

# OUR FARM PAGE: ITEMS OF INTEREST TO EVERY FARMER

## INTERESTING OUTLINE EARLY AGRICULTURE

The actual beginning of agriculture in Canada cannot be stated definitely, as crude attempts at cultivation by the native Indians were reported by the earliest recorded visitors to the country, writes Dr. G. S. V. Barton, Deputy Minister, Dominion Department of Agriculture, in the 1939 "Canadian Year Book." Jacques Cartier in 1535 reported that the Indians around Hochelaga, at the foot of Mount Royal, where Montreal now stands, were cultivating small patches of land for the production of maize. The Huron Indians, living in the area close to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay are also reported to have been growing corn, peas, and beans when first visited by the white adventurers.

Since the arrival of the first French colonists in Acadia, Canadian agriculture has gone through several distinct stages; the early settlements in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec with comparatively slow development until 1750; from 1750 to 1850 settlement of Upper and Lower Canada was in full swing and agricultural growth was steady if not rapid; after Confederation and the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1886, the development of Western Canada was rapid and agriculture in Eastern Canada went through a period of readjustment in the light of development in the western provinces.

Historical information dealing with the first period of settlement is found chiefly in the reports of early visitors to the country and early records of settlement schemes. The first recorded white settlement in Canada was at Port Royal, now Annapolis, Nova Scotia by a group of French pioneers in 1605. Here the settlers cleared and cultivated small plots of land on which they grew maize, pumpkins, and beans. Cows were brought out by Poutin in 1606. The first real farmer is said to have been Louis Hebert, who started farming in 1617 on the site of what is now Quebec City. Agriculture in Upper Canada (Ontario) was also introduced by the French, the first settlement being established by Frontenac at Kingston in 1671.

### GAS STORAGE OF FOOD

In view of the importance of the conservation of food, particularly in time of war, an article in the latest issue of Scientific Agriculture on carbon dioxide research is of special interest. The time-honoured method of preserving food by storage in low temperature rooms, states the writer, can be materially improved by the addition of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. This is a harmless by-product gas which can be used to restrain the growth of micro-organisms and concomitant spoilage, and the method of its use is known as gas storage. While new to North America this method has been applied commercially on a large scale in England for some time, about 200 food-preserving plants having used it in 1935 to a varied list of food products, such as fish, fruit, vegetables, eggs, dairy products, and meat. It should be of great significance to meat packers in Canada and the United States that Australia and New Zealand shipped to England in 1937 a total of 75,000,000 pounds of chilled beef in gas storage, the product arriving after an average trip of 28 days in better condition, colour, and bloom than ever before. Gas storage is not a panacea for all ills afflicting the processing, transportation, and storage of foodstuff but it is regarded as a step in the right direction.

Teacher (brightly): "As we walk out of doors on a cold winter's morning and look about us, what do we see on every hand?"  
Class (as a man): "Gloves."

## Confirm Superiority Vanguard Erban Oats

The yield obtained from tests of oat varieties conducted over Eastern Canada in 1939 again confirm the merits of the two new varieties—Vanguard and Erban.

Vanguard originated from a cross between Banner and Hajira made by the Cereal Division at the Dominion Rust Laboratory, Winnipeg. It is highly resistant to stem rust, ripens earlier than Banner or Victory and is considered to be in the same general class from a yield standpoint in non-rust years. In years when stem rust of oats is bad, Vanguard outyields Banner, Victory and Erban by a substantial margin.

The districts in Eastern Canada to which Vanguard appears to be particularly well adapted are now fairly well known by the Cereal Division officials in Ottawa who are always glad to assist farmers in coming to a decision as to the variety they should choose.

Erban originated at the Ontario Agricultural College from a cross between Erpe and Banner. It is recommended for districts in Eastern Canada where leaf rust, rather than stem rust, is liable to occur. It is not resistant, however, to the forms of leaf rust which occur in the Prairie Provinces. From a yield standpoint Erban, Vanguard and Victory are much in the same general class in most districts in non-rust years. But where leaf rust is a serious factor Erban has proven definitely superior.

