



Items of Interest to the Local Farmer

# OUR Farm Page



## PREPARE YOUR LAWN FOR WINTER

It is a common practice to neglect the lawn after the final mowing in the fall. There are, however, a number of operations which may be carried out to good advantage. Although the grass may be permitted to go into the winter slightly longer than the normal height, a heavy matted growth is decidedly undesirable. It is recommended that the turf be cut as long as it is making active growth, says J. H. Boyce, Division of Forage Plants, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

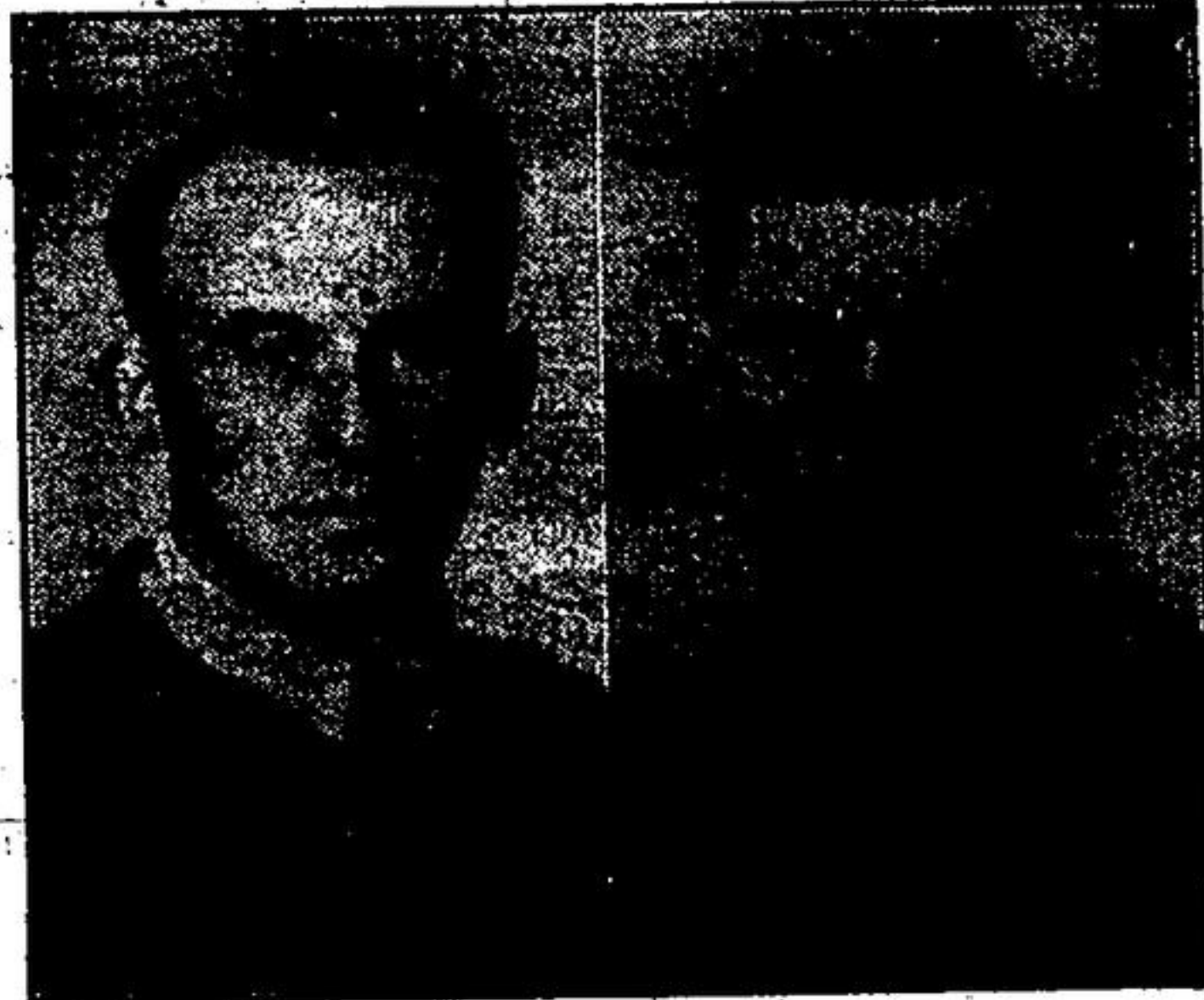
The removal of weeds from the lawn is just as important during the fall as it is during the growing season. If the lawn is thoroughly weeded just before freeze-up and proper fertilization and other suitable cultural practices are started sufficiently early the following spring, future lawn weed problems will be considerably reduced.

