario Agriculture and will have to be eliminated if farmers are to grow better and heavier crops in the anxious war days to come.

Dodder is a prohibited noxious weed under the Weed Control Act. It is an offence for anyone to sell clover, alfalfa, or grass seed containing even one seed of Dodder and as it is impossible to remove Dodder seed from clover or alfalfa, farmers must be sure their seed is absolutely pure.

Clover Dodder, an annual parasitic weed with slender, yellowish stems and a few minute scales instead of leaves. Plants twine around Red Clover and Alfalfa plants and become attached to the stems by means of suckers. The roots are the seed and continue to grow and thrive on the juices of the host plant.

Dodder grows from seed each year. Yellow, thread-like stems appear during the growth of the second crop of clover and alfalfa. They spread from plant to plant until tangled masses of yellow threads covers a large area.

Dense clusters of small, white flowers are produced on these yellow stems followed later by rounded, brown seed pods. Seeds are about the same size as clover and alfalfa seed, greyish brown or yellowish brown in colour. They vary in shape and have a dull and roughened appearance. Thousands of seeds may be produced on an average plant, these may live in the soil for several years.

If this weed has made its appearance on your farm do not attempt to produce clover and alfalfa seed until it has been eradicated, says Mr. McCool.

Cut infested fields early for hay. This is important and must be done before seed matures. If left too late, rake up the entire crop and burn.

As soon as the crop has been removed plough and cultivate thoroughly or burn over the entire area. One cannot depend on the scythe or mower as the least little bit of Dodder that remains attached to the stubble will grow and may live over winter.

Clean up around margins of infested fields and fence lines in order to eliminate any possibility of plants maturing seed.

Practice thorough cultivation and a short rotation of crops.

The seriousness of the Dodder situation in Ontario cannot be over-estimated. Do not hesitate to ask advice from your Agricultural Representative, or the Crops, Seeds and Weeds Branch, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

POULTRY PROBLEMS

The immediate problems of the poultry industry in the immediate future appear to rest in the field of marketing. These problems are made more difficult by the fact that they lie in the export rather than in the domestic field.

Quantity and continuity of supply, as well as quality, must be maintained. Both Canadian eggs and poultry are held in high regard in the United Kingdom.

THE PRICE OF FLOUR

Explanation of the sudden rise in the price of flour while the Wheat Board price remained the same was sought in many quarters this week by indignant purchasers.

When Britain entered the war the Wheat Board at once decided to see any wheat to Canadian millers. Board wheat rose five cents a day for four days with no selling. It will be recalled that the seventy cent Montreal price of wheat was a government guarantee to the farmer, that is, the price was backed by the taxpayers of Canada.

Farm Incomes Likely Higher

Last year will also bring increases in wages and higher purchase values in farm products.

The estate of the economic evolution—that the present international struggle will bring about is a matter of pure speculation," declared Hon. P. M. Dewar, Ont. Minister of Agriculture in an address at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto a few days after his return from Great Britain.

"If we may judge from the experience of the last war and the trend of the past few days, we may look for higher prices. Naturally my own observations recently made, I would say that whether in peace or in war, we should always look to Britain as our one secure and lasting market for beef, bacon, livestock, dressed poultry, Cheddar cheese, canned goods, honey and so on."

"In saying this, I am not undervaluing by any means the value of nearer markets such as that of the United States. But we should never fail to keep a grasp, and indeed a very firm grasp, of the British market for these commodities of which we have an enormous surplus and which in Great Britain there is a demand."

"Sacrifices may also have to be made. If the war is a long one, international appeals may be made to stress production of certain farm crops. I am confident that all appeals of a Provincial character will be joyfully responded to by our Ontario farmers. The British people are worthy of it."

"Efficiency in farm operations and co-operation in state demands constitute a matter of duty to ourselves and to the Empire. I know the Ontario farmer will not be lacking," concluded Mr. Dewar.

CARE OF COLTS

This is the time of year when colts foaled last spring are being weaned. Livestock men agree that a little extra care before the early fall is most important for the future growth of the colt.

