

INSURANCE

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Old Post Office
Richmond Hill

WHAT HE SOUGHT

The inebriate was staggering along the sidewalk when a cop on beat asked him what he was doing. "Believe it or not, I'm looking for a parking space," answered the one under the influence. "But you haven't an automobile," said the bobby. "Oh, yes I have, it's in the parking space I'm hunting for!"—From Blairmore Enterprise.

Feeding Dairy Cows Hay Making— Rain or Shine

Pasture provides the cheapest feed available for milk production, and it is highly desirable to provide cows with an abundance of green herbage as long as possible throughout the pasture season. Early grazing helps to accomplish this. C. D. MacKenzie, Division of Animal Husbandry, Dominion Experimental Farm Service, also suggests practising rotational grazing, using annual pasture crops such as oats and sudan grass, and providing the cows with aftermath from part of the area used for hay. Also, silage and soiling crops can often be used to supplement the regular pastures, particularly during the latter part of the summer.

On good pasture of milk daily need very little grain. However, cows giving over this amount require one pound of meal for each three pounds of milk produced above it. As young growing grass is high in protein, a meal mixture composed to home-grown grains such as oats and barley is satisfactory. With more mature grasses, however, it is advisable to add a small amount of linseed oil meal or ground soybeans to the home-grown grains in order to properly balance the ration. In addition, sufficient water a supply of salt, and a mineral mixture should be supplied, taking care that the cows have shade and protection from flies.

The old maxim "Make hay while the sun shines" is fast losing its universal application in connection with the process of converting grass and legume crops into feed for livestock. The relatively newer method of ensiling these crops enables the grower to produce a good quality of feed under adverse weather conditions which might render hay making impossible, states P. O. Ripley, Field Husbandry Division, Dominion Experimental Farms Service. This does not mean that rainy weather is more suitable than fine weather for making silage, but since it takes several days to make grasses and legumes into hay, while they can be ensiled immediately as cut, the chance of weather damage is practically eliminated by the latter method.

For sixteen years the Field Husbandry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has conducted experiments with regard to various methods of ensiling some 20 different crops. Red clover or alfalfa cut when in full bloom, sweet clover in the bud stage, and timothy, oats or barley cut just after heading, have all been made into excellent silage. The moisture content of the crop is extremely important in making silage. If it is too wet there is danger of rotting and if too dry moulding may take place. Normally, a moisture content of 70 per cent is nearly ideal and cutting at the stages mentioned above will give approximately the correct amount of moisture, providing there is not too much added by the outside influence of dew or rain.

As further insurance against possible spoilage in the silo, the addition of molasses to grasses and legumes for silage is recommended. Molasses provides the necessary carbohydrates upon which bacteria may feed to produce lactic acid, which in turn preserves the silage. These materials, although relatively high in corn are comparatively low in grasses and legumes and their addition artificially to the latter crops is therefore recommended. Approximately 50 pounds of molasses per ton of crop ensiled should give good results. The more adverse the weather conditions, the greater the need for adding molasses.

Grasses and legumes properly handled as silage will provide highly nutritious feed with comparatively little loss and at relatively low cost. In contrast to hay making, ensiling is not so dependent on the whims of the weather man.

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Million Apple Trees Are Never Sprayed

Insect pests increase rapidly in Ontario—seven sprays now necessary by commercial growers to ensure clean apples, says P. W. Hodgetts, of Ont. Fruit Branch. There are over one million apple trees in Ontario that are never sprayed and should be cut down as they are hotbeds of disease, says P. W. Hodgetts, Director of the Fruit Branch, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto. The last census showed there were over 200,000 farms in Ontario with 170,000 of these farms having fruit trees, mostly apples. Not 25,000 farmers sprayed their trees, Mr. Hodgetts stated.

Insect pests have increased rapidly in the last 30 years due to neglected orchards. In 1910 only three sprays were necessary to combat disease and produce good clean apples, while in 1940 seven sprays or more will be needed to ensure quality fruit.