A great deal of the winter-killing which takes place in lawns may be attributed to poor drainage, either because of smothering by standing water or ice sheets, or because of failure of the lawn to drain readily in the spring, thus encouraging disease. Consequently every effort should be made to ensure proper drainage. In some cases where the subsoil is very compact, the drains are necessary in order to provide adequate under-drainage. It is important that there are no low areas in the lawn surface. Shallow depressions may be levelled by topdressing with good topsoil. In the case of deeper hollows it may be necessary to lift the turf, build up the level of the soil to the desired height with good topsoil and then replace the sod.

All leaves and other trash should be raked from the lawn during the fall. The practice of providing winter covers of manure, straw, leaves or similar materials is not recommended, since they are not necessary and frequently do more harm than good. In addition to smothering, such covers tend to smother the grass, favour disease, and harbor insects. Manure and straw may contain numerous weed seeds. Leaves are particularly harmful since a mat of wet leaves will smother the grass very quickly. If manure is used as a top-dressing it should be finely pulverized and worked down into the turf so that no lumps lie on the surface. Any manure used should be thoroughly decomposed and free from weed seeds.

Several of the late fall operations are designed to combat the disease known as snow mould. The fungus causing this disease thrives under moist, cool conditions. Although it may occur in the fall, winter or spring, it is usually most prevalent in the early spring when the snow is melting. In the first stages of the disease areas of turf become covered with a white cottony growth. Later these areas become gray in colour and finally the affected grass becomes light brown. In serious cases the diseased turf is killed. On lawns where the disease is known to be prevalent it is a good policy to treat for snowmould in the late fall. An application of a mixture consisting of 25 carborundum and 13 bichloride of mercury at the rate of three to four ounces per 1,000 square feet produces satisfactory results. The best way to apply this material is to mix the required amount of the mixture with sufficient dry sand to spread it uniformly over the area. Even distribution is essential. It is desirable to lightly water the lawn immediately after application. These materials are extremely poisonous and corrosive to metals, and should be handled accordingly.

## WIN MEDALS AND FREE TRIP



JOHN LISTER HAROLD PICKETT

An outstanding feature at the International Plowing Match, held at St. Thomas this year, was the event sponsored by Salada Tea Company. The big "Salada" Special class, open to all plowmen who had qualified in branch matches and to all winners of first prizes in the open joint class at International Matches from and including 1927, brought together the top rank plowmen of the Province and attracted wide attention. The first and second prizes are gold and silver medals and an extensive trip to include areas of agricultural interest. Twelve cash prizes ranging from \$25.00 to \$50.00 were also awarded for this event. Top honours went to John Lister and Harold Pickett, both from Hornby, Ontario.

## All Records Broken At 1940 International

### ENTRY LIST UP 200 FROM LAST YEAR—HALTOWELL TO THE FORE IN PRIZE EVENTS

The International Plowing Match, held this year at St. Thomas, broke all previous existing records, both in entry and attendance figures. During the four days, there was a total entry of 905 in contrast to 681 at the Brockville event in 1939. Total attendance during the four days of the Match reached close to 200,000, which was 50,000 more than had been expected.

A feature of the final day, October 18th, was a march past of 3,000 recruits from the Royal Canadian Air Force Station at Cramaie. In a specially constructed platform on the plowing match ground, Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn took the salute. Other dignitaries on the stand included Col. George E. Drew, Ontario Conservative Leader; Wing Commander A. E. Case of the Royal Air Force; Hon. P. M. Dewar, Ontario Minister of Agriculture; J. A. Carroll, plowing match manager; and Alex. McKinney, Jr., President of the Ontario Plowmen's Association.

