

OUR FARM PAGE: ITEMS OF INTEREST TO EVERY FARMER

WET WEATHER BRINGS CHANGES IN SEEDING

Ont. Dept. of Agriculture Suggests Grain Mixtures for Late Seeding

The continued hot weather of the past few weeks has delayed seeding of spring grains, particularly the low lying areas throughout the Province, and many farmers are now confronted with the problem of producing sufficient grain for their requirements. The growing of home grown grains is an important factor in profitable livestock production, therefore, this problem is a vital one at the present time.

Mr. MacLeod suggests seeding the following grains and mixtures at the earliest possible date, pointing out that only early oats should be sown in the late season. He advises satisfaction with Agricultural Representatives who are familiar with local conditions.

ALASKA OATS: an early maturing variety with a thin hull, excellent quality, average number of days to maturity 100. Sown at the rate of 2 1/2 to 3 bushels per acre, does not stool to the same extent as other varieties, therefore heavier rate of seeding is recommended.

CANTON OATS: matures about same time as Alaska, 10 to 14 days earlier than Victory and Banner, large, well filled kernels, sown at the rate of 2 1/2 to 3 bushels per acre.

BARLEY: O.A.C. 21, rough awned, matures in approximately 100 days, rate of seeding 1 1/2 to 2 bushels per acre. Velvet and Nobara - are also good feed barleys. Nobara matures about 5 days later than O.A.C. 21, which is one objection to sowing at the present time.

OATS AND BARLEY MIXTURE: 1 bushel of Alaska, Carver or O.A.C. No. 3 and 1 bushel of O.A.C. No. 21 Barley, sown at the rate of 2 bushels per acre is recommended. In this connection the following O.A.C. experiment is interesting. In a 6 year period 1 bushel of barley and 1 bushel of early oats by weight (52 lbs.) gave an average yield of 2047 pounds per acre. Oats and barley should be cleared separately and then mixed. In a pamphlet published by the Agricultural Supplies Board, the rate of seeding of this oat and barley mixture is 50 pounds of each per acre.

BUCKWHEAT: may be sown up to the middle of July in many sections of the Province and is entitled to a place of considerable importance among coarse grains. It is an excellent feed for livestock and is usually sown at the rate of 1 to 1 1/2 bushels per acre.

BARLEY AND BUCKWHEAT MIXTURE: is sown by many farmers, good yields are obtained and the barley helps reduce the difficulty often experienced in harvesting a crop of buckwheat when sown alone. The following rate of seeding is recommended: Barley 1 1/2 bushels, buckwheat 1 bushel.


INCREASE IN SALES FARM IMPLEMENTS

According to the census of merchandising and service establishments in Canada in 1939, the sales of farm implements and equipment were 6.3 per cent less than in 1938 but 10.2 per cent higher than the 1937 level. Domestic sales at wholesale prices to dealers in 1939 totalled \$33,927,654 compared with \$38,213,382 in 1938 and \$30,775,198 in 1937. These figures relate to the sale of new equipment and machinery only, and do not include the sales of parts, binder twine, and motor trucks.

At the same time, the marked increase in combined sales which commenced in 1938 was continued in 1939 when 2,644 units sold for \$2,913,586, an increase of 97 per cent in number and 83 per cent in value from the preceding year. Tractor sales were slightly higher in 1939 with 13,410 sales compared with 13,230 in 1938. Tractor-drawn ploughs registered increases, six per cent for mouldboard and 16 per cent for disc types. Most of the other kinds of heavier farm machinery showed a decline. All types of ploughs sold in Canada in 1939 totalled 24,339, a decrease by 4 per cent from the number sold in 1938, the decrease being general for all types of horse drawn ploughs.

AS A FAMOUS ACTOR SEES LIFE, LOVE, ART - AND WOMEN

An article in The American Weekly with the June 16 issue of the Detroit Sunday Times, will disclose brilliant examples of the epigrammatic philosophy of Monsieur Sacha Guitry, the John Barrymore of France, who, after four marriages, concludes that one woman can be bearable and two, terrible. Be sure to get the Detroit Sunday Times.