San Jose scale is still bad in southwestern Ontario due to neglected orchards as breeding places.

Mr. Hodgetts stated some of the larger commercial growers were cutting out odd varieties and older trees. These varieties being removed included Baldwins, Starks, Ontarios, Wagners — all low-priced cooking apples — due to the lessened demand in competition with such varieties as McIntosh, Delicious and Spy.

"There is only one way to get rid of these disease-infested trees, and that is to appeal to the farmers' good sense and community spirit," said Mr. Hodgetts.

Crop Conditions in Ontario.

The Statistics Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture has published the June Crop Report giving an outline of crop conditions as compiled from reports received from a large staff of regular correspondents.

Frequent rains during May delayed the completion of seeding of spring grains in Ontario generally by from two to three weeks. At the first of June spring grain seeding was finished in Essex and Kent, and 90% to 95% in the other counties of Old Ontario, except in two areas, one in Western Ontario comprising the counties of Dufferin, Grey, Wellington, Perth and Huron, and the other comprising Carleton, Lanark, Grenville, and the counties east to the Quebec border. In these two areas from 50% to 80% of spring seeding was done at June 1st, but completion was not expected until between June 15th and 18th, which would be about three weeks later than normal. In Northern Ontario seeding varies considerably this season. Cochrane reports about 10% of spring grains seeded at June 1st, with completion not expected before the end of June or three weeks later than usual. In Temiskaming and Nipissing 40% of the acreage was seeded around June 15th, or two weeks later than normal, while in Algoma 80%, and in Kenora practically 100% of the acreage was sown at June 1st.

The germination of seeded fields this year has been excellent due to the abundant supplies of moisture. The spring rains which were seeded earlier are making excellent growth, but the excessive rains had a detrimental effect on some low fields where water caused some discoloring, and in a few cases the crop was drowned out. In the two groups of counties mentioned in the first paragraph, prospects are not too favourable for spring grains on account of very late seeding due to heavy precipitation, but in the other counties of Old Ontario the outlook is considered very good as ample rainfall combined with warmer weather now prevailing will result in very rapid growth.

The over-winter crops, fall wheat, alfalfa, hay and clover, and pastures have made exceptional growth during the past month and are now generally in above average condition throughout the province.

Fall wheat sustained very little winter killing this season and is reported good in all districts. Middlesex reports this crop making exceptional growth and some fields are quite rank. In a number of counties the growth is so heavy that some fields are already showing a tendency toward lodging. On June 6th fall wheat was heading out in Essex county, and in Perth county was entering the shot blade.

Alfalfa shows heavy crop pros-

pects and some fields in South-western Ontario are now standing over two feet high. In Kent County cutting commenced around the 8th of June, while in Lennox and Addington a few lots were cut on June 5th. Throughout the remainder of Old Ontario cutting will be general between June 10th and 20th. Old hay and clover fields promise a good crop, although some fields are rather thin in a number of counties, and the 1939 seedings of hay and clover, which survived the drought last year, are making excellent development.

Pastures were rather slow in starting this season on account of the slow, cold backward spring, but during the past five weeks have made very fast growth and are in excellent shape from one end of the province to the other. Live stock were turned out to grass generally between May 20th and June 1st and are reported to be making good gains, particularly in several counties where feed supplies were rather scarce and cattle only in fair condition when turned out.

At the present time farmers in Old Ontario are engaged in seeding corn, late potatoes, a small amount of late spring grains on wet land, buckwheat, soybeans and root crops.

Peel county is forming a special constabulary of 138 members under the leadership of Major N. L. Powell, county engineer. Townships and veterans will suggest names for the consideration of the county committee.

STOCK REGISTER

GLASLYN GENERAL FRANC 6776

Dart, chestnut; Belgian stallion, the property of J. W. Palmer, in service at Lot 22, Con. 2 Markham, or trucked to your farm. Terms: \$12 payable March 1st, 1941. Trucking charge within ten miles \$1 payable at time of service. Mares not returned or disposed of will be charged for whether in foal or not. Owner of mare must assume all risks of accident. Phone Richmond Hill 4632. J. W. Palmer, owner.