Haltowell County, with a team composed of Grant Baker, Freeman; Ivan Taylor, Moffat, and Kenneth Brown, Hornby, placed sixth in the inter-county competition for horse-drawn plowmen. There were twenty-three entries in this event, with top

honours going to Ontario County, with a score of 218 1/2 points, followed by Bruce and Halton Counties in a second-place tie with 219 points. The Haltowell trio were awarded 211 1/2 points, and Kenneth Brown was ninth in individual ranking among the sixty-nine competitors.

A highlight of the walking plow classes was the Salada Tea special in which John Lister, of Hornby, who also received the award for the champion ridge for walking plows in the entire four day event, followed by Harold Pickett, of Hornby, in second place, placing second in the same event. This was the first time in the history of the International when two competitors from one county and community, and from adjoining farms, accomplished this outstanding achievement.

Other Haltowell young men in action included: Harvey Nurse, of Georgetown, who placed second in second class tractors in stubble; Spencer Wilson, Norval, fifth in first class tractors in stubble; Angus McNabb, Georgetown, seventh in stubble open to those who had not previously competed at the International; Wm. Lucas, Freeport, eighth in stubble open to boys under 18 years; Claude Pickett, Hornby, twelfth in the tractor class in stubble.

## Hog Carcass Grading Throughout Canada

The general application of rail or carcass grading of hogs became effective about two weeks ago, through regulations prescribed under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act. This was not an innovation in the method of marketing hogs, since sale and purchase on dressed grades had already been in effect on a voluntary basis for about five years, and prior to its general application, more than sixty per cent of the hogs sold at yards and plants were being offered for rail grading. This enabled the transition to be made with less inconvenience than would otherwise have been the case. Any difficulties encountered were largely of a physical nature and solutions are being found by the trade.

Hog runs during the weeks which have elapsed since rail grading became effective have been of record volume for the period, and this, coupled with the fact that supplies were not evenly distributed over the market days of the week, caused a certain amount of congestion at peak periods on some markets.

The most common criticism of universal rail grading during the first two weeks of its operation has been that final settlement was not as prompt as under live grading. There has been delay in some instances due to the above mentioned congestion of hog markets during the first few weeks, making it impossible to kill all hogs on the day of arrival, and thus delaying final settlement. The solution is obvious. It lies in a more even distribution of marketing. The regulation of supplies has always been recognized as necessary to good marketing practice, and while rail grading machinery is being adjusted to cope with this situation, the hog producer can save his own best interests by more control of his shipments than is at present practiced. Hogs held for slaughter require feeding and

The criticism has been made in some quarters that rail grading tends to divert hogs from the stock yards and increase direct shipments to packers. The experience during the first two weeks of complete rail grading does not in any way bear out this contention. It is held that, as in the past, the efficiency of the service provided by the selling agencies at stock yards will largely determine whether hogs will be shipped direct to slaughter or through stock yards. The service of stock yard operators is in no way reduced, and facilities exist whereby the small butcher and operator may continue to do business in a satisfactory manner.

While hog producers as a whole have had ample opportunity to become familiar with rail grading, there are some who, having been used to selling their hogs on live grading, find it somewhat difficult to understand the detail of rail grade settlement, and to relate the rail grades to the former live grades. For their information the following comparisons are made. Rail grade "A" is the product of the Select hog—Grade B1 is the product of the Bacon grade hog, and B2, B3, C1, C2 and C3 the product of the Butcher grade. Lights and feeders have been separated since feeders are pure bred for live weight sale, and the remaining grades carry approximately the same grade, dressed, as under live grading.

Since the regulations require that the producer's hogs shall be marked for identification, the producer is in a position, when receiving his settlement on rail grades, to identify his hogs with their live weights and grade. Thus the educational factor, recognized under live grading as one of the most important objectives, is not only maintained but further emphasized. Rail grading is a smooth transition from the bacon type and quality class live grading, and therefore more clearly illustrates

## Hog Cholera Spreading Rapidly in Pigs

### PREMIER HEPBURN ALARMED—ORDERS WARNING SENT TO ALL FARMERS

Alarmed over the rapid spread of hog cholera, which is said to have necessitated the shooting of thousands of hogs in Kent county alone, Premier Hepburn gave instructions last night for warnings to be sent out to farmers of the province to exercise the greatest care in preventing the spread of contagion.

