OUR FARM PAGE:

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO EVERY FARMER

The Pruning of Young

Becon Board Issues Statement on Situation Re Export of Bacon

The following statement on the Bacon Export Situation was issued by the Becon Board on April 17th:-"Great Britain will not require any carly additional shipments of bacon from Canada to replace supplies which have been cut off by the German invasion of Denmark. This fact has been made clear and definite by an exchange of cables between Canada and Britain within the past week. It comes, as a surprise to many Canadlans who had assumed without question that there would be an immediate call for increased bacon exports frem Canada.

"The reasons for this situation are as follows: first, excessive amounts of bacon in storage in Great Britain and with the approach of summer weather British authorities regard it as imperative to use up stored products before authorizing increased imports. Second, production of becon in Great Britain and Ireland continues at higher than expected levels. Third, prob-Jems of shipping continue to present difficulties. Bacon must be handled in refrigerated space. Ships so equipped are not numerous and in view of their speed and construction are often reguired for other purposes. Finally, it is the apparent intention of the British authorities to restore bacon racioning at an early date and thereby restrict consumption. One purpose of the rationing undoubtedly is to require British civilians to eat home produced food and thereby conserve foreign exchange.

"Some of the above reasons apply to the immediate present and others to the future, but it can be stated definitely that no indication has yet been given that Britain will at any time require greater quantities of bacon from Canada than are provided for in the present contract

"What this means to the Canadian producer of hogs and bacon may be estimated only after examining the Canadian situation. The present contract of 5,600,000 pounds of bacon and ham weekly uses the product of about 48,000 Canadian hogs. The Canadian domestic trade consumes the product of about 40,000 hogs weekly. On the average, therefore, Canadian packers can sell the product of less than 90,000 hogs each week. From November 4 to April 4 weekly marketings of hogs in Canada averaged more than 96,000. During this period there has been accumulated in storage the product of about 280,000 hogs. According to present estimates this amount is sufficient to make up any possible denciency of exports which may result summer months. With current marketings exceeding the amount required for export and domestic use, it is apparent that greater quantities of pork products will be offered for sale in the domestic market. The pressure of increased supplies on the domestic market will in all probability result in lower prices for the products. Experience indicates that lower prices increase consumption, consequently to may be possible to market the whole Canadian production. If prices to Canadian consumers decline,

markets. ture, there seems to be no possibl- shrubs and flower beds cared for; 2,500 Mr. Davies is emphatic that all the lity of making any definite prediction have trees and shrubs partially cared work must be done by the pupils. No sumed that if the war continues for times a year with a farm mower; 1,784 help and still get the grant, he states, s long period Britain will call upon with grass and weeds seldom cut and Canada for greater supplies of bacon shrubs and trees, if planted, neglected. ed over the school beautification cam- one who grows them should have cultural products, and prices are reand many other food products. How- While the School Acts and Regula- paign and are enlisting the support of ever, since the duration and course of tions make the school board respon- teachers and pupils alike. A number are the favourite bulbs for parks, and plus the fact that Britain may wish the war cannot be predicted, it is sible for the size and general care of of the Herticultural Societies are also from the British Government."



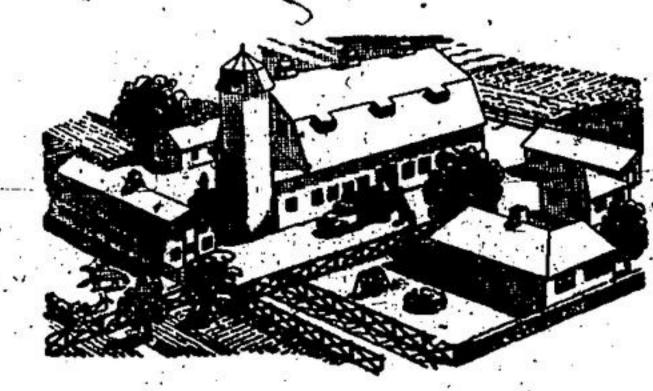
"Between Ourselves," heard over the CBC National Networks on Mondays at 7 p.m. EDST, introduces R. B. Farrell, well-known writer and breadcaster.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