Since these varieties are of very recent introduction the supply of seed is naturally somewhat limited. Names of growers whose fields were inspected for certification or registration during the past summer may be had from the Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and it is strongly urged that the farmers who reside in districts subject to attacks from either stem rust or leaf rust, and who have not already secured seed of one of these varieties should communicate with this Division as soon as possible as the supply will not likely last long.

Farmers whose fields of Vanguard or Erban were not inspected may find a demand from buyers who are prepared to take a chance as to the purity and genuineness of the seed offered. Such buyers, however, would be well advised to secure at least a small quantity of Registered or Certified seed in order to insure a supply of first class material for future use.

## Ontario Cattle for U.S.

Mr. Chester P. Willard, Still River, Mass., has just purchased a shipment of eighteen head of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle from breeders in the counties of Wellington, Halton and Peel.

Messrs. J. D. Gale, Sales agent for Wellington County and Wm. Robinson, Sales agent for Halton County assisted in the purchase of these excellent animals.

Those contributing to the shipment were: F. T. Mallett & Sons, Palmerston; Thos. Hammond, Moorefield; E. W. C. Oxbly, Rothway; F. A. Newhouse, Brampton; Chas. Campbell, Inglewood; Samuel Darnell, Guelph; R. Cooper & Son, Mono Road Sta.; F. L. Thompson, Georgetown; Amos Brubacher, Moorefield; J. H. Booth, Moorefield; C. W. Stovell & Son, Rockwood; J. D. Macdonald, Inglewood; W. D. McKersie, Rockwood; Archie McEachern, Palmerston; J. D. Gale, Guelph.

## NOW TIME TO BUY CERTIFIED POTATOES

### EGG DEALERS FINED

Several convictions for violation of the egg regulations were recently recorded in different parts of Canada. An Edmonton, Alberta, dealer was fined \$30 and \$10 costs for purchasing eggs as a second receiver at a flat rate without grading. A Montreal producer was fined \$15 and costs on each of four charges, or 30 days in jail, for selling eggs as a wholesaler below the grade stated. A Kamisack, Saskatchewan dealer was fined \$25 and costs for purchasing eggs as a first receiver at a flat rate without grading. A Toronto dealer was fined \$20 or ten days in jail, for selling eggs as a wholesaler below the grade stated, and another Toronto dealer was fined \$75 for delivering to wholesalers eggs below the grade stated.

### ONIONS MAINTAIN STRONG LEAD AT MONTREAL FRUIT TERMINAL

All the potatoes, sweet potatoes, peas and beans and spinach put together cannot equal the onions, more than 7,500,000 pounds strong, that go through the Montreal Fruit Terminal in a year. Less than 3,000,000 pounds of potatoes are received and despatched, according to the manager of the terminal, which is a subsidiary of the Canadian National Railways. And there is only half as much spinach as potatoes.

Estimated individually instead of by the pound, there are more than 10,600,000 radishes, nearly 7,500,000 shallots, more than 35,000,000 carrots, 2,800,000 heads of cabbage, nearly three times as many heads of lettuce. In the terminal there are 15 ripening rooms for the convenience of the 16,000,000 pounds of tomatoes that are received every year.

### FALL CARE OF LAWNS ENSURES GOOD GROWTH

Proper attention to the lawn in the fall will help to ensure a good growth of grass the following year. Lawns should be allowed to go into the winter with a considerably longer growth, than is maintained during the summer. The cutting bar of the mower should be raised and clipping should be done less frequently than during the earlier part of the season, when growth is more rapid. Mowing should stop altogether before the weather turns cold.

The use of a fertilizer mixture containing a small percentage of nitrogen but considerable amounts of potash and phosphorus is recommended at this season. Such treatment will help to build up strong root systems. All fertilizer should be watered in immediately after application as otherwise burning of the grass may result.

Unless the weather should be abnormally dry, watering of the lawn should be discontinued in the fall as rain normally will supply enough moisture to permit the grass to harden off for the winter.

On no account should coverings of straw, leaves, brush or manure be applied to protect the grass during the winter. These treatments usually do more harm than good to the grass. Whenever possible, attention should be given to drainage so as to prevent the accumulation of water on the lawn in the late fall or early spring. Further information on specific turf problems, such as the care of the bent grass lawns, and bowling greens, may be obtained from the Division of Forage Plants, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

A new slant on the old adage: One man's loss is another man's umbrella.