The Premier communicated with Hon. P. M. Dewar, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, suggesting advice. Farmers will be warned that the disease can be communicated by a farmer from an affected area visiting a farm in another area. The Premier expressed fear that the hog-raising industry of the province may suffer irreparable damage, and Canada's much-needed bacon supply to Britain may be cut off, if the cholera is not checked.

According to Dr. F. W. Schofield and Dr. R. T. Ingle, of the staff of the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, hog cholera, which has been prevalent in pigpens in Western Ontario this year and necessitated the slaughtering of many hogs, is being spread through the medium of small pig sales.

"Outbreaks of this disease occurred at many points in the western part of the province, and in many instances the outbreak was the first recorded for that particular area. The disease chiefly spread through the medium of small pig sales which in recent years have sprung up all over the province.

"Operating in conjunction with the sale of the livestock trucks who become effective agents in spreading the disease, a farmer bought pigs from a trucker only to find out in a day or two that the pigs were diseased and that hog cholera had been introduced to the premises," the veterinarians report.

During the past few years diseases of swine have become a matter of ever-increasing importance. Most farmers now realize that pigs raised in a scientific manner may be quite a profitable undertaking. They are also alert to the serious nature of disease and are usually willing to co-operate in methods of control and prevention. However, the veterinarian is greatly handicapped by an inadequate knowledge of the common diseases of these animals, it was stated.

"Swine erysipelas is definitely on the increase and is occurring among swine to a much greater extent than is generally recognized. In one outbreak the owner lost ten out of twenty pigs, and most of the remaining pigs exhibited a dry gangrene involving the skin of the back and extending from the tail to the ears. Hemorrhagic lesions in the skin, or presence of numerous hive-like elevations of the skin or without stiff or painful joints are the symptoms most frequently seen, and the infection seems to persist for a long time in a piggery, the report stated.

"Acute and fatal infection of swine with hemorrhagic septicemia does not usually occur in both young and mature swine. The organism is by far the most common to be found in cases of chronic pig pneumonia. Available evidence would indicate that it is not responsible for acute outbreaks of disease among swine, with anything like the frequency attributed to it. The practice of inoculating swine with anti-hemorrhagic septicemia bacterin has become widespread among farmers. It is purely empirical and should not be encouraged.

"Only a few cases of genuine salmonella infection has been recorded, but swine flu has been quite common and in one large piggery every litter became ill at about two weeks of age. The mortality was not high but the pigs failed to put on weight and remained in very poor condition. During winter months a number of cases of sows losing their litters a day or two after birth occurred, and death was due to septicemia. In almost all cases the feed had been poor in quality, the absence of vitamin A being chief cause for the lack of resistance.

## HALTOWELL FLOWMEN TO STAGE ANNUAL MATCH NOVEMBER 1

On Friday of this week the W. R. Hume farm of Nelson Township will be the centre of agricultural interest not only for Haltowell but also for neighbouring counties. The annual match of the Haltowell Plowmen is now recognized throughout the Province as one of the best County Matches in Ontario. We understand from Secretary J. E. Whitlock that entries and applications for teams are already rolling in. The prize list is up to its usual high standard, in fact, there are several new features sponsored by Haltowell firms and individuals which add interest and educational value. The recent achievement of John Lister and Harold Pickett at the International has demonstrated unmistakably that Hal-

ton Plowmen can compete with the best and therefore the Open Plowing Class will, we hope, be considered a real array of champions in competition. The dinner in the evening will be held at the Milton Town Hall where in addition to the presentation of prizes the programme will include numbers by the Lovell Quartette and the Campbellville Swing Band.

### WHEAT HE MUST DO

I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what I have. I must stand with anybody that stands right; stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.—Abraham Lincoln.

### GREATNESS

Anything which elevates the mind is sublime. Greatness of matter, space, power, virtue or beauty are all sublime.—Ruskin.