ter 165 RS.O. 1937, all claiments Palls asking for jobs from June 15th against the estate of Maude Marie till the end of August. It is expected Fleck, late of Georgetown, Ontario, that collegiate inde from other cenwho died on the 20th day of Decem- tree will also apply during the next ber, 1930, are hereby required to file few weeks. their claims duly verified before May 2ed, 1940, with the undersigned Ad- the Department has placed H. P.

L. Edward Fleck, Administrator. Georgetown, Ont. er, Montgomery, Fleury

Beauty Culture for Farm Homes



HE oft-quoted line from Thomas Hood "I remember, I remember the house where I was born," and another by William Cowper, "Be it a weakness, it deserves some praise, we love the play-piece of our early days," touch a responsive chord in the hearts of those who cherish the memory of that childhood home of long ago.

These lines occurred to the present writer as he listened to a remarkable address by C. H. Hodge, editor of the Farmer's Magazine, Toronto, on the occasion of a recent meeting of the Quebec Horticultural Federation, in Montreal. The topic was the beautification of farm homes in Ontario, and with the aid of coloured lantern slides the speaker described the transformation of the homes of those who entered competitions sponsored by his paper. Indeed, credit for the idea and its realization belongs to Mr. Hodge.

As Mr. Hodge expressed it, we owe to our children the enduring memory of an attractive home, one that in after years they can recall with pleasure and pride, and a child's most impressionable years are between 5 and 12. "With a Glance Backward," by the late, highly esteemed Dean E. A. Howes, of Edmonton, records most entertainingly and picturesquely the scenes and events of his childhood in Ontario.

Mr. Hodge showed how marvellously the appearance of a farm home can be improved by a little trimming and painting, by tidying up around it, giving some care to the lawn and especially by planting flowers. The other day the writer heard of a man who offered a house for sale at \$3000.00 and found no bidder. He then spent \$40.00 on a paint job and sold the house easily for \$4000.00.

Painters of another colour may deplore the appearance of a-silo on the farm because, they say, it means no more pumpkins among the corn, and poets may rave about the tumble-down shack somewhere. Byron said of Italy, "Thy very weeds are beautiful, thy wastes more rich than other clime's fertility." But surely more beauty and charm attach to the home of peace and plenty.

The Ontario Crop Improvement Association has for its slogan: "Better rural conditions through crop improvement." It is a strange anomaly that many a farmer who takes great pleasure and pride in his thriving field crops, cultivated and fertilized with consummate care, is indifferent to the immediate surroundings of the farm house. Thanks to Mr. Hodge, it may now be said that "the old order changeth, yielding place to new."

DEPT. URGES SPECIAL DRIVE TO IMPROVE SCHOOL GROUNDS are seen will be a great help in mak- and Irish production are keeping well ing up an order later, says Isabella up. She is also simplied with butter.

Regulations provide \$15 to \$30 Range for Flowers, Shrubs and Bulbs which pupils, under the direction of selves under Direction of Teachers.

The Ontario Department of Educa-

prices. What that decline may be spring for improvement in the appear cannot be forecast until experience ance of rural school grounds in pardemonstrates what reduction in price ticular. A survey made by Chief Inwill put into consumption the addi- spector V. K. Greer and Norman tional quantity necessary to clear our Davies, inspector of agricultural class-

must be Planted by Pupils Them- leacher and may be included in the agricultural report as expenditure on which the grant is paid. This is in schools where agriculture is taught. there will be some decline in hog tion is urging a special drive this The school board pays this year but gets the money back in next year's grant, Mr. Davies explains.