On the Dominion Experimental Farms, where many methods of feeding have been tried out, it has been found to be good practice to get the colt eating grain as soon as possible.

Proper development, induced by proper feeds, makes a strong, healthy horse in later years.

Good year of age.

Proper development have long since realized the value of fresh skim milk for colts after weaning. It is safe to give from four to five quarts daily. Along with the grain, colts do well on clean, bright hay, preferably mixed timothy and clover.

During the winter months the colt to four pounds of mangel, turnips or sterilization with chlorine is best growth. The salt box should be kept filled and the colts given plenty of exercise.

LESS MAPLE PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN 1939

In 1939 production of maple syrup is estimated at 2,302,200 gallons and the farm output of maple sugar at 2,500,000 lb. or, stated in terms of syrup, the total production of maple products equalled 2,592,200 gallons, at an estimated value of \$3,443,900, as compared with \$3,849,900 in 1938.

The farm production of maple sugar was 11 per cent of the total crop compared with 10 per cent in 1938, and 26 per cent in 1937. In Quebec Province 13 per cent of the total crop was made into sugar, as against 12 per cent in 1938.

AGRICULTURAL POISONS DISTINCTLY LABELLED

The new Pest Control Products Act and Regulations which will come into operation on January 1, 1940, are administered by the Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture. One feature which will not easily escape notice has reference to the labelling of pest control products containing poison.

THE FARMER

USEFUL HINTS ON STORING VEGETABLES

Unless vegetables which are intended to be stored for winter use are grown to as nearly full maturity as possible, they cannot be expected to keep well. On no account should squash and pumpkins be exposed to the heat of the sun. As soon as the rind is firm enough to prevent piercing by the fingernail, the fruit may be taken off the plant.

Pumpkins and squash should be stored in a dry place at a temperature of from 50 to 55 degrees. At all times they should be handled as carefully as eggs. The slightest bruise, even though not noticeable, is likely to cause decay in storage. When large quantities are to be stored, slatted shelves should be used so that the fruits may not be piled on top of one another.

The Danish Ballhead strain is the best of cabbages for winter storage. All the outer leaves should be removed and the heads handled carefully to avoid bruising. Select a dry day when the heads have no rain water lodged in them and store in a cool, dry place. If there is good circulation of air in the storeroom, the heads may be piled in several layers. Small quantities may be piled without cutting off the tops and suspended from the joists in a dry cellar. The roots may be left on, but with all the outer leaves removed.

Carrots, beets and parsnips should be kept very cool, and if well dried before storing may be put in large piles, so long as there is no disease present. If carrots show signs of rust fly injury, the roots should be stored in smaller quantities, as one blighted root will spoil many in a very short time.

Potatoes keep well in a dry place where the temperature is between 30 and 40 degrees Fahrenheit.

HOW TO CLEANSE DAIRY EQUIPMENT

Where it is impractical to have proper equipment to clean milk cans, pails and other dairy utensils thoroughly with steam or scalding water, chemicals may be used with good results.

Repeated tests have shown that it is not enough to just wash or rinse dairy utensils with clean water. Something has to be done actually to kill the bacteria in the cans or pails. Experiments carried out by the Dominion Department of Agriculture indicate that chlorine compounds now on the market in either liquid or powder form are effective if directions are carefully followed.

While chlorine sterilization is cheap, convenient and effective, it does not take the place of thorough cleaning with steam or scalding water. Utensils with cold or lukewarm water. Then scrub vigorously with a stiff brush, using hot water containing salt soda or any good dairy cleanser. Finally give a rinsing in clear water and put the pails or cans on a drying rack to dry until next milking time.

Sterilization with chlorine is done just before milking. One pail is filled with clear cold water, and the proper amount of chlorine added. This is stirred and allowed to stand in the pail for a quarter of a minute. The solution is then poured into the next pail until all the utensils used are treated. Each should be drained before coming in contact with the milk.