### MAKE BIGGER PROFITS FROM LAYING HENS WITH . . .

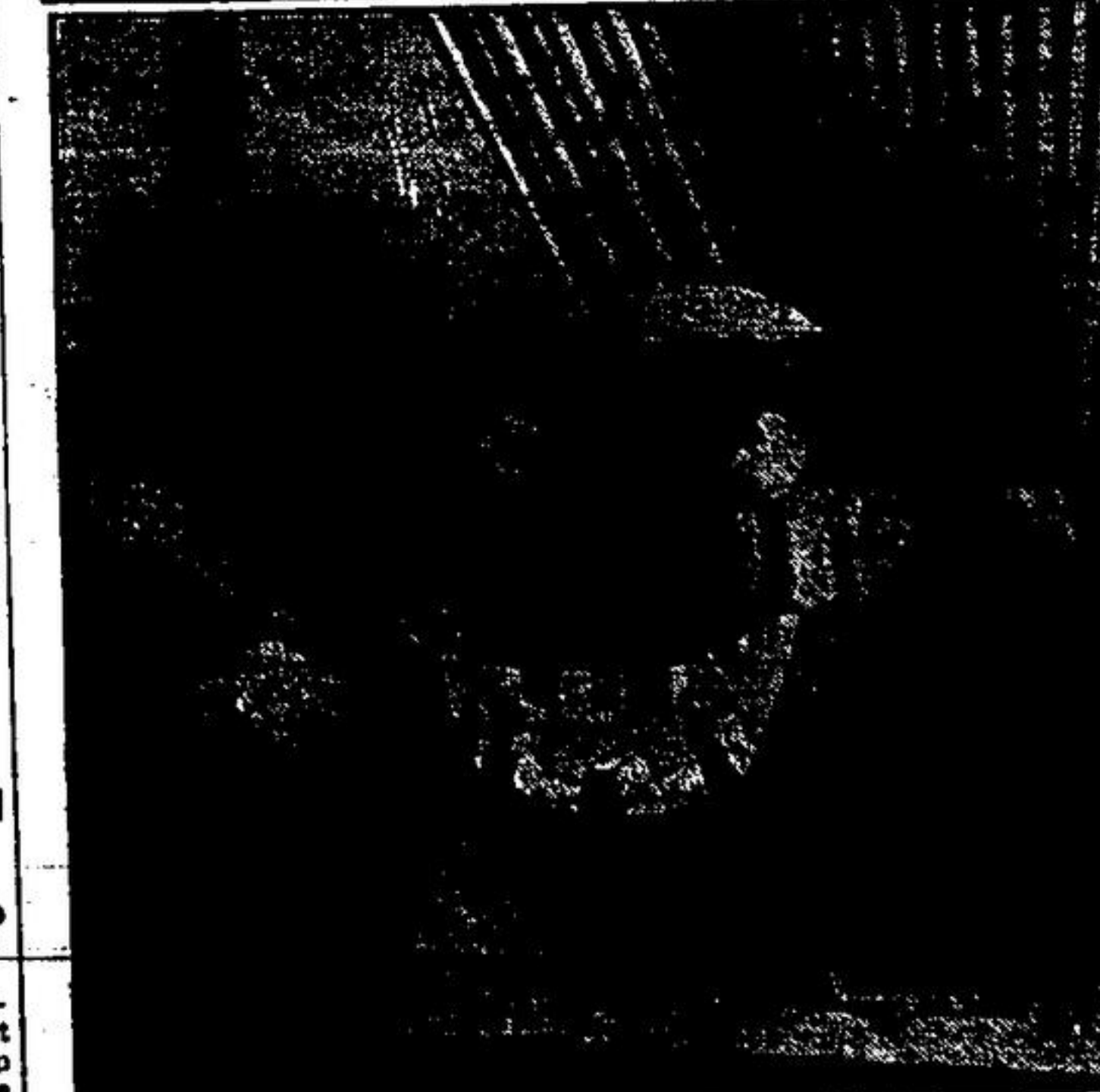
## Shur-Gain 18% Laying Mash

Keep your hens healthy — supply the balance needed for large production.

SHUR-GAIN 18% Laying Mash is fresh — no loss of vitamins — keeps body weight up.

## GEORGETOWN FLOUR and FEED GEORGETOWN

## The SNAPSHOT GUILD PICTURING HALLOWE'EN



This was an easy shot—one small photo bulb inside the pumpkin, a small and large one in reflectors outside, and a snapshot exposure with high speed film in the camera. Get one like it for Halloween.