In ungraded schools, the grant is a refund. When the teacher has no cer:ificate in agriculture, the amount es. shows that of 5,722 schools only is up to \$15, but where the teacher "With regard to the more distant fu- 1,438 have lawns moved and trees, does hold a certificate, it is up to \$30. the present time. It may be as- for and the grass cut only several school can hire work done by outside types, and gardeners who have not heretofore received from Denmark, ap-School inspectors are greatly enthusequally impossible to predict when an the grounds, Mr. Davies points out showing increased interest in school increased demand for bacon may come that the Regulations provide for a \$15 planting programs and are contributto \$30 range for flowers, shrubs and ing trees, and shrubs and bulbs to bulbs which must be planted by the schools in their districts.

BOYS NEEDED FOR FARM WORK

Ontario Department of Labour Sends the "Food Front."

With a tremendous shortage of farm help in the offing, Ontario boys can do their bit on the "food front" during the war, states Alex. Maclaren. Georgetown, director of farm training for the Ontario Dept. of Labor. "Farmers are going to be gasping for help," predicted Mr. Maclaren. "At the present time there is a definite shortage of boys for farm work. Since March 1st, I could have placed 150 more boys if I had them.

Mr. Madlaren said boys from 16 to 22 years of age are needed for year round work at from \$120 to \$200 per year with board and washing included. him care of the Dept. of Labor, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and should farmers who need help.

There are a number of high school boys who want to do their bit on farms during the summer months. Letters have been received from high PETERBUANT to Section 51 of Chan-school boys in Toronto and Niagara

To facilitate farm placings for boys, rator, who will forthwith there- Dwin in Eastern Ontario and C. D. distribute her estate, having re- Oowan in Western Ontario. They will the best notice. sure the right boy goes to the right farmer. Wages for summer months will likely range from \$10 to \$15 with

> Buch is the fame of Mr Maclaren's applications from boys have been received from A.D. 1940. Newfoundland and Vancouver.

job in this province that he says he Bone meal added at planting time and been aimed at preventing undue price will get here some way or other, Mr. a little nitrate of sods in spring when increases in supplies needed for war Maclaren relates, and it should be growth starts are recommended for purposes; and, due to the tremendous easy to obtain a good job for him. daffodils and tulips. Over 140 lads have been placed on farms since March 1st.

SEED FOR 1940 PLANTING

cial crop of alfalfa in Canada as 4.- the lowest paid. According to fig-612,000 pounds, with requirements for ures presented to the Ontario Seseeding in 1940 at about 3,250,000 condary Schools convention, 13,000 of pounds and the requirements for 1940 ceived less than \$10 a week in 1938, timates of alsike clover grown in Can- Ottawa Citizen. Boys wishing farm jobs should write ada in 1939 gives a total of 2,165,000 pounds, and a carry-over from the former year of 1,100,000 pounds. Domestic requirements for 1940 seeding service. are estimated at 2,000,000 pounds.

root system with a sturdler trunk. If British marketing picture for right or wide angles with the leader these commodities was only possible are selected for the framework, the because, as a maritime nation, she lowest branch about 26 inches from could import considerable quantities of the ground and others six to eight feeds. Despite great efforts in recent inches apart arranged systematically years to increase home feed producand spirally above this until five or tion, the best information available six such scaffold branches are estab- shows that she imported from 20 to lished. Subsequent pruning should be 25 per cent of her feed grain. Now light, only those branches having a that she has fallen within the orbit of detrimental effect on the future shape the enemy, Denmark finds herself of the tree should be cut off. Re- blockaded. And lacking the opportunimember that early bearing, yield and ty of bringing in much of these feeds, size of the tree are largely determin- she may be forced to liquidate a proed by the pruning methods practised portion of her live stock. This proafter the framework of the tree is established.

