OUR FARM PAGE:

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO

A Program for Agriculture

ADOPTED BY THE CANADIAN CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE

linked together in the Canadian Chamber of Agriculture, are willing and anxious to make their full contri- is urged that in any arrangements or bution toward winning the war.

are adequate food supplies to the allied armies and civilian population. They appreciate too, for reasons products, the principle be adopted of well known to all, that Canada is and must be a leading factor on the food relationship between the prices of agri-

various fronts in this conflict. And they are convinced that a basiere to give maximum aid in Canada's products and trade agreements gener- number of those units.

Realizing these things; they have with representatives of organized agrigiven wholehearted support to the pol- culture. icy set forth in the program presented herewith.

ent federal election.

While it gives special consideration Wheat Board Act. basic industry under the dislocations of war conditions.

of a post-war economy. tical, constructive, clear cut-is re- vinces to deal with provincial trade, cumstances, such as heavy stock losses men in public life, to industry and mers through Federal marketing legis- cost spread of the remainder was well generally as the considered opinion of vincial trade to set up marketing spread. organized agriculture.

ture is ready, willing and desirous to make the maximum contribution from its resources to the prosecution of the war, and recognizing the necessity of a national policy for Canadian agricul- to the grain trade under the Board of ture during the war years, which would at into a long-term post-war policy, the Canadian Chamber of Agriculture of coarse grains and assist Canadian vidual control, and is determined. directs attention to the present position of agriculture and submits immediate objectives for the agricultural now applying from Western Canada the facti revealed by the Study menindustry on a broad national basis.

The Position of Agriculture

Agriculture is the basic occupation of the people of Canada and the basis of the Canadian economy. But while more than three million of our population live on farms, and close to five millions on farms or in rural areas the share of agriculture in the annual national income, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, has fallen from 19 per cent in 1926 to approximately 8 per cent over the period

1931-1938. The breakdown in farm income during the past decade has resulted in farreaching problems for farmers and has reaching problems for farmers and has tion along this line, the Agricultural Helpful Suggestions as evinced by wide-spread urban unemployment and mounting public debt.

The major problems of the Canadian economy as they revealed themselves in the past decade must be approached through a restoration of agricultural income and a marked expansion of farm income in relation way can such national problems as Bureau of Statistics states that the unemployment, public debt and rail- average of occupied lands in Canada way deficits be effectively dealt with. in that year was reported at \$25 per Agriculture and the War

The agricultural industry of Cansda recognizes that it has an extremely important part to play in the present war in providing adequate food- average of \$37 per acre. stuffs for the United Kingdom and ber Allies. Developments in the war to date have resulted in Canada assuming an ever-growing importance owing to our geographical relationship to the war zone and the staple food products available in volume in Canada. In so far as shipping difficulties become more acute and in so far as the problem of providing foodstuffs occomes more involved, we re-

and bear even more directly upon the

outcome of the present struggle. Program

1. As increase in the farm income is imperative if agriculture is to give maximum aid in Canada's war effort, it contracts entered into by the Domin-They realize how vitally important ion government and in any decisions of government boards affecting the marketing or the price of agricultural

> the farmer has to buy. ally should be made in consultation

to farm policies designed to best equip 4. Producers should be protected from \$1.78 to \$2.16. This represents a agriculture to do its part under war- against loss arising from over-produc- range of 38 cents between farm opertime conditions it provides as well for tion designed to meet war require- ators receiving the lowest and highest measures which would safeguard our ments, and surpluses arising by reason price. The cost range was from \$1.58

agencies under their own control.

gulation which now exists with respect Grain Commissioners for Canada.

7. To increase domestic consumption. feeders, it is recommended that ex- largely, by the farm management the power necessary for their operaport rates on feeds and feed grains methods applied in production. From tion. be made available for feeders in all tioned it appears there is ample scope parts of Canada, without any increase to narrow the range between costs in the export rates.

through Provincial and Federal legis- deavouring to improve the income of la.ion, suitable to regional needs.

agreements of sale. the part of co-operative organizations, both ends. governments and implement companies to reduce the high cost of farm machinery, and particularly the cost of distribution, and pending effective acvent any increase in the prices of implements particularly so long as farm prices are below the 1926 level.