Every year many growers of seed potatoes throughout Canada, who have good seed crops, have to sacrifice the major part of their crop as table potatoes in the autumn on account of a poor domestic market for seed at that season of the year. Those who are situated near the Atlantic seaboard can usually dispose of a good percentage of their crop to fill the keen export demand for certified seed, but it is just as necessary for the other seed growers to sell at least a part of their crop to help tide them over the winter, according to John Tucker, Chief Inspector, Plant Diseases, Dominion Department of Agriculture. It would aid the seed potato industry very materially and incidentally afford the commercial potato growers the opportunity to get some of their seed for the winter, if a practice of buying seed in the early autumn, when the seed is more plentiful and cheap, were adopted.

The seed growers too, who had fields which barely made the grade for certification this year should be on the lookout now for supplies of disease-free foundation seed of the highest quality. Such seed is very limited in quantity and is usually snapped up quickly by the export buyers. Good foundation seed will cost a little more but is worth it to replace all seed showing signs of degeneration. This will materially assist in making certified seed growing less hazardous and at the same time improve productivity and decrease cost of production. Marginal certified seed is quite suitable for table potato production but should not be relied upon for seed production. The district inspector in charge of the seed potato work will give unbiased information on the quality of any seed grower's crop.

A soldier went to his colonel and asked for leave to go home to help his wife with her fall house-cleaning. "I don't like to refuse you," said the colonel, "but I've just received a letter from your wife saying that you are no use around the house." The soldier saluted and turned to go. At the door he stopped, turned and remarked: "Colonel, there are two persons in this regiment who handle the truth loosely, and I'm one of them. I'm not married."

**Mr. Farmer!**  
Get your  
**AUCTION SALE POSTERS**  
AT THIS OFFICE

Many farmers are no doubt contemplating holding Auction Sales this Fall. May we print your posters. Our prices are right and workmanship first-class.

The —  
**Georgetown Herald**

**IN CANADA It's Apple-Time RIGHT NOW!**

JUICY, perfectly-ripened Canadian apples are in... fresh from Canada's finest orchards! Plenty of them, too—those that normally would be exported overseas, as well as our own usual, generous supply. And—thanks to the higher minimum grade requirements—there are greater-than-average quantities of the finer, fancier, higher-grade eating apples.

So, all through this year's apple season, order liberal quantities of Canadian apples... for eating, cooking, entertaining... and for jellifying and preserving. You'll enjoy them immensely—and you'll be doing your country a SERVICE at the same time.

And remember, Canadian apples are Government Graded. Ask to see the grade-mark on the container when you buy!

Marketing Service  
DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,  
OTTAWA  
Honourable James C. Gardiner, Minister

BUY BY GRADE - BUY WITH CONFIDENCE

## Apples and Hallowe'en

Hallowe'en, as the feast of apples, has a special significance this year. It will afford an opportunity to support the appeal of the Government of Canada for co-operation in bringing about a larger consumption of apples during the next few months. An abnormal quantity of apples has been thrown on the Canadian market through the curtailment of shipping space as a result of war.

The apple is more closely associated with Hallowe'en than any other fruit or vegetable; indeed, the apple is intertwined with the history of mankind since the creation. When Adam was appointed to dress the Garden of Eden and to keep it "chargeable" with the fruit, he was fated to be of overwhelming importance to the whole human race. In this Egyptian lore there was mention of other apples, the apples of Iskandar, all sweetness on one side and bitterness on the other.

There are special reasons why the apple is closely linked with Hallowe'en. In many times at the festival of Pomona apples played an important part and were distributed as gifts. Children went from house to house asking for Pomona apples in the same way as children in Canada solicit Hallowe'en apples to "go to." Pomona was the Italian goddess of fruit, particularly apples, and at her festival the ducking for apples in tubs of water was a distinctive feature of the celebrations in the homes. At the same time, the preceding days around the end of the month were the occasions of harvest and other ceremonies in various countries particularly in Britain and other countries under the sway of the Druids. When Christianity was established and the 31st of October named as All Hallowe'en, Eve or Hallowe'en as the vigil of Hallowmass, or All Saints' Day, it was only natural that many of the pagan festivities which were in accordance with the Christian religion were adopted or continued in use by the Christianized pagans, particularly the merry indoor customs associated with the apple, and in these times at Hallowe'en it still is the principal association in the festivities for the occasion. Apples, hot or cold, are always welcomed at Hallowe'en parties. Here are some recipes appropriate to Hallowe'en:

**Taffy Apples**  
2 cups sugar  
1 teaspoon cider vinegar  
1 cup water  
A few grains salt

Boll together until it cracks when dropped in cold water. Remove from fire and set over a pan of boiling water. Add a few drops of red vegetable colouring. Wash and polish medium sized red apples. Insert a wooden skewer in blossoms end of each and dip apple in syrup, turning until well coated. Place on waxed paper until cool.

**Apple Faces**  
Red or yellow apples may be used. Insert cloves to represent eyes, a blanched almond for a nose, and cut a slit for a mouth. Children show originality in creating different facial expressions.

**Steamed Apples**  
Steam red apples until tender. Remove skin carefully. The red blush will remain on the apple. Serve cold with cream, plain or whipped.

**Apple Cups**  
Cut a slice from the stem of red

apples. Scoop out centre with a teaspoon. Cook pulp to sauce consistency, adding a little water if necessary. Press through a sieve to remove core and seeds. Sweeten to taste and fill apple cups for serving.

### BLITZKRIEG vs. TRUTH

Herr Hitler intimates in his strident way that he could teach the British government something about propaganda. The charge interests us because our business is in part concerned with the propagation of ideas and principles.

"Propaganda" itself is a respectable word. None more so. There is the College of Propaganda composed of cardinals of the Church of Rome and an old and honoured organization of the Church of England is the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. From the Latin "propagare," to propagate is "to cause to continue or multiply," and "propaganda" basically is the means whereby doctrines or sets of principles are disseminated.

Since 1914 the word of ancient religious respectability has developed a sinister connotation. Bludny, propagandist as envisioned by Hitler is of ramming of lies down the throats of gullible citizens of one's own country or other countries or all countries. In that activity it is comforting to find that so great an authority as Hitler believes that British leaders to whom we look for guidance and leadership are lacking in skill. It probably never occurred to him that the government of a democracy cannot be successful in disseminating untruths. And deep in our loyal bones we feel that our statesmen do not wish to do so on fundamental questions at least.

Official utterances since late August, again demonstrates that the man or government which lies has some advantages. The liar is never hampered by facts. Experience has shown that there are gullible hearers always. It is a much longer task, and one requiring the exercise of patience, to catch up with all the lies. Those who have been misled are reluctant to admit that they have been fooled—tragically fooled in the case of the Germans.

Fundamental truths can be grasped by the majority. Yet destruction may overtake the nation or the great business or the individual if there is not the constant propagation. A preparedness of truth will bring defeat to campaigns of misinformation, especially as the liar can expect to win only in a lightning war.

This organization adheres to the profound truth emanating, or believed to have emanated, from that great philosopher, the late P. T. Barnum, that you can fool some of the people all the time—all the people some of the time, but not all the people all the time. We are interested in working for individuals and organizations who would constantly enlarge that group of people who are seldom fooled. Most Canadian institutions are, we believe, sincerely endeavoring to win a wide and correct understanding. We have helped and are helping in a number of instances. We can help others.—The Printed Word.

### COMPLETED SPLENDID RECORD

The Jersey cow, Broadview Eminent's Miss, owned and tested by F. W. Ruddell & Sons, Georgetown, Ontario, has recently completed a splendid record of 41,421 lbs. of milk, 725 lbs. of fat, with an average test of 6.55% at 10 years of age in 385 days, and has been awarded a gold medal certificate by the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

The Jersey cow, Royalist Rushing Flo, owned and tested by R. J. Gramman, Georgetown, Ontario, has recently completed a splendid record of 10,710 lbs. of milk; 507 lbs. of fat with an average test of 4.73% as a senior two year old in 385 days. Flo is a daughter of the silver medal sire—Brampton Favorite Royalist.

Put Your Hogs on the market faster  
—and get better quality . . . higher prices!  
Get steadier, better egg production  
—and get a full TEN month's production!  
Produce all the milk the breeding of your cows permits  
—and get lower milk production costs!

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