PUREBRED PERCHERON STALLION, LESTE CARNOT (15253) 3218

The property of Lorne Johnston, lot 24, Con. 5, North York, phone 464 Maple. This is a beautiful black Percheron stallion. He has good feet and ankles and nice flat bone and has a wonderful top. He stands 16½ hands high and weighs around 1900 lbs. This horse will be home every night but through the day will go to any one stable, that will phone before 8 o'clock in the morning. Terms—To insure a foal \$10.00 payable on or before 1st of February next. Persons disposing of their mares before foaling time or not returning them regularly to horse will be charged insurance whether in foal or not. All accidents at owner's risk. To truck this horse to anyone's stable will charge \$1.00 within 10 miles. Over that will be 10c per mile.

Imported Suffolk Stallion,

DEE-SIDE HOPEFUL (292) 6700, sired by Blackmore Hopeful 5296. Dam Maggietta (530) 17050, the property of Mrs. D. Hamilton, Old Yonge St., Aurora, phone Aurora 374. This horse is a beautiful Chestnut, weight nearly 2000 lbs. Will stand in own stable for service throughout the season every Monday until Saturday night. Terms: To insure foal \$1.00 service, \$11.00 payable before March 1st, 1941. All accidents at owner's risk. This horse will be trucked to William Glass' stable, lot 11, Con. 5 Vaughan. Telephone Maple 793 at noon hour of evening desired.

Canadian Bred Clydesdale Stallion FYNIE REWARD 27802

Sire, Craigie Reward Imp. 219716 Dam, Evergreen Pety, 50197 He is well bred and real sure. This horse is an upstanding horse, clean legged, has won several top prizes at Toronto Exhibition, Royal Fair and local fairs. He will stand at his own stable, the property of D. F. Jarvis, Almira, Lot 3, Con. 5, Markham. Terms—To insure foal \$10.00 payable March 1st, 1941. All accidents at owner's risk. Enrolment No. 4060.

Purebred Percheron Stallion

ROBB DALE CARBERT (15692) The property of William Glass, Lot 11, Con. 5, Vaughan, phone 79r3 Maple. This horse is black and weighs about 1950 lbs. This horse will stand in his own stable for service for the season. Terms to insure foal \$1.00, service \$11.00, payable on or before 1st March 1941. Persons disposing of their mares before foaling time or not returning them regularly to horse will be charged whether in foal or not. All accidents at owner's risk.

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The Weed of the Week Wild Mustard

This annual weed, now in flower, is so prevalent in Ontario that a description of the plant is hardly necessary. The seed is black, 1/16 of an inch in diameter, perfectly spherical, resembling rape or turnip seed and, retains its vitality for many years when buried in the soil, says the Crops, Seeds and Weeds Branch, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

An average plant produces about 15,000 seeds. The seeds are dispersed by water and birds but chiefly as an impurity in seeds.

Contrary to the belief of many farmers, a heavy infestation of Wild Mustard does reduce the yield of grain by as much as 8 or 10 bushels per acre, by the deletion of soil moisture and plant food.

Pull stray plants when in bloom. Where a field is badly infested delay seeding to allow for more thorough cultivation, thereby killing myriads of young plants before grain is sown. Harrow the field when the grain is two or three inches with a light harrow, or use an implement known as a finger weeder. The young seedlings are easily dislodged without material injury being done to the grain crop. Follow by after-harvest cultivation, stirring the soil to a depth of 2 to 4 inches to induce germination of as much seed as possible, later destroying the young plants by subsequent cultivation.

Spray the area with a solution made up of 30 lbs. of copper sulphate or bluestone to 100 gallons of water. Apply on a calm day as soon as the first plants come into flower.

TWO-LANE TRAFFIC

Sidewalks in Louisburg, N.C., are divided into sections with stripes: two outside lanes for loafing, the inside one for walking. A local authority states that the plan is working satisfactorily. — The Reader's Digest.