

Of Interest to

THE FARMER

"CARRY ON AS USUAL" IS FLOWMEN'S THEME

PATRIOTIC DUTY TO HOLD MATCH, SAYS ASSOCIATION MANAGER J. A. CARROLL

Official announcement was made today that the International Flowing Match scheduled at Brockville from October 10th to 13th would be held as originally planned.

J. A. Carroll, Manager of the Ontario Flowmen's Association under whose auspices the match is held every year, stated that the holding of the event would not be affected by Canada's entry into the European war.

He said the decision to go ahead with the match had been reached after the government's request that citizens should "carry on" as in normal times, coupled with the fact that one of Canada's greatest contributions will be the serving of supplies and food to the Allies.

"This can only be done," said Mr. Carroll, when agriculture has become geared to wartime efficiency. The International Flowing Match is held primarily to display and demonstrate the most modern and efficient farm methods and machinery. There are no trills or side-shows at the International. It is devoted to educational demonstrations, competitive exhibitions and displays. It's an "all-business" event and nothing could be more devoted to the development and promotion of wartime agricultural efficiency and production.

Mr. Carroll said the executives of the Flowing Match had conferred with Dominion and Provincial agricultural heads before reaching their decision. It was believed that plans for wartime farm production were being prepared at both Ottawa and Queen's Park and officials of the Ontario Flowmen's Association were prepared to offer every facility to assist agricultural departments in presenting such plans to a representative cross-section of farm people of Ontario and other parts of Canada.

During the Great War, the Flowing Match was considered of too great importance to be discontinued and only the influenza epidemic of 1918 caused the cancellation of the match in that year. At this time, a quarter of a century ago, the officers of the Ontario Flowmen's Association considered it necessary and a patriotic obligation that the plowing match be held.

Several branches of the Dominion government will have exhibits and give demonstrations and will thus have an opportunity of showing what is required from farmers under wartime emergency conditions. It anticipates many department and branch heads will be on hand with important speeches and official statements.

Highlights of this year's competition will be the trans-Atlantic class, whose value will bring the match to a patriotic note. Concentration has been the keynote in designing the layout of the match and demonstrations this year. Most of the plowing will be done within one-half mile of the match headquarters and the mile of streets in the "tented city" has been laid out with a view to easy walking.

Early applications from exhibitors indicate the exhibit area in the tented city will be even larger than the 1938 show, and attendance at the Flowing Match at Brockville from October 10 to 13 is expected to top the 100,000 mark.

AIR LINES SPEED REMEDY FOR INSECTS

The air-express service by Trans-Canada Air Lines has been particularly significant this year in the fight against insect pests in the grain producing areas of Western Canada. No less than 22 shipments containing an army of insect parasites were moved to British Columbia overnight from the Dominion Parasite Laboratory at Belleville, Ont., this season and such shipments were also delivered to other points in the West.

Past delivery of the living parasites to the infected areas is essential since they must be transferred in the mature stage. When full grown the parasite has only a few days to live. In this short time it must be released in the fields and orchards to feed on the insect pest.

Harvesting the Honey Crop

The demand for extracted honey is much greater than for comb honey, there being more ways to use extracted honey commercially. The cost of producing extracted honey is less, once an apiary is established, as the combs can be used year after year, whereas in comb honey production the sections are only used once, states E. D. Craig, Head Bookkeeper, Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, N. S.

Honey is generally removed from the hives twice during the season: at the end of the clover flow and late in September, the close of the fall flow. As clover honey is light in colour and of better quality, demanding a higher price than the dark fall honey it is desirable that they be kept separate and properly graded.

Honey should not be taken from the hives until it is thoroughly ripe (usually at least two-thirds of each comb is capped over, otherwise the honey will be high in water content and may ferment, particularly if kept for any length of time in a heated room).

Fall honey is seldom ripened in the hives sufficiently; therefore it is difficult to keep it from fermenting. By heating it to 160 degrees Fahrenheit the yeasts that cause fermentation will be destroyed. The honey, however, should be cooled immediately to prevent darkening of colour and to preserve flavor. The room in which honey is stored should be kept as near 50 degrees Fahrenheit as possible to avoid loss through fermentation.

At the time of extracting, the combs are removed one by one, given a shake in front of the hive to dislodge as many bees as possible and the remaining bees brushed off with a bee brush. This method can be adopted by bookkeepers who have only a few hives, but in large apiaries bee escape boards or carbolic acid are used to free the hives of bees. Where bee escape boards are to be used they should be placed on the hives forty-eight hours before the honey is to be taken off. The escape board is placed under the lowest super that is to be removed.

Clearing the supers of bees by the carbolic method is practised by some, but has not met with general favour. It is the experience of some operators that where too strong a solution is used the honey is tainted, also serious burning of the hands occurred where operators were careless in handling the crystal or solution.

Care must be taken to prevent robbing at the time supers are removed, leaving no combs of honey exposed to the bees. The supers should be taken to a bee-tight honey house as soon as possible after removal and the honey extracted preferably while it is warm. If the honey house is artificially warmed the supers are taken off the hives and piled in the honey house and the honey extracted as soon after as possible. To facilitate the uncapping of the honey, the uncapping knife should be kept hot. For this purpose a steam-heated knife or uncapping-plane is used.