BRAY CHICK DOES THE TRICK!

Ask your neighbors what Bray Chick did for them. Then see for prices and delivery checks.

GEORGE C. BROWN NORVAL
Phone 382 r 21

BIG SALES CHICKS R.O.P. AND APPROVED

Another advance in the improvement in poultry breeding in Canada is indicated by the fact that more R.O.P. and approved chicks of all grades have been sold this year. The 1939 output was considered a record but the 1940 production up to the end of the month of May has surpassed it by nearly a million and a half chicks, bringing the estimated production to well over 17 million approved chicks.

In this work, Record of Performance (R.O.P.) breeders have been well to the fore and have sold more chicks and pedigreed chicks than ever before. A preliminary estimate shows about 20 per cent increase in R.O.P. pedigreed chick sales, approximately totalling 50,000 chicks. This pedigreed stock goes to improve breeding flocks for 1941.

An increase in sales of approved chicks is reported from all the provinces except Alberta where sales totalled the same as in 1939. Saskatchewan outdid all the other provinces with an increase of 50 per cent in sales of approved chicks.

CUCUMBER BEETLES ARE FAST WORKERS

Striped cucumber beetles are small insects about a quarter inch in length. They feed on cucumbers, squash, melons and similar plants. The beetles are yellow in colour, with a black head and three stripes down the back. Shortly after the beetles break through the soil, they attack the plants, feeding on the under surfaces of the unfolding leaves which often are completely destroyed. As a result the tiny plants quickly die.

Growers with large patches of any of these plants are advised by Alan G. Duxton, Entomological Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, to watch closely for the first appearance of the cucumber beetle. If appreciable damage is being done, control measures should be taken at once. The plants should be dusted with a mixture of calcium arsenate and gypsum (and plaster), using one part arsenate to 20 parts (by weight) of gypsum, and covering the plants thoroughly on both the upper and lower surfaces of the leaves, as the insects feed in both positions. Hydrated lime may be substituted for gypsum but the lime tends to dwarf the plants and temporarily retard their growth.

To ensure success, dusting should be commenced on the first appearance of the beetles because they work very fast and much damage may be done before their presence is suspected. Three or four applications a few days apart, depending on the severity of the attack, are usually sufficient to hold the beetles in check.

The Weed of the Week

SMALL SEEDED FALSE FLAX

Small Seeded False Flax, a winter annual weed, may now be observed in fall wheat fields throughout the Province, states John D. MacLeod, Crops, Seeds and Weeds Branch, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto. The life history of this weed is similar to fall wheat which is also a winter annual. Plants start growth the previous fall; live over the winter and produce flower and seed early in the following year.

This weed has a branching stem and the lower leaves are long on short stems, whereas the upper leaves clasp the stem with arrow shaped bases. The flowers are pale yellow and very numerous, small reddish brown seeds with a small whitish spot at the small end and may be found in pear-shaped pods each on a slender stalk.

An average plant of Small Seeded False Flax may produce 40,000 seeds. These may be easily removed from fall wheat, but in clover and grass seed they are difficult to remove.

This weed does not give serious trouble where a short rotation of crops and thorough cultivation is practised. Sow spring grain instead of fall wheat and seed down with a good hay mixture.

If the field is very badly over run, plow lightly as soon as the crop is harvested. Harrow and cultivate frequently throughout the autumn to destroy young seedlings. This autumn cultivation must be thorough. Spring grain may be sown the following year, seeded down or a hoed crop might be planted and cultivated thoroughly.

In Des Moines, Iowa, a man lives as a boarder in the home of his ex-wife and her second husband. In the same dwelling are one boy by the first marriage and two by the second. All appear to live together amicably.

Chrysanthemums for Early and Late Market

There was a glut on the chrysanthemum market in late September and early October in 1939 followed by a period of scarcity until the normal crop appeared in November. This condition should be avoided in order to maintain a steady demand and prices, states R. W. Oliver, Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada.

