



AGRICULTURE



URGENT NEED FOR CANADIAN WOOL

SHEEP OWNERS ASKED TO HOLD HOLD FOR BREEDING PURPOSES

It is imperative that Canada should produce more wool and every effort made to raise at least one million more sheep in the Dominion by 1943. Even in normal times, Canada produces only about one-quarter of the wool she requires. Under wartime conditions, with half a million fighting men to equip with uniforms, great coats, blankets and other woolen articles, at least 85 per cent of the wool needed has to be brought from overseas, largely from Australia and New Zealand.

With war developments now threatening the supply lines, Canada faces a serious situation—so serious as to call not only for compulsory reduction in the amount of wool allowed to be used for civilian purposes but also for greatly increased numbers of sheep on Canadian farms and ranges in order that Canada may attain a greater degree of self-sufficiency in wool.

How the minimum objective of a million more sheep may be attained in Canada in 1943 is explained in the Special Wartime Production Series Pamphlet, No. 65, which has just been issued. The objective can be reached if every sheep owner will hold for breeding purposes all useful ewes and early ewe lambs of good quality that he can use in increasing his own flock, and, if after doing so, he has still good ewe lambs or useful aged ewes on hand, place them with someone else who could use them for foundation stock to increase his holdings, or to someone who is making a beginning with sheep. To make sure of disposing of these extra sheep to the best advantage, the owner should get in touch with the nearest district representative of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, or the livestock representative of the Dominion Department of Agriculture before deciding to send to market ewes that may be useful for breeding stock, if he cannot place them with other breeders. Special Pamphlet No. 65 may be obtained by writing to the Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Use Minard's for stiff joints.

Try Sentinel Ads for quick results.

BANKING SERVICE

Is an Everyday Necessity

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS - For investment or special-purpose funds.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS - For business and for personal or household disbursements.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES - For securities and valued papers.

LOANS - Business or Personal, including instalment loans.

MONEY ORDERS, TRAVEL CHEQUES, DRAFTS.

All Banking Services are available to you and your active use of them will be welcomed.



The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA

EST'D. 1832—OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING EXPERIENCE

Carrot Rust Fly and Crop Injury

SCIENCE SERVICE NEWS

The carrot rust fly is a garden pest which lives and thrives best close to man's habitation. There, on limited areas of land used for farm purposes, it finds its favored food plant, the carrot, usually planted early in the spring and just in the right condition to provide food for its larvae. On farms in country districts where carrots are planted later in the season for autumn and winter storage and sale, and where there is rotation of crops over a considerable acreage, it is not usually a serious pest, says R. P. Gorham, Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Fredericton, N. B.

Two generations, and possibly a partial third generation, develop in the summer. The adults emerge, under New Brunswick conditions, in late May or early June. If there are seedling carrots or parsnips at that time about which to deposit eggs, the development of progeny begins at once. Eggs-laying by flies of the first-generation in late May or early June depends to a very large extent on the numbers of the insect which can develop in a summer,

so it is best that carrots should not be planted too early in the spring season. It is desirable that there should be community agreement that carrot seeding should be delayed so that no seedlings of this plant shall be above ground before June 10 in the average New Brunswick year.

The flies of the second generation of the insect begin to appear in August and continue to do so over a long period. The eggs are deposited near the growing carrots and maggots hatching from them feed at first upon rootlets, working their way down to the lower half of the carrot before boring into the stem. Harvesting before the end of the third week in September will generally yield carrots free from maggots. This applies to garden conditions. On farms where the maggot is not usually so troublesome, carrots for storage are not generally harvested until October. Early harvested carrots are somewhat prone to heating when piled in a bin and the accompanying development of soft storage rot. This can to a certain extent be overcome by storing in sand.

In the average home, it can safely be said that house plants should receive all the daylight possible. In addition to temperature and light, there are two other important factors, namely, watering and ventilation.

Help Canada's War Effort—War Savings Stamps.

MILDER! SMOOTHER! ECONOMICAL!

DAILY MAIL

CIGARETTES

20 for 25c (tax included)

DON'T HOARD BAGS KEEP THEM MOVING

DO NOT USE JUTE BAGS FOR MAKING APRONS NOR COTTON BAGS FOR DRESSES

Among the most vital commodities on the farm are jute and cotton bags. It is not going to be possible to get normal supplies of jute from Calcutta while the war is on, so it is important that every farmer take special care to keep any bags that he gets in good condition and lose no time in returning them to his feed dealer or sell them to a licensed peddler or second-hand bag dealer. Keep them moving into the trade at all times. Do not hoard them, urges the Agricultural Supplies Board. By returning them to feed dealer, the peddler or second-hand bag dealer the bags will be repaired and resold to the feed and flour mills for refilling.