HALLOWE'EN is, or should be, a very special occasion for the amateur photographer. Probably none of us would like a steady, year-round diet of warts, grotesque pictures, but for occasional spice and variety, they're fine. And Halloween activities provide plenty of opportunity for such shots.

There are, in fact, two kinds of pictures—record shots, covering the Halloween party and the children's costumes; and "stunt" shots, with odd or extraordinary lightings. The best stunt lighting for many of the best shots is to have your photo lights low—that is, down close to the floor, so that the light shines up into the subject's face. This suggests the lighting you get from a witch's cauldron.

Stunt shots are also a good Halloween stunt, and taking them can be part of the Halloween party. Just stretch a white sheet over a doorway, illuminate it from behind, and pose the costumed guests in front of it with the room lights turned off. Have two large snapshots

food bulbs in reflectors, about five feet back of the sheet; put the camera on a firm support, and take quick "open and shut" time exposures on high speed film.

Try some stunt lightings with the jack-o-lantern, too. For snapshots with a box camera, use a small photo bulb inside the pumpkin, and a large and small bulb in reflectors outside, as for snapshots at night. Hang the bulb inside so that it does not touch the surface of the pumpkin.

High speed film, of course, is right for all these Halloween shots. In taking the party pictures, place your photo lights in advance at strategic spots—such as the apple-bobbing tub, or the fortune-teller's tent. Then just snap 'em, and shoot as opportunities occur.

Keep a complete record. A good Halloween party is worth picturing in detail—and there's a lot of it to picture. In taking a "stunt" shot, stretch a white sheet over a doorway, illuminate it from behind, and pose the costumed guests in front of it with the room lights turned off. Have two large snapshots

## Peel Junior Farmers Hold Judging Competitions

### BOLTON MAN WINS FREE TRIP TO CHICAGO

As the result of the Peel Junior Farmers Judging Competitions, Bert Westlake of Bolton, gets a free trip to Chicago, the annual award for the high scorer.

The Oakdale Farm Trophy for judging the best cattle went to Jim Carney, of Georgetown.

Following the judging, a banquet was held in Brampton Baptist Church, when J. E. Houck was guest speaker. Agricultural Representative C. D. Graham was in charge of the competitions.

trates to the producer the strong and weak points in his breeding and feeding. The rail grade return is, therefore, a further step toward hog improvement.

Although there are prospects for an all time record in hog marketing during the next twelve months, the greatly increased proportion of them required for export will make it difficult to maintain the standard of export quality in our hogs unless the quality of the market hogs is further improved.

Difficulties, mostly of a local character, may be met with from time to time in the operation of the rail grading system, but the experience already secured through five years of voluntary carcass grading, indicates that a satisfactory solution will be found and in the course of a few weeks the practicability and value of complete rail grading will be manifest.

## ENLARGE SHEEP FLOCKS TO MEET WAR NEEDS

Stressing the responsibility of farmers in building up their sheep flocks to meet the needs of the country in war time, Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director Dominion Experimental Farms Service, addressed the Ottawa Valley Sheep Breeders' Association at the opening of the third annual sale of rams and selected breeding ewes at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, recently. Dr. Archibald said the sheep breeders had every reason to be confident in building up the sheep industry, because Canada at present was a heavy importer of wool and lamb. He spoke of the responsibility of the sheep farmers towards meeting the war time needs for Eastern one-half bred type wool which is in the greatest demand for war purposes.

Although the situation was not urgent at present with regard to meat supplies, said Dr. Archibald, all available meat would be required when Great Britain could import in larger quantities. The apparent trend of thought in Canadian towns and cities was illustrated by the increasing number of city people who were buying farms and live stock as a sound investment. Surely, if the urban population and the country population were themselves should be better than ever to improve both the soil and their live stock. The best way to improve their live stock was through the use of good sires.

Interest in the sheep industry is being stimulated by the fact that the Government has announced that it will purchase 50,000 ewes and 50,000 rams, and that the sale will be conducted in stages. The Government is buying the ewes and the rams will be sold at prices ranging from \$10 to \$15.

It is in the best of interests of the sheep farmer to have something to be said for his industry.