To prevent breaking the combs in the extractor it should be turned slowly until half the honey is removed from one side of the combs, reverse the combs and, speeding up the machine, remove all the honey from that side, again reverse the combs and extract the remaining honey. Where radial extractors are used the reversing of combs is not necessary.

To clarify the honey, strain it through wire screening and two thicknesses of cloth. The farmer will remove the large particles of wax. The honey should be allowed to stand about twenty-four hours in the tank before it is drawn into pails as a scum containing small particles of wax and pollen will appear on the top; this should be removed.

The removal of section honey is quite different than for honey which is to be extracted, in that any super of sections completely capped over should be removed before they become travel stained. This is done by placing a bee escape board, fitted with two-way bee escapes, under the super forty-eight hours before it is removed. It is a good practice, when only a few colonies are used to produce sections, to remove the sections that are well filled and capped over periodically and replace them with sections fitted with foundations.

FALL WEBSPORE DOES LITTLE INJURY

The gossamer tents which have recently been seen in many places, willow and other hardwood trees; also on lilac bushes in Ontario and Quebec are the work of an insect known as the fall webworm. According to the Forest Insect Investigation Section, Division of Entomology, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Little, if any permanent injury is done to the trees by the insect, even if a considerable amount of foliage is consumed in late summer, as most of the feeding takes place shortly before the normal drop of the foliage.

The perfect insect is a white moth which lays its eggs in clusters on the leaves in summer. The caterpillars which appear shortly afterwards feed on the foliage covering the branches with extensive film webbing, giving the impression of overgrown catwalks on the trees. The caterpillars, when full-grown in September, are about 1 1/4 inches in length and are covered with long, silky grey hairs.

Choice ornamental trees and shrubs may be protected by cutting out or otherwise removing the nests in early August when the caterpillars are still small. The colonies may also be destroyed by burning them with an improvised torch on the end of a long pole. Arsenical sprays give good control, especially when applied early in the season when the webs are first noticed on the trees.

After Harvest Cultivation Big Aid in Weed Control

Roots of most persistent weeds cannot stand heat and dryness when brought to soil surface, says weed expert.

After harvest cultivation is one of the most practicable and most effective methods the farmer can adopt to control weeds. Plants draw heavily on the soil for food and water in order to produce flower and seed and roots and root stalks are at their lowest stage immediately after the crop has been removed. If possible, the work should be undertaken with a view to preventing the ripening of the current year's seed well as fighting a weakened crop, states J. D. MacLeod, Weed Expert, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Heat, sunlight and dry weather will assist greatly in the control of weeds at this time. Experiments have proven that the best method is to use a weed burner, many farmers throughout the province that the roots of the most persistent weeds cannot stand heat and dryness when brought to the surface.

For the control of annual, winter annual and biennial weeds, thorough cultivation of the stubble is recommended immediately after the crop has been removed, using the disc harrow, one way disc or cultivator. By following this method, seeds are brought near the surface where they sprout and may be killed by further cultivation. When this plan is followed the soil is stirred up at regular intervals until freeze up. By plowing shallow, weed seeds are kept near the surface where they sprout and are killed by cultivation.

An abundance of moisture together with the methods outlined above will assist greatly in fighting such weeds as Wild Mustard, Stinkweed, Ragweed, Worm Seed, Mustard, False Flax, Fox-tail, Lamb's Quarters, Pigweed, Shepherd's Purse, etc.

For the control of such persistent perennial weeds as Bladder Campion, Chicory and any weeds with deep tap roots, deep ploughing is recommended in mid-summer or as soon after as possible, followed by the cultivator using broad shares which overlap and cultivate both ways.

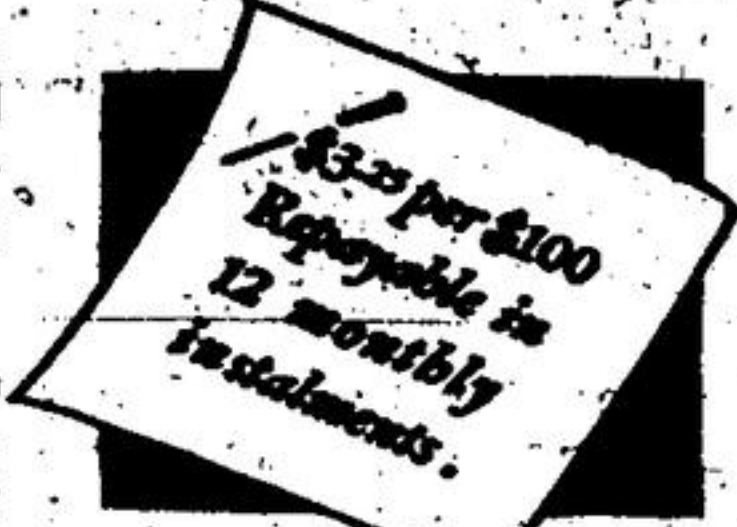
The "Dry-Cleaning Method" has proven the most effective in the control of weeds with creeping rootstocks. Included in this class are four well known perennials—Perennial Sow Thistle, Canada Thistle, Twitch and Field Bindweed. Immediately after the crop has been removed the field should be ploughed deep enough to get under the roots, turning them up in the sun. This will require deep ploughing for Sow Thistle, Canada Thistle, and Bindweed and shallow ploughing for Twitch. The field should then be left in the rough state as long as dry weather prevails.