If farmers hold or hoard their bags they will be only handicapping their own business. Prices of second-hand bags are fixed by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. These ceiling prices are for bags in good condition and the prices paid the farmers will be a little below the ceiling in order to take care of the cost of cleaning, repairing and handling. If bags are kept moving out of the emptiers on farmers' hands into the trade, the danger of a shortage of bags will be minimized. Do not use jute bags for making aprons nor cotton bags for dresses and other garments. It is illegal to mutilate a bag. Moreover, it is more important now as a container than as a garment. As soon as a bag is empty, hang it over a wire and keep it dry. Do not cut it to open it. Place it, when empty, in a place that rats and mice cannot get at it.

Bags are precious these days. Keep them moving into the trade by sending them quickly to your feed dealer or selling them to a peddler or second-hand bag dealer, advises the Board.

United Baptist District Meeting

UNITED BAPTIST DISTRICT MEETING

With four sessions—Thursday evening, June 17, through Friday evening—the New Brunswick United Baptists of District one and two, held their annual gathering in the Avondale church.

Addresses

Rev. Dr. C. E. Levy, Hartland, treating the home mission phase of our work in these provinces, traced its pioneer beginning in Chester, Nova Scotia—1814. He said our present situation calls for a repetition of that type of evangelism; the value and need of our home mission work needs to be stressed now. He advanced some reasons for the present situation thus: (1) the economic situation in all the involved areas, (2) a decline in the quality and quantity of Christian character, and (3) the decrease, of late years, in the number of men to go to these fields.

As remedial steps he named: (1) the education of our people touching our home problems and opportunities, and (2) the enlisting of their loyal support—spiritual, moral, and financial.

Miss Bertha Myers with a background of over twenty-five years in India, as one of our honored missionaries, thrilled the Women's session as she tellingly related some of her experiences among the Telugues. Miss Myers showed how the Gospel is breaking down caste and bringing new hope and general Christian blessings to the people. Dressed in the native Telugu costume (sari), Miss Myers personality, and by her message, made a deep impression on her audiences.

Rev. T. N. Howard, and Mrs. Stanley Barker, each gave a fine devotional message. Mrs. Barker addressed the Women's Meeting.

The evangelistic sermons were delivered. Licentiate Paul Currie, Meductic, handling the texts: St. John; 7:37-39, referred to the proce dure at the Feast of Tabernacles—where Jesus then was—with respect to the water. He then likened this as (1) to the drawing of "Living water" from Christ, and (2) said that Jesus still stands in the midst of humanity calling men to Him. He added, in closing:—we should give the Master the keys to all the rooms of our lives.

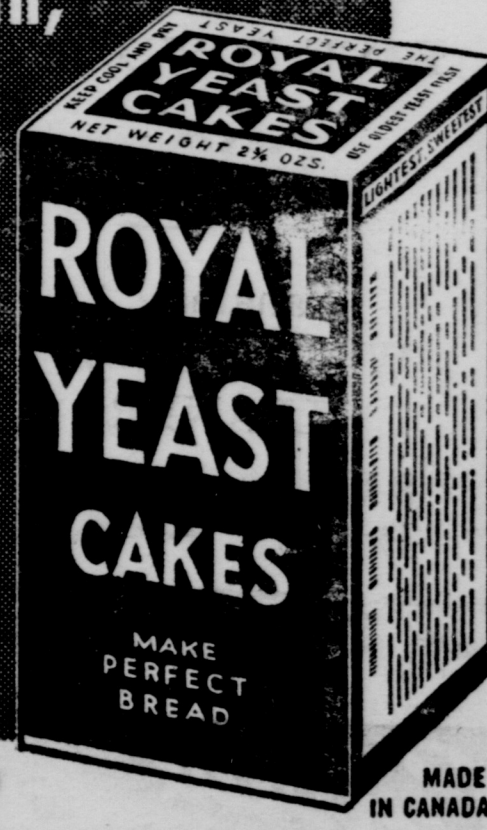
The second evangelistic Message, by Rev. A. W. Akerley, Andover, centered on Matthew 12:12 "How much then is a man better than a sheep?" His theme was: "The Value of a Man." The speaker emphasized the significance of one's philoso-

Wrapped to keep it pure, full strength,

ROYAL never lets you down...

Gives you bread that's extra fine—Smoothest, sweetest in the town!

INDIVIDUALLY WRAPPED



Provide Ample Pasture In August and September

(EXPERIMENTAL FARMS NEWS)

Many farms lack adequate pasturage for the livestock they are carrying. This is particularly true during the mid-summer months.

Additional pasture in June and July is more easily provided for by seeding oats alone or in combination with other crops. Pasture during the months of August and September may be also provided for by seeding suitable crops, says F. M. Nowak, Division of Forage Plants, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Oats at 2 bushels and Sudan grass at 20 pounds per acre seeded between June 15 and 30 will provide pasture during August. One bushel of fall rye added to 2 bushels of oats will also prolong the pasture well into the fall.

Millet is another crop that may be seeded late—even as late as July 15 if moisture conditions are favourable. Millet should be seeded with a

drill on good, clean, warm and well prepared land at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre. It may be pastured when it is 10 inches to one foot in height.