EARLIEST FLOWERS IN

To visit gardens and parks at this the flowering bulbs will prove interesting and helpful to lovers of flowers. tral Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

in sunny borders. Daffodils seem to be ly coming from the Scandinavian the true harbinger of spring, and countries. vere for them to thrive but in milder

their colours and fragrance. drained. If very heavy, it should be follow. From the very beginning of Out Call for Youthful Helpers on Newfoundland lad is so anxious for a lightened by sand and leaf mould. the war, Britain's policy has perforce

CHEAP BUILDING

Of all the building trades in Can-Latest estimates give the commer- ada, character-building seems to be pounds. The commercial crop of the 64,000 teachers in the countimothy seed is placed at 4,235,000 try's public school systems reseeding at 10,000,000 pounds. Final es- with but slight improvement since.-

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CANADIAN NATIONAL

Farmers Cautioned About Speculations on Food for Export

Parmers and farm leaders are cautioned against accepting too literally Apple and Pear Trees the speculations appearing in the press since the German occupation of Den-Young orchards of today are the mark with regard to what the United hope of the future, states R. D. L. Kingdom may mean to Canadian agri-Bligh, Assistant in Pomology, Domin- culture, says a statement released on ion Experimental Station, Kentville, April 17th by the Agricultural Supplies

N.S. They must not be neglected now, Board. It is true that Denmark held a posieither in pruning, growth or insect and disease control, if they are to give tion of major importance as a source highest production in the future. of bacon; eggs, and dairy products for Pruning has a dwarfing effect on the tife British market. This is indicattree and the grower should bear in ed by the figures released April mind that every pruning out will tend by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, to reduce tree size and fruit produc- and widely published, to the effect tion. Nevertheless, it must be regard- that in 1938, the last year for which ed as an essential orchard practice as complete "Hritish import" data it is the only practicable method of available, Denmark supplied Britain developing a strong framework that with 380 million pounds of bacon, 265 will support the bearing portions of the million pounds of butter, and 95 milmature tree in future years. There- lion dozen of eggs. Statistics fore, the amount of pruning given Danish sources on "export to newly planted and young trees should United Kingdom" show that the lituonly be what is absolutely essential to ation changed but alightly in 1939the development of a strong frame- roughly 400 million pounds bacon, 226 million pounds butter, 97 million doz-Pruning begins with the young treet en eggs-while the same sources inat planting time. To offset the loss of dicate that Danish exports to Britain roots left in the soil when the tree is during the first two months of the dug, the practice of removing present year did not vary widely from crowding branches so as to provide a those for the same period of last year. modified leader type of tree with spir- These ere impressive trade figures. ally arranged scaffold branches is re- with respect to the products mencommended over the old method of tioned. From the British-market heading back all branches. If this stand-point, Danish supplies representpruning is not done, the greatly re- ed 49 per cent of Britain's total imduced root system may not be able to ports of bacon. . 25 per cent of her supply the necessary moisture for the total imports of butter, nearly half relatively large leaf bearing surface her total imports of eggs. From the and the young tree may die from dry- Danish stundpoint, the changed marketing situation is even more striking, If yearing whips are planted, all since the above-mentioned shipments buds to a height of 18 inches are rub- made up about 60 per cent of her tobed off, all remaining buds are allowed tal exports of all commodities for 1938. to grow. This makes for a large leaf A second consideration is that Dendevelopment which results in a larger mark is not only removed from the two-year old nursery trees are used, period of the German occupation but the method of pruning is the same as will likely be a lesser factor in exports for the whip that has been out . of live stock products for some time year. Branch selection is practised, afterwards. For it must be remember-Those branches which come out at ed that Denmark's large production of

cess, of course, will enable her temporarily to keep up her export of live and dressed animals and poultry, with Germany presumably as the market-but it is a process of "killing GARDENS AND PARKS the goose that laid the golden eggs."