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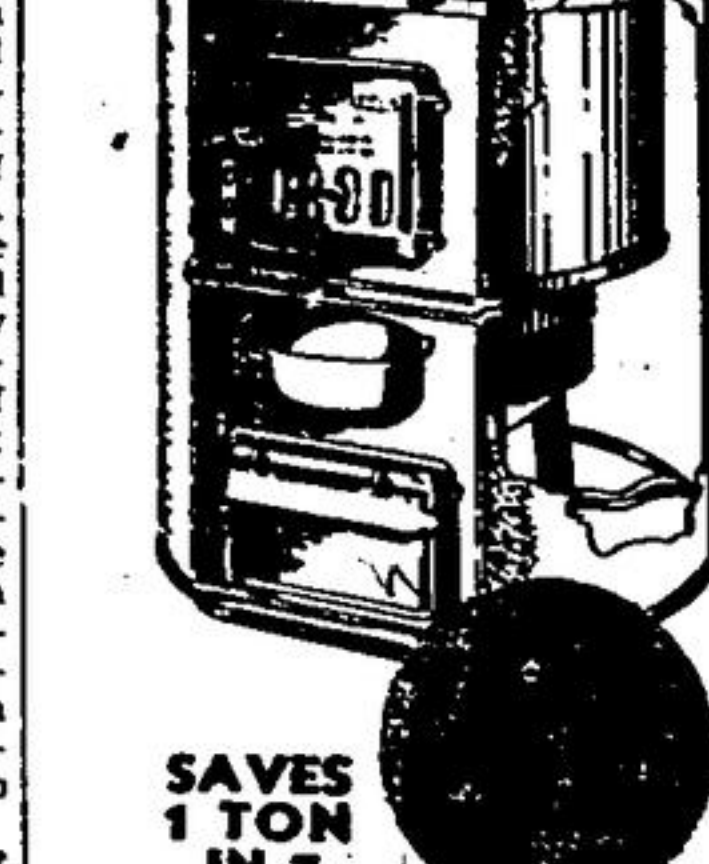
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There are at the present time 25 of the Dominion Experimental Farms on which poultry work is an important project, and approximately 255 illustrations and sub-stations are breeding high production lines of poultry from these farms and distributing them to the surrounding districts.

Lord Stanhope, former First Lord of the British Admiralty, is authority for the statement that by a secret device, unknown to other powers, submarines can be detected even if lying motionless on the sea bed, and that "only one in ten will now have any chance of leaving its base and returning safely."

CANADIAN COW WINS AT WORLD'S FAIR



Of 150 carefully selected Canadian and United States cows at the New York World's Fair, an Ayrshire owned by W. H. Coverdale of Kingston, Ont., has been named 'Kissie', the living embodiment of a commercial artist's conception of what a cow should be... Kissie, who was known as Star Beauty in the eight years of her life at the Lamson Farm of the Canada Steamship Lines president, is a great producer and her owners have made her popular with the agricultural enthusiasts who number her attendants at the fair. She is milled three times daily, and her daily visits to the famous rotating milking machine owned by the Borden Company she does a job not only of producing milk but of observing. The exhibit of the 150 cows was arranged by the Borden Company and Borden's Sales, Inc., of Toronto, Ontario, a milk company providing the building, equipment and staff for the ultimate cow-cow exhibit.

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RAW MEAT IN THE HOME

Uncooked meat should not be kept in the home more than a day unless in a refrigerator below 50 degrees F., or cured by an antiseptic such as salt or smoke. Meat requires careful storing. Bad refrigeration and too close covering contribute to spoilage. When meat arrives in the home, the wrapper should be removed and the meat placed on a platter without more cover than a piece of wax paper laid loosely over. When the meat dries a little on the surface, the growth of bacteria is checked.

Agricultural Societies Fairs and Exhibitions, 1939

September 25-30	
Arthur	Sept. 27, 28
Collingwood	Sept. 28, 30
GEORGETOWN	Sept. 27, 28
Grand Valley	Sept. 29, 30
MILTON	Sept. 29, 30
Owen Sound	Sept. 30, Oct. 1 & 2
October 1-7	
Beeton	Oct. 2, 4
Cookstown	Oct. 2, 4
Drayton	Oct. 2, 4
ERIN	Oct. 7 & 8
Marathon	Oct. 5, 7
Stratford	Oct. 3, 4
Tara	Oct. 4, 5
October 9-17	
Forest	Oct. 10, 11
Northville	Oct. 10, 11
INTERNATIONAL FLOWING	
MANURE and FARM MACHINERY	
Demonstration, Ontario Hospital	
Farm, Brockville, Ontario,	
United Counties of Leeds and	
Genesee Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13	
OTTAWA WINTER FAIR Nov. 14-17	