The early chrysanthemums were grown outside under cloth houses and had their period of daylight reduced by shading with black cloth to hasten bloom. Pompons, singles and commercials all respond well to this treatment. The cuttings are taken early and grown in the usual manner until time for benching, about June 1st. Insects should be avoided in order to maintain a steady demand and prices, states R. W. Oliver, Division of Horticulture, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada.

At Ottawa, plants of mid season varieties bloomed from September 9 when shaded from July 1; from September 25 when shading started July 15, and from October 8 when shading commenced August 1. These varieties normally form buds shortly after September first and bloom from November 10. This would indicate that shading should commence 65 - 70 days before bloom is desired, providing that the last pinch is given 20 - 30 days before shading starts.

This means that by starting the shading at regular weekly intervals from July 15 to August 22, a steady succession of bloom can be from mid September to the normal crop. Plants which will bloom before severe frost may be grown under a cloth house which, together with the cloth or paper shade, will protect the plants from a few degrees of frost. Those which will bloom later must be planted indoors.

Commercially, there is little object in producing late chrysanthemums, but if they are desired they may be produced by retarding bud formation by means of lengthening the daylight period by the use of electric lights. The lights should be turned on from five to ten p.m., commencing about August 20 - 25 and should be continued until about sixty days before bloom is required.

However, extra lights have not proven as satisfactory in retarding bloom as shading has in hastening it. Plants bloom with less uniformity and there is a greater proportion of deformed flowers so that it cannot be recommended for general use.

KEEP ORCHARDS FREE FROM VIRUS DISEASES

Various types of virus diseases of fruit trees have been observed in Canadian orchards. These types include mosaic of apple, crinkle or cherry, cherry mottle leaf, and prune mosaic. They cannot be spread by insects at present, says the Canadian Horticultural report on horticultural research conducted in 1939, but the time may come when, through lack of appreciation of their possible importance, they may become so well established that serious losses may be expected.

The officers of the Division of Botany and Plant Pathology, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, who have paid particular attention to these diseases, offer the following recommendations: (1) apple or plum trees showing characteristic mottling and cherry trees with crinkled or mottled foliage should be marked for destruction; (2) if such trees are still in full production, they should be left until they begin to show a marked reduction in yield and then destroyed; (3) small trees in circumstances should affected trees be used as a source of wood for grafting; nor should healthy wood be grafted on them. The application of these recommendations will cause little loss to the grower and should be of great value in checking the spread of the diseases.

IN THE DARK DAYS

Whether, by the time this appears in print, the Germans have over-run France, Mussolini has joined the pack and England, our England, is desperate, or whether the tide of battle has at long last turned in our favour, there are, indubitably, dark days ahead. In such circumstances, no effort is too great, no sacrifice excessive, to win the world, our world, from utter disaster. No disaster is irretrievable. By "blood, toil, tears and sweat" we must win. But the gentle days will not soon return.

LEGION CONVENTION ENDORSES WORK OF WAR SERVICES BODY

Canadian Legion War Services, non-profit making organization catering to the personal needs of the Dominion's armed forces at home and abroad, was unanimously endorsed here by the eighth Dominion convention of the Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League.

A report tabled by Major John Roper, of Halifax, chairman of the committee especially appointed by the convention to review the activities of the C.L.W.S., expressed satisfaction that in all branches the organization is carrying out a work of vital importance to the immediate welfare and comfort of Canada's fighting men. The report said that the War Services' activities, particularly with regard to education, will also be of great value when the time arrives for the rehabilitation of the troops.

A review of the War Services' efforts in Canada and overseas, submitted by Lieut.-Col. D. E. MacIntyre, D.S.O., M.C., general manager, was adopted as "highly indicative of the splendid contributions being made to the well-being of our enlisted men."

Lieut.-Col. Wilfrid Bovey, O.B.E., J.L.D., D.Litt., director of extra-mural affairs, McGill University, and chairman of the Legion's Education Division, in his report told the convention that efforts are being made to establish a standard elementary and secondary school course for the benefit of enlisted men in Canada. He said that "this is important when consideration is given to the fact that members of the forces are continually moving from one province to another."

