

# OUR FARM PAGE: ITEMS OF INTEREST TO EVERY FARMER

## Clean Seed First Step In Profitable Farming

Will Produce Greater Yields, Better Prices, and More Profit, says John D. MacLeod, Seed Expert of the Crops, Seeds and Weeds Branch, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

The sowing of clean seed is the first step in profitable farming, says John D. MacLeod, seed expert of the Crops, Seeds and Weeds Branch, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

When a well-cleaned and graded sample is sown, one may expect vigorous and uniform germination; strong plants capable of resisting unfavorable weather and diseases; a uniformly ripening crop, harvesting with a minimum loss and of the best marketable quality; cleaner farms; greater yields; higher grades; better prices and more profits.

Clean seed should be a bright, plump, uniform sample, pure as to variety, free from all foreign matter, including seeds of the best cultivated crops, diseased grains, small, shrunk grains and weed seeds.

Small grains make good feed but poor seed. This little plant in the early stages of growth depends on the meat in the kernel for its maintenance.

When a small grain is sown there is not always sufficient nourishment in the kernel to sustain the little shoot until it is strong enough to draw from the soil, the result being a short stunted plant at the best.

Plants from small grains are shallow rooted. Should a dry season occur the roots will not penetrate deep enough in the soil to get sufficient moisture.

Small grains are slower in germinating, the little shoot in many cases never reaches the surface. Some small grains do not germinate at all.

Plants from small grains are frequently stunted and stunted. The pod not usually mature with the rest of the crop, the result being a loss in production, in food value and in profits.

Thorough cleaning and grading of seed is cheap insurance and is of vital importance.

## Passing of Lord Tweedsmuir; Friend of Agriculture

While all classes of people in Canada deeply regret the passing of His Excellency, Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, on Sunday, February 11, 1940, none feels the loss more keenly than those connected with Canadian agriculture.

He could talk farming too, and never missed an opportunity to identify himself with the men of the soil. He loved to visit the Dominion Experimental Farms and to take part in ploughing matches whenever time and circumstances permitted.

While Canada has great assets in its mines, its fisheries, its forests, and water powers, the land is, and will remain the country's greatest asset.

All who are associated with agriculture in Canada unite to express their deep sympathy to The Lady Tweedsmuir and the members of the family at the greater loss they have sustained.

## FARMYARD MANURE

On many Canadian farms much of the plant value of barnyard manure is lost through improper handling, states G. R. Hanna, Division of Illustration Stations, Experimental Farm Service. One of the greatest losses is due to the failure to save the liquid manure which is an important source of nitrogen and potash.

Other losses of fertilizing ingredients are from leaching and fermentation. Leaching is the result of the drainage from the manure piles carrying off the soluble element of plant food.

To prevent the loss of liquid manure, the floor and gutter of the stable should be tight enough to prevent seepage. Plenty of straw spread in the stalls and gutter will absorb the liquid. The manure should, if possible, be piled in a shed where it will

not be exposed to the heavy rains. If this is not possible, there should be an impervious bottom provided for the manure to cut down the amount of seepage and the loss of soluble ingredients by leaching. More straw in the manure will reduce the amount of leaching by rain and drainage water.

Because of its loose, open texture, there is a greater loss from fermentation in horse manure than in cow manure. Mixing these manures thoroughly and keeping the manure heap compact and somewhat moist will retard the fermentation process.

Super-phosphate or peat mixed with manure will reduce the amount of nitrogen that escapes as ammonia gas.

If care has been taken to conserve the urine, there will be a fairly good content of nitrogen and potash in the manure, but phosphorus is usually lacking. To correct this condition, superphosphate is sometimes mixed with the manure or put off the land as a supplement to manure.

These trials generally indicate the practicability of using light applications of manure supplemented by a complete commercial fertilizer with a relatively high phosphorus content to meet the requirements of a general farming rotation.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST

### Improved Cattle Quality

There was an encouraging improvement in the quality of cattle arriving in 1939 at public stock yards in Canada. According to the Annual Review of the Market Information Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, choice and good grades of cattle substantially increased in the various weight ranges and classifications, while the percentage of medium and common declined.