What does this removal of Denmark from the British supplies picture time of the year and make a note of mean to the Canadian farmer? This much can be said: According to official advice received by the Bacon The bulbs have to be obtained in the Board. Britain is at the moment heavifall, but a list made when the blooms ly stocked with bacon and domestic Preston, Division of Horticulture, Cen- The loss of Danish supplies of both these commodities, considerable as it The earliest flowers are Snowdrops, is in volume, can be at least partially which have dainty white bells, but offset by reductions in rations, inare not very showy, unless grown in creased only a short time ago because quantity. Chionodoxa and Scilla sib- of large supplies on hand. The deerica are probably the easiest to grow termination of the British authorities and most attractive of these very to use their exchange for the purearly bloomers. Both have blue chase of those things most needed for flowers. Growing against a south wall the successful prosecution of the war of a house is a good place to look will undoubtedly lead to exploration of for the earliest crocus. These can be the above possibilities before new bught in various colours, and do well sources are sought of supplies former-

should be grown in every garden. Should Britain later seek bacon, eggs, There are numbers of varieties and and butter to replace in part supplies seen a representative collection will be parently she will have to turn to the charmed with their beauty. Any- North American continent. The Unithis garden in daffodil time. Tulips latively low. Exchange rates, however, many varieties can be seen in full to use her American currency for the beauty in city parks in May. Hya- purchase of more strictly military supcinths are other buibs that are used plies may cause the United Kingdom for bedding in some places. In the authorities to look to Canada for add-Ottawa district they are seldom seen, ed quantities of bacon and other live as the winters are sometimes too se- stock products when that time comes. It might likewise be pointed out districts they are attractive both for that even should Britain require from

Canada increased quantities of these These bulbous plants are not par- commodities, there is no indication ticular as to soil, but it must be well that greatly increased prices would strain placed on the British exchequer by a war that is so costly and that may be long, she is likely to continue this policy.

Little Chats

Farm Management

PLANS FOR SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS YEAR

A large business turn-over during the year adds substantially to the possibility of securing good earnings from the farm business. This is one of the outstanding findings of both the dairy and hog farm management studies made in Ontario during the year ended April 30, 1938. These studies were conducted co-operatively by the Economics Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and the Ontario Agricultural College, Gueiph.

To illustrate the point that volume of business is very important, an example is here quoted from the analysis of the business of 256 farmers who shipped milk for manufacturing purposes. The milk producers, who built up their total farm receipts to \$30 per adjusted acre, had average operator earnings of \$1,388 as. compared with earnings of only \$54 where the total receipts per adjusted acre

As high operator earnings are sough by all farmers, the problem is to attain high receipts per acre. A budget of anticipated expenditure and revenue for the coming year should be prepared. Under expenditure, in addition to such current outlays as wages of family and hired labour, feed and seed purchases, repairs, threshing, taxes and some other items, add soms to cover depreciation of buildings and machinery, interest on capital "or mortgage or both, as the case may be. At the bottom of this long list of expenses wages for the operator, calculated at such rates as may be considered a fair remuneration for his tabour and management should be set down. The list of anticipated revenue includes the expected receipts from the dairy herd; milk and milk product sales and sales of cattle and calves; revenue from crops, hogs, sheep, poultry said other enterprises, each considered separately: All estimates of revenue should be made on a conservative basis.

If the operator is worth the wages he has allowed himself, the total of the revenue should equal or exceed the expenditures. Seldom does a farm budget balance on the first trial, and most frequently one will need to seek means whereby the receipts may be increased. Additional live stock or crops may have to be considered, or changes in farm practices may have to be made to obtain higher produc-

ion per cow, hen, acre or other unit. The carefully prepared and written budget approach to the business of the year thus reveals, before the year's work begins, what may be expected under normal conditions. Should the prospective net returns, as calculated. appear unsatisfactory in the first trial. try again. There is still time to make changes in the plan before the business year-is too far advanced. This method has been found to stimulate business turn-over in agriculture, with consequent improved net returns, just as it does in urban industry.



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man operation. There are other things about the new Ford tractor with Ferguson system of hydraulically controlled wheel-less implements that will amaze you. Come in and see it. Demonstrations gladly arranged. Don't miss this chance to see the really new mechanized farm

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