FARM LANDS VALUE

acre, an increase of one dollar an acre over the 1938 values. This is the first value rose from \$23 to \$24. Average keting. values are still much below the 1926

The average values per head of ive stock in Canada in 1939 are estimated as follows, with the 1938 values within brackets: Horses \$67 (\$71); milk cows, \$46 (\$40); other cattle, \$33 (\$27); total cattle, \$39 (\$33); shep, \$6.69 (\$5.79); hogs \$13.79 (\$13.21)

- The Herald is always glad to fair will continue to grow in significance ox remely low prices.

Little Chats

Farm Management

PRICE AND COST

Price and cost are determined by two different processes which should be clearly understood by farm and establishing, and maintaining a fair other business managers. The income of a business is determined by front-not the least important of the cultural products and the products the spread between price and cost That is to say, net income is the to-2. Organized agriculture should be tal number of units of the commodically sound and healthy, well-organiz- represented on all boards set up for ties produced multiplied by the price ed agricultural industry is the first the sale of agricultural products, and received for them, less the cost of requisite if they (Canadian farmers) contracts for the sale of agricultural production per unit multiplied by the

The Ontario Dairy Farm Study now being conducted jointly by the Economics Division, Dominion Department 3. The control and marketing of all of Agriculture, Ottawa, and the On-Canadian wheat should be placed in tario Agricultural College, Guelph, re-This program for Canadian agricul- the hands of the Canadian Wheat veals impressive facts relative to price ture is being placed in the hands of Board, and an advisory committee and cost. On the farms studied in the every candidate contesting the pres- should be set up with a majority from Sudbury-North Bay area, for the year organized producers as provided in the ended June, 1937, the delivered price range for whole milk per 100 lbs, was to \$3.42, representing a spread of \$1.84. 5. Provincial legislation being now While the costs on farms above the This ten point farm program-prac- on the statute books of six of the pro- \$3 figure may be due to abnormal cirspectfully presented to men and wo- opportunity should be given to far- or some other exceptional cause, the business, and to the Canadian people lation governing export and inter-pro- over \$1, being three times the price

Price, or the general price level, is 6. The livestock industry of the Do- arrived at by "the higgling of the Convinced that Canadian agricul- minion should be brought under the market." It is the product of many regulation and control of a Board of factors including the action and re-Livestock Commissioners for Canada action of many sellers and many, buyparalleling, in a general way, the re- ers in any market. Price is thus determined by the group and over it the individual business man has little direct control.

Cost is more a matter under indiwith beneficial results to those oper-8. Agriculture should be given per- ators with high costs. The first, and manent debt adjustment facilities, immediate action, to be taken in enthe individual farm business, is to give 9. A maximum interest rate not ex- consideration to factors entering into ceeding 5 per cent should be fixed by costs rather than by seeking higher statute for all farm mortgages and general price levels. Should prices be increased the individual farm oper-10. There should be united effort on ator who reduces cost would gain at

On Hog Yarketing

More uniform and regular hog mar-ketings throughout the year are im-In its annual report on farm values portant under the terms of the Can- OVER 20,000,000 to the national income. Only in this for the year 1939, the Dominion adian-United Kingdom bacon agreement says the Agricultural Supplies Board. This agreement is based on uniform weekly shipments from Canada. To maintain such supments increase since 1935 when the average regularity in hog production and mar- maple sugar. Saps now running in

and medication.

Community of Charles of Agridrife Art at a Colleges, and cognize that Canada's farm resources hish you with superior job printing at 12 million Fig. Farms are Lin all piece of long production.

Care of Farm Machinery

Statistics complied from several extensive surveys indicate that farm machinery which is well cared for and properly housed may be expected to give satisfactory service for approximately twice as long as similar machinery which is abused and exposed to weathering elements. Experiments conduo.ed at the Dominion Experimental Station, Kapuskasing, 'states J. K Knights, show conclusively that the yield of some spring sown grains decreases an average of more than; a bushel per day for each day's delay beyond the carilest possible seeding date. It is also known that a definite decrease in yield and in nutritive value occurs when hay or grain is left standing after it has reached the right stage for harvesting. Considering these facts, it bellooves every farmer to care for his machinery and have it ready for