Receipts of imported fruits and vegetables on the Montreal market by rail and boat during the year 1939 totalled 7,233 cars as compared with 6,556 cars during the previous year.

Montreal is the principal potato market in Canada. Maritime potatoes, mostly from New Brunswick, are shipped in large quantities each season.

There has been a very marked trend in the production of certain potato varieties for certified seed in recent years. While Green Mountains and Irish Cobbler continue to maintain their leadership, the variety Rural New Yorker is steadily declining.

The washing of turnips, both for export and domestic markets, has steadily increased in recent years. Prince Edward Island and Ontario are the two provinces engaging in export trade and annually send large quantities to the United States.

The Canadian potato crop in 1939 of 60,650,000 bushels was but slightly higher than the yield of 59,897,000 bushels in 1938 which was one of the shortest crops on record.

The export demand for Canadian potatoes both seed and table stock, was very good in 1939. Table potato exports increased almost 200 per cent and seed about 30 per cent as compared with 1938.

The Canadian potato crop in 1939 of 60,650,000 bushels was but slightly higher than the yield of 59,897,000 bushels in 1938 which was one of the shortest crops on record.

The export demand for Canadian potatoes both seed and table stock, was very good in 1939. Table potato exports increased almost 200 per cent and seed about 30 per cent as compared with 1938.

The Canadian potato crop in 1939 of 60,650,000 bushels was but slightly higher than the yield of 59,897,000 bushels in 1938 which was one of the shortest crops on record.

The export demand for Canadian potatoes both seed and table stock, was very good in 1939. Table potato exports increased almost 200 per cent and seed about 30 per cent as compared with 1938.

The Canadian potato crop in 1939 of 60,650,000 bushels was but slightly higher than the yield of 59,897,000 bushels in 1938 which was one of the shortest crops on record.

The export demand for Canadian potatoes both seed and table stock, was very good in 1939. Table potato exports increased almost 200 per cent and seed about 30 per cent as compared with 1938.

The Canadian potato crop in 1939 of 60,650,000 bushels was but slightly higher than the yield of 59,897,000 bushels in 1938 which was one of the shortest crops on record.

The export demand for Canadian potatoes both seed and table stock, was very good in 1939. Table potato exports increased almost 200 per cent and seed about 30 per cent as compared with 1938.

The Canadian potato crop in 1939 of 60,650,000 bushels was but slightly higher than the yield of 59,897,000 bushels in 1938 which was one of the shortest crops on record.

The export demand for Canadian potatoes both seed and table stock, was very good in 1939. Table potato exports increased almost 200 per cent and seed about 30 per cent as compared with 1938.

The Canadian potato crop in 1939 of 60,650,000 bushels was but slightly higher than the yield of 59,897,000 bushels in 1938 which was one of the shortest crops on record.

The export demand for Canadian potatoes both seed and table stock, was very good in 1939. Table potato exports increased almost 200 per cent and seed about 30 per cent as compared with 1938.

The Canadian potato crop in 1939 of 60,650,000 bushels was but slightly higher than the yield of 59,897,000 bushels in 1938 which was one of the shortest crops on record.

The export demand for Canadian potatoes both seed and table stock, was very good in 1939. Table potato exports increased almost 200 per cent and seed about 30 per cent as compared with 1938.

The Canadian potato crop in 1939 of 60,650,000 bushels was but slightly higher than the yield of 59,897,000 bushels in 1938 which was one of the shortest crops on record.

The export demand for Canadian potatoes both seed and table stock, was very good in 1939. Table potato exports increased almost 200 per cent and seed about 30 per cent as compared with 1938.

The Canadian potato crop in 1939 of 60,650,000 bushels was but slightly higher than the yield of 59,897,000 bushels in 1938 which was one of the shortest crops on record.

The export demand for Canadian potatoes both seed and table stock, was very good in 1939. Table potato exports increased almost 200 per cent and seed about 30 per cent as compared with 1938.

The Canadian potato crop in 1939 of 60,650,000 bushels was but slightly higher than the yield of 59,897,000 bushels in 1938 which was one of the shortest crops on record.

