

# OUR FARM PAGE: ITEMS OF INTEREST TO EVERY FARMER

## Britain to Buy Fresh And Storage Eggs

As a result of extended communications between the British and the Canadian Governments, Great Britain has undertaken to purchase Canadian fresh and storage eggs during 1940 at a price fixed by the British Ministry of Food. Sales may be made direct from the Canadian exporters through their agents in Great Britain to the Ministry of Food in that country.

Holders of import licenses in Great Britain have been advised by the Ministry of Food that it will be permissible for contracts to be completed if entered into prior to April 19th for shipment prior to May 31, 1940. No further private importations into Great Britain will be permitted and it is understood the intention of the British Ministry of Food is that import licenses will be recalled shortly.

Canadian importers claiming to have sold storage eggs for fall delivery should confirm their contracts and proceed through their agents with the British Ministry of Food, which will constitute itself as the sole buyer of eggs in Great Britain after import licenses are withdrawn.

## JUNE CHICKS May Be Money-Makers

WITH Denmark and other sources of European supply cut off, Britain is turning to Canada for more eggs. This should have a stabilizing effect on the Canadian market.

And that brings up the question whether it might not be good business, this year, to raise more chicks—not going "off the deep end," of course, but making sure you have enough good pullets coming on to fill your laying house.

Of course, when you're raising June-hatched chicks, it's more important than ever to get the kind that start fast, grow fast, develop fully fast, and lay early. The Bray organization has put a great deal of time and thought into producing chicks with that "growability" bred right into them. It will pay you to keep that fact in mind, and make it a point to order BRAY chicks.

If you raise turkeys, better ask us about Bray turkey poulters. Backed by the same care and skill that stand behind Bray chicks, they are rapidly earning the same high reputation. "Everything we could expect," says Mrs. J. J. Cochrane of Angus, Ont., about the 500 Bray poulters she bought last year.

**GEORGE C. BRAY**  
Phone 382 r 21  
NORVAL, Ont.

## Some Remarks On Locking Stable Doors

SUCCESS IN AGRICULTURE depends upon a great many factors, as indeed it does in any other business. In the great majority of cases however, it will be found that luck plays a negligible part and the really successful farmer will be found to be a hard worker. To an ability to tackle hard work with a vim, add a fair measure of common sense, and a habit of giving proper attention to necessary tasks and you have an almost ideal combination.

The failure of many otherwise promising young farmers can frequently be traced to an aversion to the sort of labor which their fathers accepted as part of the daily routine and that fateful habit of putting off till tomorrow the task which is urgent today.

Reflection brings to mind the case of one young farmer who lost a valuable heifer. It had crashed through the rotting cover boards of a well hole in the barnyard and had to be destroyed. We remembered that old well. Visiting the farm as a boy we had been warned to keep away from it because the cover boards were rotting. Enquiring elicited the information that it had never been properly repaired in all the intervening years. Why, just last week, tentative enquiry had been made at the lumber mill with a view to possible repairs! But the job had been put off. That was typical of the whole farm.

Such failure to do the really necessary tasks of repair is too typical of too many farms in this district. The result is that fences are broken, barns are falling down piecemeal, implement sheds afford no proper protection of valuable machinery and poultry houses and stock pens are mere castles in the air. More serious result is that all this dilapidation is creating, as has already been mentioned, an attitude of defeatism in the mind of the farm occupant. Surrounded by decay he has lost ambition and pride and optimism.

The condition is not, fortunately, a hopeless one. It can be remedied. There is no better time than the present. Take stock of the outer surroundings and plan carefully and methodically, always with an eye to economy, for the repairs that will halt the progress of waste and decay. Once started on a program of planned rehabilitation of the farm, even the most pessimistic farmer will be surprised to discover what a lift it gives him mentally and in outlook to accomplish some of the improvements he has been thinking about for years past. The important thing is to get about the job. Wet days, when the farmer can't get on the land, is a good time to start. Lock a few stable doors before the horses are stolen. Repair a few well tops before the heifers fall into the well holes. Clean up, repair and paint. It will pay dividends a hundred times over. But start now!