Col. Bovey said that education accomplishments of soldiers are being entered into their military records so they will serve as certificates of achievement standing when the war is over.

He added that a shipment of books containing histories of Canadian units, an Overseas Author's Library, studies in civics, and French phrase books especially prepared for the Legion have already been sent abroad. Delegates to the convention also voiced approval of the services being rendered the troops by the Legion by means of personal assistance, entertainment and recreation. A resolution of appreciation to the daily and weekly press for the support accorded the War Services' national appeal for funds was applauded.

Production Problems

The acceleration of Canadian industrial production in recent months has not been free from some technical difficulties. Industries that a few months ago were overworking their sales departments to get orders are now getting the orders with little or no effort. The pressure has been transferred to the production departments, because all the customers want their orders delivered the day before yesterday.

The production departments are responding nobly to the demands on their resources, but mistakes will happen, as witness the sad story of Company A and of Company B. Company A is a large manufacturer of a certain type of factory equipment, and has customers from coast to coast.

For Company A, business began to boom almost with the outbreak of the war. Although it received no direct war contracts, its products were essential to the manufacturers who were working or hoped soon to be working on government orders, and business became so brisk that a few months ago a large factory expansion was put under way. To equip the new plant, Company A naturally gave a substantial order to its good friend and customer B.

In the meantime, Company B has become very busy. Overtime was the rule in the production department, and the large order from Company A, which would have been welcomed with

cheers a year ago, was merely another headache for the production manager. Somehow or other he fitted it into his schedule, but he felt no need of giving it preferential treatment over the hundreds of other orders that were crowding the shop.

A few weeks passed, and letters began to arrive from Company A. Filled in tone at first, they became increasingly acrimonious. Head office of Company B sent soft answers to head office of Company A and memoranda, not so soft, to its own production manager. He, poor devil, had become so used to such memoranda that he was filling them in his waste basket as fast as they arrived.

The situation came to a head when the president of Company A, in a answering rage, called on the president of Company B. Together they descended upon the luckless production manager one Monday morning. Much to their surprise, he wasn't nearly as contrite as they expected him to be, for he had spent his week-end going through the records relating to the delayed order and had his answers ready. He was able to show, with the backing of carbon copies of unanswered letters written by his own purchasing department, that the delay was due, not to any slackness in his own shop, but to the shortage of raw materials essential for the order. On the same day that the order for the raw material had reached his desk, the raw material had been ordered - from Company A.

HE WON


Young Roland wanted a bottle for something or other, so he went to the chemist and asked him for one. "I'm afraid I'll have to make a small charge," the chemist told him.

"How much?" "One penny—but I'll give it to you for nothing if you want anything in it."

"O.K.," Roland said. "Put a cork in it."

LIFE

The secret of life is not to do what one likes to do, but try to like what one has to do.