**RADIO REPAIRING**

12 Years Experience

WE SPECIALIZE ON THIS WORK.

**J. SANFORD & SON**

PHONE: GEORGETOWN 34W

**Buy Thompson's Quality Chicks For Greater Profits**

Bred for Vitality, Early Maturity and for a Large Constitution, for High Egg and Meat Production. Chicks are hatched from selected eggs 24 oz. to 28 oz. per dozen.

All Barred Rock Chicks are from our O.B.S. flock, which has been blood tested and culled by Government Inspectors for over 10 years. We have a quantity of S. C. White Leghorn chicks for sale; also R.O.P. bred Barred Rock chicks.

We guarantee 100% live delivery to your door - 90% pullets and mixed chicks as they come from incubators - Discount for early orders.

**Full Line of Jamesway Poultry Equipment for Sale**

Write or Phone

**THOMPSON POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY**

GEORGETOWN R. R. NO. 3 PHONE 48 r 5

3 Mile south of Georgetown, Lot 14, Con. 6, Esquesing

## Farmers... BORROWERS



Like ploughing and harvesting, the need to borrow for productive purposes occurs with the seasons.

There are numerous purposes for which you may wish to borrow: to meet seed and harvesting expenses; to purchase fertilizer and equipment; to purchase and feed live stock or to finance shipments of livestock, poultry or other farm produce to market; or to undertake farm improvements under the Home Improvement Plan.

The manager of our branch nearest you will understand your seasonal needs and be glad to receive your application for a loan.

Ask for our booklet, "The Farmer and His Bank"

## BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

Georgetown Branch: A. C. WELK, Manager

"A BANK WHERE SMALL ACCOUNTS ARE WELCOME"

## Food Supplies in Wartime

The most sure and certain way to get a bumper crop of smooth, clean, high quality potatoes is by using good seed, preferably certified seed potatoes, states the Agricultural Supplies Board.

Good seed potatoes cannot be selected by appearance alone, because certain diseases are not detected merely by examining the seed. The best assurance of getting good seed is to buy certified seed.

The local District Inspector of the Plant Protection Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, will gladly give information on the subject and has the names and addresses of where certified seed potatoes may be obtained.

As food supplies are vitally important in wartime, the Agricultural Supplies Board urges the planting of the best seed for all field and garden crops.

Food supplies are vitally important in wartime, the Agricultural Supplies Board urges the planting of the best seed for all field and garden crops.

Food supplies are vitally important in wartime, the Agricultural Supplies Board urges the planting of the best seed for all field and garden crops.

Food supplies are vitally important in wartime, the Agricultural Supplies Board urges the planting of the best seed for all field and garden crops.

Food supplies are vitally important in wartime, the Agricultural Supplies Board urges the planting of the best seed for all field and garden crops.

Food supplies are vitally important in wartime, the Agricultural Supplies Board urges the planting of the best seed for all field and garden crops.

Food supplies are vitally important in wartime, the Agricultural Supplies Board urges the planting of the best seed for all field and garden crops.

## HEATING HINTS

by James Stewart

HERE is a daily heating schedule that will help you to get more satisfaction from the fuel you burn.

IN THE MORNING—In order to get heat up quickly, open the Ashpit Damper wide and close the Check Damper. Do not add fresh coal until the fire is burning briskly. And when you do put on fresh coal, don't forget to leave an exposed spot of live coals directly in front of the fire door. It



may also be necessary to shake the grates a little. This depends on whether or not they were shaken the night before.

DURING THE DAY—Rely entirely on the Check and Ashpit Dampers to control the fire. Never use the Turn Damper for daily regulation. Keep it as nearly closed as possible without hindering the free burning of the fire.

AT NIGHT—Before banking the fire shake the grates gently... until the first red glow appears in the ashpit. Wet the ashes and remove them. When banking the fire always open the Check Damper and close the Ashpit Damper. Never leave the Fire Door open when banking the fire.

## BRAY CHICKS

Deliver the goods!

Why write letters and send money orders? Order your Bray Chicks through me—personal attention, prompt delivery

**GEORGE C. BROWN NORVAL**

Phone 382 r 21