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.

The sowing of clean seed is the first step in profitable farming, says John D. MacLeod, seed expert of the Crops, Beeds 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

Olean seed should be a bright, plump, uniform sample, pure as to variety, free from all foreign matter, including seeds of other cultivated crops, diseased grains, small, shrunken 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. If 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 short and stunted. The pod not usually mature with the rest of the crop, the result being a loss inp roduction, in food value and in profits.

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

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Like ploughing and harvesting, the

need to borrow for productive pur-

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

poses occurs with the seasons.

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. His interest in farmers was perceptive and sincere, and of long standing, for as as son of the manse, around which rural life in Scotland ebbs and flows, he spent his boyhood among the farming people of his homeland. It is not too much to say that no Governor General in Canada ever met and became the personal friend of more farmers, than did Lord Tweedsmuir. He showed a great concern for their welfare and had a deep appreciation of the value of the great industry in which they were engaged

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. He was intensely and personally interested in the work of rehabilitation of the prairies. This was exemplified on May 28, 1939, when he said to a party of British farmers who were on a visitto Eastern Canada and were visiting the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa: "You should go to Western Ganada not only to see where the finest wheat in the world is grown, but to see the wonderful work that is being done to prevent soil drifting, sell erosion, in getting the land back to pasture, in water development and water conservation. There is no finer practical scientific work being done anywhere.

"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. Our civilization was founded on agriculture and still exists by virtue of agriculture."

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. In 1935, a comparison was made at two Illustration Stations in Prince Edward Island, with liquid manure and chemical fertilizers on the growth of timothy hay. Practically the same amounts of nitrogen and potash were supplied by the sulphate of ammonia and murlate of potasia application as were contained in the liquid manure. The yields from these plots were approximately equal. the liquid manure giving a slightly higher yield.

This would indicate that the value of the fertilizing ingredients in liquid manure would be similar to that of the chemical fertilizers and every care should be taken to conserve this important source of plant nutrients.

are from leaching and fermentation. Leaching is the result of the drainage from the manure piles carrying off the soluble element of plant food. Fermentation causes serious losses of nitrogen by the escape of ammonia. Depreciation due to these two factors often amounts to nearly half the original value of the manure before it finally is incorporated into the soil.

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 pos-

Farmers...BORROWERS

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 fermenta-

tion in horse manure than in cow

manure. Mixing these manures thor-

oughly and keping the manure heap compact and somewhat moist will retard the fermentation process. Super-phosphate or peat mixed with manare 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 Other losses of fertilizing ingredients | Eastern Canada to determine the most | apparently being replaced by a newer ure used with 600 to 800 pounds of a .ves in 1935 to 1,900 acres in 1938. complete fertilizer such as 4-8-10 or 2-12-6, give higher yields and a:generally regarded as being more effective than the heatier applications.

These trials generally indicate the practicability of using light applicarelatively high phosphorous content to meet the requirements of a general sible, be piled in a shed where it will farming rotation,

finance shipments of livestock, poul-

try or other farm produce to market;

or to undertake farm improvements

under the Home Improvement Plan.

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you will understand your seasonal

application for a loan.

needs and be glad to receive your

of manure alone or manurs with sup-

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, Dominon 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. Total cattle marketings for Canada exceeded those of 1938 by about 20,000 head, the heavy-weights of steers showing a decline. This is believed to be due to the fact that, under the beneficial terms of the Canada-United States Agreement, the heavier weights are finding their way to the United States where there is a demand for them, whereas in Canada the tendency appears to be toward smaller roasts and cuts of beef. reflected in a greater demand for lighter weights of live cattle.

Imported Fruits, Vegetables

Receipts of imported fruits and vegetables on the Montreal market by rail and boat during the year 1939 totalled 7.223 cars as compared with 6,556 cars during the previous year. The largest individual contributions to the total were bananas with 1.482 cars, oranges with 1,209 cars and tomatoes with 701 cars. California supplies most of the oranges, British West Indies almost all the bananas, while Texas, Mexico and the British West Indies account for a large proportion of the tomatoes.

Potato Market

Montreal is the principal potato market in Canada. Maritime potatoes mostly from New Brunswick, are shipped in large quantities each season. Carlot unloads in 1939 totalled 2,609 cars from New Brunswick and 589 cars from Prince Edward Island. In adsittion to the Maritime shipments, new crep potatoes from the southern states are imported during the late spring and early summer months. These totalled 242 cars in 1939 and originated largely in Florida, the Carolinas and

Certified Seed Potatoes

There has been a very marked trend with the manure or put off the land as in the production of certain potato a supplement to manure. From 300 varieties for certified seed in recent to 500 pounds per acre along with 16 years. While Green Mountains and ton sof manure make a fairly well- Irish Cobblers continue to maintain balanced fertilizer. Tests conducted their leadership, the variety Rural on various Illustration Stations in New Yorker is steadily declining and suitable applications of manure and and increasingly popular variety Katcommercial fertilizers show that the ahdin. Acreage of this variety entered lighter applications of 8 tons of man-ter certification increased from 94

Canadian Turnips to U.S. The waxing of turnips, both for export and domestic markets, has steadily increased in recent years. Prince Edward Island and Ontarie are the two provinces engaging in export trade and annually '..., large quantities to tions of manure, supplemented by a the United States. During the shipcomplete commercial fertilizer with a pang season 1".... 3; only 1.3 per cent of the est at hipments from Ontario were was it ware in 1938-39 almost half or signer cent were treated with