use when needed. Generous applications of the proper grade of oil or grease preserve moving parts and effect substantial savings in motive power. When left standing outside for any length of time, or when being stored for winter, all metal parts which may suffer from rust should be well smeared with oil, used-crankcase oil being excellent for this purpose. Adequate housing is essential to pr

serve machinery from weathering elements. Left exposed, the wood will steadily decay and the metal parts rust, until eventually, some part gives way, often causing a costly delay. A shed 50 feet by 24 fee, will conveniently house the machinery on an average 100-acre farm. At one end of the shed should be a workshop 20 feet by 24 feet where machines may be repaired on wet days or during the winter. The farmer will be amply repaid if he invests a few dollars in tools and some arrangement for heating the shop, so that repairing and painting may be cone in cold weather. If at all possible, mechanical power should be available to operate a grindstone and emery wheel, for well sharpened hand tools and the cutting parts of plows, cultivators, disks, mowers and binders, are much more efficient and save much in

After use, machines should be cleaned before being housed. Note should be made or any repairs needed, the necessary parts and materials obtamed and the macnine put in good working order before it will be needed. During the winter, each machine should be taken into the shop for thorough examination and reconditioning. Frequent applications weatherproofing, rust resistan, paint will greatly prolong the life of the machine and will certainly add to its appearance.

Ine good workman derives much of life's enjoyment from doing his work wei, and from satisfactorily viewing a job well done. This condition can only be when he works with adequate and properly functioning equipment. Much truth lies in the old adage that a poor workman grumbles at his tools. Find a sec ...l farmer and you will find a good caretaker.

MAPLE TREES TAPPED

By the end of March nearly 50,000 farmers at Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces will be harvesting will require greater uniformity and the annual crop of maple syrup and Western Ontario and the harvest extends eastward until early in April, Plus can be successfully farrowed by which time more than 20,000,000 and raised during winter months in trees will have been tapped and the inc : extins of Canada. As con- new product will be on the market. ditions are at present deliveries of Prospects are bright for a good run. hogs are too heavy in the fall and too Last year the yield was comparativeit is in the summer. Breeding stock by low one to unlavourable weather really by chosen with care; and qualty conditions. To get the best yield sethe class the combined with economic veril have of same during the day-time todowed by some frost at: high are required. In 1939 the total: parties, maple syrup was 2,302,200 gallon and the production of maple; ad at var 2,500 her paramis. The Province of Grener accounts for about 80 per cent of toe total output of maple products with the Eastern Townships as the open centre of production. It is expected that the demand this year and major products will be greater coan! for reveral previous vers



ART HALLMAN

is a very. The and valuable member of Mar! Kenney's Western Gentlemen heard ever the CBC National, Network with "Sweet and Low" on Sundays at 11.30 p.m., from the COD West, war studios. In addition to his plang and other instrumental duties, he is tenor soloist and a member of the trio "Three of a Kind."

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Barley production in Canada for 19- Canvasser: "Can I interest you in a 39. according to the second official es- vacuum-cleaner?" timate is now placed at 103,226,000 Maid: "No. We ain't got no vacuums. bushels, an increase of 4,017,000 bushels over the estimate made in Septem- there any milk in the pitcher?" ber, 1939. The barley production in The optimist confidently says, "Please

1938 was 102,242,000 bushels.

The pessimist fearfully asks, "Is

The SNAPSHOT GUILD HOW TO TAKE BABY PICTURES

pass the cream."



It's easy to take good baby shots indeors with any camera-and easier if you have a camera with fast lens. With photo bulbs, box-camera snaps can be taken at night.

in terms the chief difficulty, in sion of baby pictures. the error the court dividently, but A fast eathern is an advar are always and it is that year advant in taking those pictures. Use a

of the total the day and the edition of the control of the per a la constanta de la compansión de l the detailer of the transfer advance there of digitals or

offer to spot for the postures, and manne your photo Pohis for a roft. liffused lighting, with no barsh hadows No. 2 dood" to "h in-effuneard r. fiet lots, four feet from the subject, are correct for box-camera snapshots on

ill halp years to seek hally pos-

high speed film. mediately after each shot, so as to early life especially that first yo change of expression. A whole you will always treasure. series of good pictures can be 265

a North haby pletures are easy to | taker in a few minutes, and the I take indoors, with photo lights, best expressions will usually come provided you fellow a few simple within that fime. Five minutes is I long enough for the average ses-

to a time and advance, and caused and standard product the account of the to he till out P' for the ters market, or 1/1rd segad the place if its Torright that the leader you are more add or and so he delicate country there places even in Sec. in the first a new to the second of the force should at the more fit