—Dunnville Gazette—

Under the comprehensive title of "The Vegetable Garden," the Division of Horticulture, Experimental Farms Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, has compiled valuable information on the growing of vegetables, covering the home garden in city or farm, marketing gardens, and the truck farm. The information includes every phase and is contained in a 60-page illustrated bulletin which may be obtained free of charge from the Publicity and Extension Division of the Department of Ottawa. W. S. Blair, former Superintendent Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S., and T. F. Ritchie, Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, have collaborated in preparing the information.

—A man's reach must exceed his grasp, or what's a heaven for?—Robert Browning.

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There is no other tobacco JUST LIKE **OLD CHUM**

## Little Chats ON Farm Management NO. 10

This is the concluding article of a series of "Little Chats on Farm Management." An attempt has been made in the series to acquaint readers with the latest findings in farm management research.

## Crop Yields and Farming Success

The dairy farmer's cash income from crop sales in Ontario normally is relatively small. The crops which he produces are used, largely, as raw products in milk production. The cropping program on the dairy farm, however, is important.

Dairying is recognized as an effective method of marketing the roughages and cereals produced on the land operated. To some considerable extent, limits on the size of the dairy enterprise are set by the quantity of crops grown. An abundance of crop may be provided by either a small yield per acre on a large number of acres or by a high yield per acre from a comparatively small area. The latter plan is definitely more profitable as is shown by studies of the business of both dairy and hog-producing farms in the province.

An analysis of the dairy farming business, extending over several years, is now in progress in Ontario and a one year study of the hog business has just been made. This work is conducted jointly by the Economic Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Data, selected to show the effect of crop yields per acre on operator earnings, are taken from these studies and deal with the farm business year ended April 30, 1933.

On 334 farms from which milk was shipped for fluid consumption the average operator earnings were \$798. On those farms where the crop yields per acre were 20 per cent or more below the average yield on all farms, the earnings averaged \$280. The average earnings were \$1,080 per farm where the yields per acre of crops were greater than 20 per cent above the average of all farms. Here the difference between earnings of those having poor and good crop yields per acre amounted to \$720 per farm. A similar study was made of the business of 258 farms from which milk was sold for manufacture into cheese, condensed products or butter. The average earnings of the farms with low yields were \$258 as compared with \$938 where high crop yields were secured. 19% improvement in crop yields, the average earnings were increased by \$680. Quite as striking results were found to prevail on the hog farms.

The average crop yields per acre of the most important crops on these dairy farms are presented and may serve as measuring rods relative to crop yields—oats, 31.8 bushels; wheat, 28.3 bushels; barley, 27.6 bushels; mixed grain, 33.9 bushels; corn silage, 9.3 tons; clover and timothy hay, 1.6 tons; alfalfa hay, 1.9 tons; cereal hay, 1.3 tons and potatoes, 119 bushels.

Practically all farmers attain crop yields for these more crops which exceed the averages here shown on certain fields of their farm. In order to attain high operator earnings, however, the average crop yield for the total acreage of each crop should exceed the averages quoted.

The Provincial agricultural representative for each county is available to provide information regarding seed, fertilizer and cultural methods pertaining to all farm crops of his county. He may well be consulted as a means of gaining the necessary information as to how that good crop yield may be attained with its consequent increased earnings for farmers.

## Outlines Best Methods Seeding Hay Pastures

Must raise productive crops of high feeding value to produce livestock at low cost, states Dr. O. McConkey of O.A.C.

In the next few weeks nearly 2,000,000 acres of grassland crops will be seeded in Ontario states Dr. C. McConkey, Field Husbandry Dept. O.A.C., Guelph. These crops furnish the cheapest feed for livestock in winter and summer. There is a heavy investment for seed, and it is important, especially under present war conditions, that every precaution be taken in seeding and cultivation to raise productive crops of high feeding value and pasture in order to produce livestock products at low cost.

Have a soil test made and apply manure and the required fertilizer before seeding, as poor catches are often traced to soils low in fertility and organic matter, advises Dr. McConkey.

The minerals, lime, potash, and especially phosphorus are very important in securing a good catch.

Build up the soil organic matter which holds moisture around the young seedlings over critical periods.

Sow on a clean, fine, firm moist seed bed.

The depth of seeding is important. The small seeds, Timothy, Alsike, Red Clover, require to be seeded shallow, not more than one inch in depth, while the larger seeds, Alfalfa, Orchard grass and Brome, can be seeded through the drill mixed with the grain.