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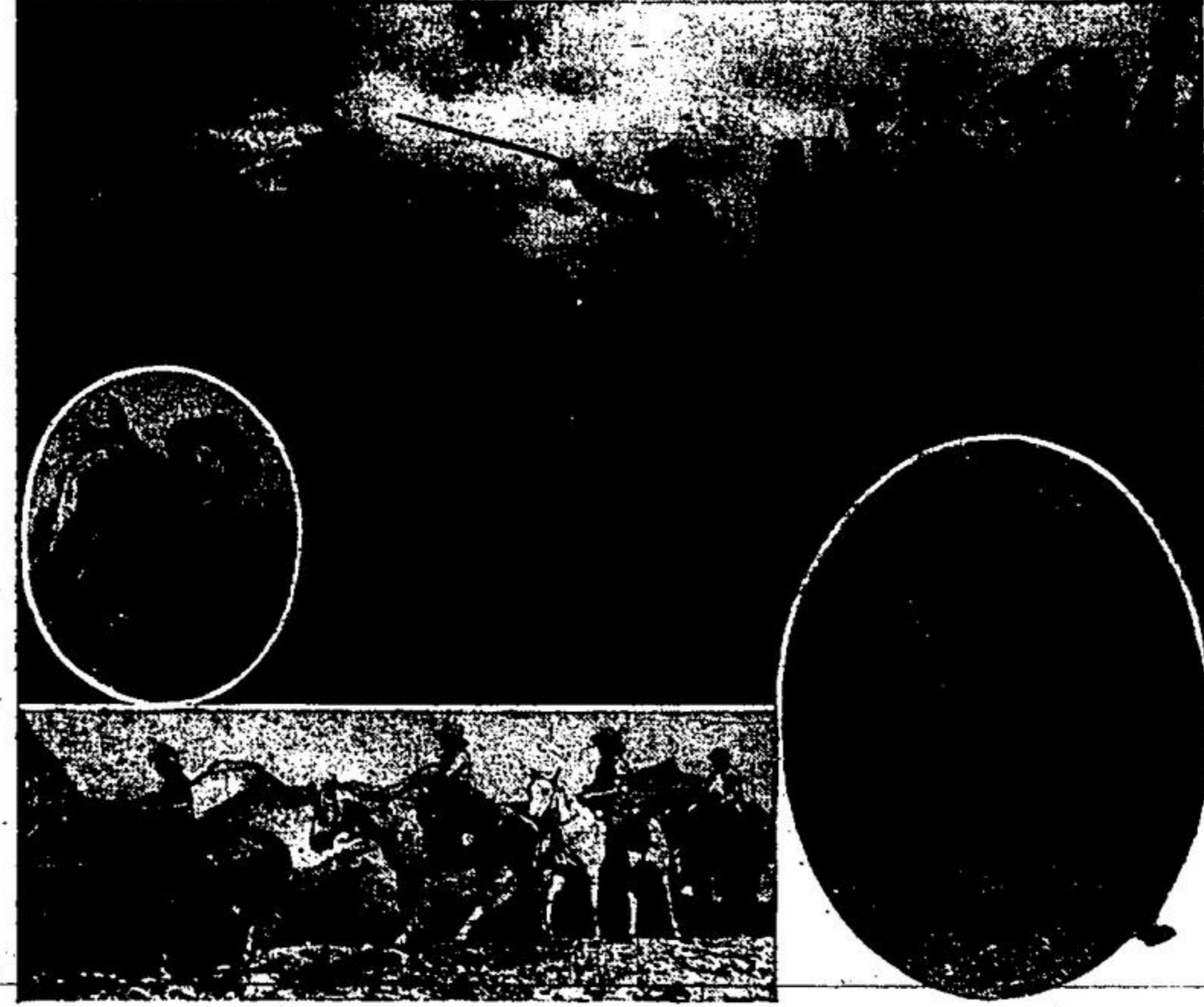
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Riding and Hiking in The Clouds



TWO highlights of the summer season in the Canadian Rockies will be the more than usually interesting outings planned by the Trail Riders and Trail Hikers of the Canadian Rockies. Their mid-summer excursions on horseback or by foot into beauty spots off the beaten path will be especially attractive this year to Canadians who will stay away from the United States because of high monetary exchange rates to Americans barred from the holiday resorts of Europe and attracted to Canada by favorable exchange rates.

The Trail Riders will hold their five-day outing from July 26 to 30, following a spectacular trail from Marble Canyon in British Columbia to Lake Louise. The Trail Hikers of the Canadian Rockies will have one central camp for four days in the magnificent Egypt Lake and Simpson Pass summit area. Their outing is from August 2 to 5.

Both these organizations have a world-wide membership. Anyone can join, the only qualifications being a love of the open and the willingness to share common pleasures with others. On the trail, members sleep in tents or Indian tepees, simple but satisfying meals are dished up in the cook-tent; trained packers and guides do the heavy work. All unnecessary frills are eliminated, however, bringing the outings right down to the hearty basic pleasures of the out-of-doors and keeping the costs at a minimum. J. M. Gibbon, Windsor Station, Montreal, secretary for both organizations, reports a growing interest in this type of holiday and expects record numbers to take part this year.

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P.M. TRAINS JUNE 21 ALL TRAINS JUNE 22

To TORONTO

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