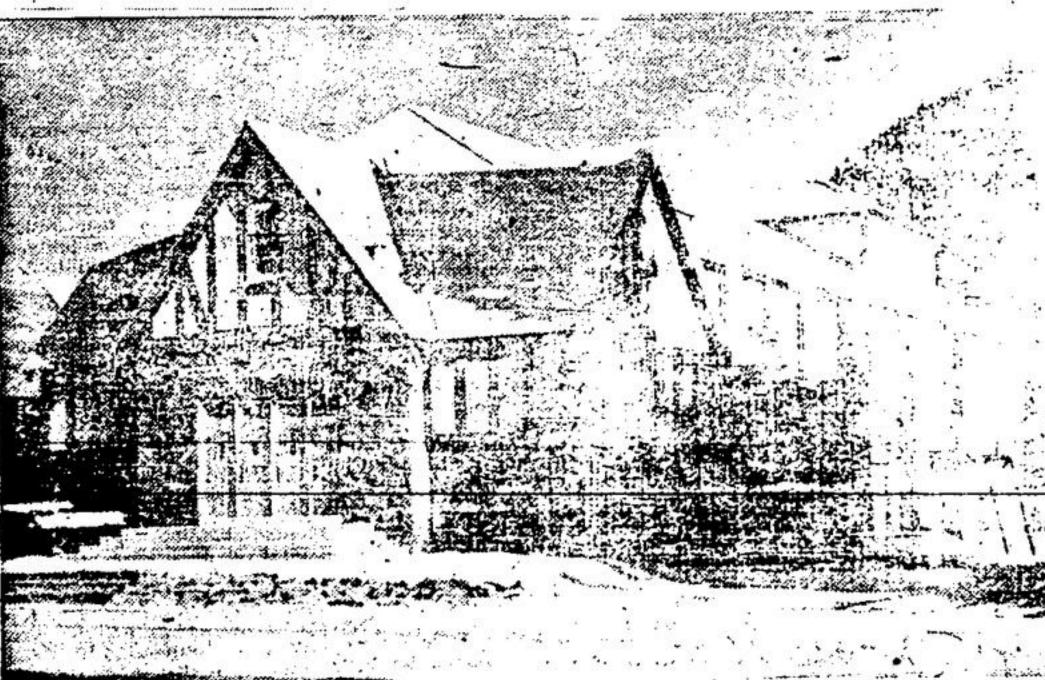
is elient over a three et and ax. the second that the profit with the first make another advance was the m in the seemer An 1783 on 1 1.5 tres indo- the tend the tend lens is fast enough, if you use high ca with bigh speed film thek a speed film and a 1-25 second shutter speed. In the pi. ture above, tho bedspread acts as a reflector, throwing light into the shadows.

This is desirable, as there should be no harsh, black shadows in a baby picture. Every parent should have a full

album of baby pictures, tracing the Turn on the lights before you child's growth. The more of these place the baby. Put him in post- pictures you take, the easier it is to tion-give him a bright-colored toy take them, because you gain a bit or one that makes a noise—and of experience with each shot. And start shooting. Wind the film im- a complete record of the baby's be ready for the next pose or -is a precious thing . . . one that

John was Gullder

New Home for Banff School of Fine Arts



modern as the splendid work dope chalet design which harmonizes Department deeded two lots worth the school. The new audito- so well with the surroundings. The \$10,000 to the Banff-School Board rium, which was officially opened theatre has a seating capacity of thousand supplied plans and specification of the presence of 700 and a modern stage fitted ward Beatty don: sion of \$2,500 to educational and other Alberta with the finest lighting equipment the Department of Extension of Meders, will be the scene of the and there are dressing rooms, the University of Alberta made sighth annual session of the music room, work rooms and possible the furnishing and equipschool, from August 1st to 31st, other meeting rooms for small ment of the stage and theatre.

The Banff School of Fine Arts This \$50,000 building is made of groups. The building is truly a has a new home which is as native Rundle stone and is of the co-operative effort. The Parks