No taint of chlorine has ever been noticed on the milk in pails so treated and marked improvement in the quality of milk has been noted where chlorine sterilization has replaced hot water rinsing. Further details are given in Farmer's Bulletin No. 65, "The Care of Farm Dairy Utensils." A copy may be obtained free by writing to the Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

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FARM ACCOUNTS

Successful farm management requires keeping and using a set of accounts and records. The use of such records gives more accuracy to plans and thus ensures more chance of success.

A farm account book forms a record of the whole farm business for the current year; and, if kept from year to year, will provide a record of the past performance upon which to base the operations of the future. Properly used, these records will lead to a better understanding of the farm business and to further improvement.

In order to maintain a record of the various farm enterprises and to prepare a yearly summary, a farm account book should include the following: Inventory of the assets, accounts showing the receipts and expenses for cash, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, labor, miscellaneous. The estimated value of the food and fuel furnished by the farm, the unpaid family labour and the board for hired labour should all be recorded.

An annual summary is another necessary in a farm account book. A plan of the farm combined with a crop record would be a useful addition to a farm account book. Such a record would show the various crops and yields, which together with data as to the rates and dates of seeding, applications of manure or fertilizer, and the different cultural operations performed, would form a permanent record of great value in planning for the improvement of the farming system.

Where such a record is kept it is possible to determine the effects which applications of manure, fertilizer, or lime have had on any particular field, how long the effects lasted and how they compare with similar applications on other fields on the farm. This type of record leads to a definite policy of soil management.

The realization of the greatest benefit from the keeping of farm accounts and records is dependent on the summarization, analysis and study of the year's operations at the end of each record year.

A simple yet satisfactory farm account book can be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, for ten cents.

FARM PRODUCTS VALUE

Farm products provided more than a quarter of the total exports in Canada in the last fiscal year while an eighth of imports were of similar origin. The definition of exports embraces commodities which in their natural form are produced on Canadian farms, and imports are "commodities of which the basic raw materials are such as Canadian farms produce."

Of the farm products exports 43 per cent approximately were raw materials and 57 per cent partly or fully manufactured goods. Of the farm exports 57 per cent were raw materials and 43 per cent partly or fully manufactured products.

Farm product imports from the United States were slightly larger than from the United Kingdom; while farm exports went predominantly to the United Kingdom.

Total farm product imports into Canada in the last fiscal year (which ended with March last) were valued, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, at \$22,065,000; while exports of farm products in the same year amounted to \$247,186,000. Of the imports \$32,199,000 came from the United States and \$11,921,000 from the United Kingdom. Of the exports \$46,209,000 went to the United States and \$152,930,000 to the United Kingdom.

Crop and livestock made fairly equal contributions to the farm product imports, livestock being slightly the larger. Imports of crop products were valued at \$40,535,000 and livestock and products to \$41,520,000. Of the crop products raw materials were valued at \$25,835,000; partly manufactured goods at \$688,000 and fully or chiefly manufactured products at \$14,010,000. Of livestock and products \$9,866,000 were raw materials; \$10,697,000 partly manufactured; and \$21,155,000 fully or chiefly manufactured.

Of the crop products \$6,974,000 came from the United Kingdom and \$24,847,000 from the United States; of livestock \$7,552,000 came from the United States and \$22,947,000 from the United Kingdom. This classification of imports do not include, of course, cane sugar or cotton or tropical fruits which play a considerable part in Canada's imports of world farm products.

In the export trade in farm products crops account for double the value of livestock. Crop products exported in the last fiscal year were valued at \$166,963,000 while livestock products had a value of \$80,222,000. Of the crop products exported raw materials accounted for \$120,050,000; partly manufactured goods for \$1,740,000; and fully or chiefly manufactured products for \$45,172,000. Of the livestock exports \$20,997,000 were raw materials; \$5,350,000 partly manufactured, and \$39,925,000 fully or chiefly manufactured. Of the crop products \$29,997,000 went to the United States and \$94,244,000 to the United Kingdom; of the livestock products \$16,211,000 went to the United States and \$57,785,000 to the United Kingdom.

"Mummie, do you love me?"
"Of course."
"Then why not divorce daddy and marry the man at the sweetshop?"

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