Adv as a preservery Canadians Lake Celery

The consumption of celery in Canada is apparently increasing. Commercial production, confined largely to i Ontario with smaller acreages in Quebee and British Columbia, has maintained a steady increase in recent years and averages about 25 thousand tons. Imports, originating largeincreased from six thousand tons in most of the diseases common to pota-

Potato Exports Increased

ed with 1938. The United States and yield and improve the quality, predian seed potatoes, while table stock potatoes have not been grown before is shipped to the West Indies. United This will help in the production of States and the Orient

Production of Potatocs

of 60.650,000 bushels was but slightly higher than the yield of 50,897,000 bushels in 1938 which was one of the shortest crops' on record. In Maritime Provinces there was a substantial increase in 1939 over the previous year but elsewhere in Canada, declines or minor increases were recorded. The value of the crop for 1939; however, is expected to show a substantial increase over 1938.

Cutworms in Canada have caused injury in the fields for a long time. in the report of M. Tibierge on the state of agriculture in Acadia in 1696. At a period when there were only eight farms in the valley of the Saint John River, mention was made that one colonist had sowed a considerable quantity of wheat but had harvested no crop because the "worms had eaten the seed in the ground." The locaworms are uncommon there at presdant, so the inference is that cut-

of an armyworm outbreak.



MAKE plans early this year to harvest a bumper crop of smooth, clean, high-quality potrgoes. Good seed is the first requirement for an excellent crop . . . because only good seed will grow vigorous plants, plants that can withstand most of the serious diseases common to potatoes.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes are good seed poratoes. By planting them, many of the losses due to disease will be avoided . . . higher-quality, cleaner, smoother, more uniform potatoes than those grown from ordinary seed stock will be produced. So, this season, harvest finer potatoes - and more of them. Plant Canadian Certified Seed. Grow potatoes that will grade Canada No. 1. Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes are available in all standard varieties. Be sure to select the wriety most suitable for your

locality! Ask the local District Government Inspector, Plant Pro-

tection Division, for full information and list of nearest distributors. Food supplies are important in wartime -4.

INSPECTOR FOR ONTARIO

Instruct Inspector, Seed Potato Certification. o Herts ultital Department, Ontario Agrithurst college, Gurlph, Ont. Agricultural Supplies Board

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA Honourable James G. Gardiner,

Minister.





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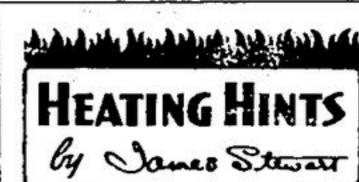
The most sure and certain way to get a bumper crop of smooth, clean, high quality potatoes is by using good seed, preferably certified seed potatoes, states the Agricultural Supplies Board Only good seed will grow ly in California and Florida, have also vigorous plants that can withstand oes. By planting certified seed potatoes not only will many of the losses due to disease be avoided but a bet-The export demand for Canadian ter quality and more uniform product potatoes both seed and table stock, will be produced. Canadian certified was very good in 1939. Table potato seed varieties are available in all the exports increased almost 200 per cent standard varieties. They should be and seed about 30 per cent as compar- planted in clean land to increase the Cuba take large quantities of Cana- ferably on part of the farm where clean, vigorous plants that will withstand most of the serious diseases

common to potatoes Good seed potatoes cannot be selected by appearances 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 ebtained. These inspectors are located at Charlottetown, P.E.I., Kentville, N.S., Fredericton, N.B., Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que., Guelph, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Edmonton, Alberta, where the inspector Alberta and Saskatchewan is located; and Vancouver, B.C. As food supplies are vitally important in wartime, the Agricultural Sup plies Board urges the planting of the best seed for all field and garden crops

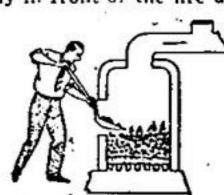
FARM HELPS SOAPMAKERS

Linseed, corn, soya beans, and many other products of the farm are used by the soap making industry of Cantion of that farm is well known. Wire- ada which includes 109 factories making soaps, washing compounds, or ent but cutworms are usually abun- cleaning preparations as their main manufacturers. According to the latworms were responsible for the dam- est available statistics, the production of these works was valued at \$18,211, Almost a century later in 1791, a 985 in 1938. Forty-six of the plants paper was published in the Quebec were engaged primarily in the manu-Gazette on the possible cultural pre- facture of soap, 23 being in Ontario; vention of damage by cutworms, one 11 in Quebec; 5 in Alberta; 3 each in of the earliest Canadian references to Manitoba and British Columbia, and economic entomology in Canada. In- one in New Brunswick. Thirty-five cidentally it mentioned that in that establishments made washing comyear caterpillars had destroyed a pounds as ther main product, Javelle quantity of grass on low lands along water and hypochlorte being the chief the south shore of the St. Lawrence items of manufacture. In 28 plants -possibly one of the earliest records the principal output was cleaning preparations.



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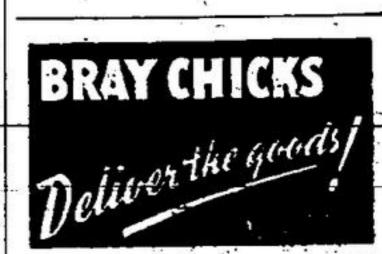
IN THE MORNING-In order to get heat up quickly, open the Ashpit Damper wide and close the Check Damper. Do not add fresh coal until the fire is burning briskly. And when you do put on fresh coal, don't forget to leave an exposed spot of live coals directly in front of the fire door. It



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.



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