In dry seasons and on dry soil types, or in the heavy clay regions, deep seeding is often the most successful. A good method in these cases is to seed the large seeds, Alfalfa, Orchard grass and Brome, through the drill with the grain and broadcast the Timothy, Red Clover, and Alsike in the ordinary way from the grass seeder attachment.

Firm the seed bed before the drill and after, if necessary, with a roller or better still a cultipacker. Experiments have shown that the operation of firming the soil is very important, increasing the stand more than 30 per cent.

Nurse crops should be sown lightly because heavy crops compete with and shade out the young seedlings.

The light nurse crop of 1 to 1½ bushels of oats may be harvested for grain or cut early for hay or green feed, which gives the seedlings a good chance early in the season.

Use good seed of high germination and free from weed seeds.

Use well balanced legume-grass mixtures adapted to the soil type and region.

—Learn the past and you will know the future.

## DUMB? YOU'LL PROBABLY NEVER HAVE STOMACH ULCERS

How worry, fear, anxiety and too much mental activity bore the often fatal holes in the duodenum, is explained by Dr. H. I. Goldstein, noted stomach specialist, in an article which is one of many features in The American Weekly, the great weekly magazine, with the May 26 issue of The Detroit Sunday Times.

Learn the past and you will know the future.

## USE WEEDER, HARROW TO DESTROY WEEDS

Moisture conserved and many annual weeds killed in seedling stage, states John D. MacLeod, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture.

The destruction of annual weeds in the seedling stage by the use of the weeder or harrow has much to commend it, says John D. MacLeod, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture. A weeder is preferred but the lever harrow or diamond toothed harrow may be used with care.

When spring grain crops and fall wheat which have not been seeded down are up 2 to 4 inches the rows may be used, preferably with the harrow in the afternoon when plants are not so brittle. This stirring of the surface soil breaks the crust, forms a mulch, thereby conserving moisture and destroys many annual weeds in the seedling stage. This method should never be employed immediately following a rain.

The weed population in hoed crops such as corn and potatoes may be reduced to a minimum by the use of the weeder or harrow soon after planting and continued until the crop is 3 to 4 inches high. The weeder may even be used on sugar beets, mangolds and turnips just after they are up in the drills and will prove very helpful in controlling weeds without injuring the crop.

This method is a practical one which has been adopted by many farmers throughout the Province with excellent results.

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## The World of Wheat

By H. C. L. Strange, Director, Research Department, Searle Grain Company, Ltd.

Venezuela is a country which depends for its state revenue upon high tariffs against imports. The prices, therefore, of things to be purchased in Venezuela are very high, and the standard of living of the people is low. In Curacao, however, which is a Dutch Island some 50 miles away from Venezuela, tariffs are either non-existent or very low. In consequence imported goods and products from all over the world are abundant, prices are cheap (considerably cheaper than in Canada), so the standard of living of the people is high.

In Venezuela, a very ordinary luncheon costs \$2.50 (American money). The same luncheon in Curacao can be had for 35 cents. American cigarettes are 50 cents a package in Venezuela and in Curacao 10 cents—the same brand in Canada costs 28 cents. White cotton shirts, of a standard brand, made in the United States, are considerably cheaper in Curacao than they are in Canada. In Venezuela the people are obviously underfed and discontented, whereas in Curacao they are well-fed, smiling, happy and contented.

The thought occurred to me how much better off our Western farmers would be if they too, like the Curacao people, could buy what they needed on world's markets, where they sell their wheat, without having to pay heavy tariffs and import duties.

Following factors have tended to raise price: Large areas in Northern Saskatchewan and Northern Manitoba badly in need of moisture. There is scarcity of feeding grains in England—Germany, Hungary and Jugo Slavia have contracted for large quantities of Roumanian corn. Estimates of world's production of wheat are being revised downward as a result of the war.

Following factors have tended to lower price: Field work is progressing favorably in Roumania. Further beneficial rains received in U.S. winter wheat belt. Soil conditions reported excellent in U.S. spring wheat territory. Stocks of U.S. and Canadian wheat on hand are largest in many years. Beneficial rains recently received in the Argentine.

## Quality Chicks at the Right Price

Barred Rocks \$9.00 per 100 mixed; Barred Rock 90% pullets \$16.00 per hundred; White Leghorns 90% pullets \$18.00 per hundred.

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