Additional acreage of corn may be seeded to provide green feed from about the end of July.

Rape or kale may be seeded for late fall pasture. Seeded when the ground is suitable for sowing grain in the spring and until the end of July, Kale and Rape will be ready for pasturing in 6 to 8 weeks. These two crops have been found to be very satisfactory for finishing lambs in fall.

While the above crops may be used to good advantage the aftermath from meadows, particularly if alfalfa is present in the mixture, should not be overlooked as a source of additional pasture during August and September.

phy of the things in the world, especially of humans. He said the materialistic, and commercial philosophies of life have been accepted by many—too many. Then he showed that Jesus ever magnified the SUPREME value of humans in contrast to the more things of life. Jesus revealed man to himself, and enabled him to see his fellow-men. Man is capable of embodying God's spirit. The Master's death DEMONSTRATED the value. He placed on man's soul; even sinners are most valuable in the valuation of Jesus. He challenges ALL. These addresses were well received. One young lady "stood" for Christ at the close of the first sermon.

A General Word

Lively fifteen-minute praise periods preceded the evening sessions; testimony and invitation periods followed then. Verbal reports, showing considerable progress in the church-

es, were given. A mixed quartette and a duet, selection were enjoyed by all. At the Women's Session the Hartland W. M. S. presented a pageant setting forth the call for right race relations "within our gates." Viewing the regretted departure of Revs. G. E. Levy, and T. W. Howard from our midst, the district voiced suitable tributes touching their work, and the district's regret at their departure.

Temperance

Showing that, in line with the district's decision, (looking to a province-wide move to remedy temperance conditions) appeals had gone to ALL the provincial Protestant denominations, and Temperance bodies, the secretary reported. The idea being to enlist representatives from all such units, if possible, to constitute a joint committee to PRESS

(Continued on Page Three.)

GOVT. TO ASSIST SHEEP PROGRAM

WILL ASSIST BY PAYMENT OF FREIGHT CHARGES ON FEMALE BREEDING STOCK

To supplement the programs for increased sheep production that are being carried on by the Provincial Departments of Agriculture throughout Canada, the Dominion Government will assist by the payment of freight charges on the movement of female breeding stock, and by loaning rams to farmers starting to raise new flocks.

During the five-month period August 1 to December 31, 1942 the railway freight charges will be paid by the Agricultural Supplies Board from points of origin to points of distribution on ewes or ewe lambs purchased for breeding, as follows:—

(a) On complete carload lots, when shipped in

I. Double-deck cars, if originating in the Prairie Provinces and shipped to distribution points east of Fort William or to British Columbia.

II. Single-deck or double-deck cars, if originating in the Prairie Provinces and shipped to distribution points in the Prairie Provinces or Ontario west of Fort William.

III. Single-deck or double-deck cars, if originating east of Fort William and shipped to distribution points in Eastern Canada.

IV. Single-deck or double-deck cars if originating in British Columbia and shipped to distribution points within the same province;

(b) On less than carload lots (Lcl) for local distribution at points not more than 200 miles from points of origin.

To the extent that they may be available, the Board will purchase and loan suitable rams to farmers starting new flocks of sheep, under the following conditions:—

(a) Any farmer stating a new flock containing a minimum of 15 females to be loaned a suitable ram for the first two seasons, with ram to remain the property of the Dominion Government.

(b) No farmer, however, to be loaned more than one ram, regardless of the size of the flock he establishes.

HEY! SARGE WHERE'S YOUR MINARD'S?

SOLDIERS RUB OUT TIRED ACES

MINARD'S RUB OUT PAIN

INJURY

35c



"It's The Unexpected

That Knocks Awry My Family Budget"

You sail along smoothly, serenely, on your family budget, until—Wham! you hit a big, unexpected expense that knocks that budget not only awry but topsy-turvy.



It may be a hospital case, a family emergency, or a new tax rate, or—something else. When it hits you, the blow is serious enough to cause you much inconvenience.

Well, what do you think then? You think it will be wise, from now on, to save regularly in a savings account, so you will have money in the bank to meet "the unexpected." And you are very wise so to think and to act on your thought.



Let us help you to prepare for future needs, by supplying you with a safe, convenient place to keep your savings.

BANK OF MONTREAL

"A BANK WHERE SMALL ACCOUNTS ARE WELCOME"

Modern, Experienced Banking Service... the Outcome of 124 Years' Successful Operation



Woodstock Branch: H. P. BOUCHER, Manager



GRAVEL ROADS, CALCIUM CHLORIDE-TREATED, LIKE THIS...

..COST NO MORE THAN DUSTY, UNTREATED ROADS, LIKE THIS!...



Tires Last Longer on Smooth Surfaces
The abrasive action of loose gravel on rubber tires causes as much as 47 percent greater wear than on paved or stabilized surfaces. Sidewalls take almost as much punishment as the treads. Smooth, tightly-bound consolidated surfaces are easy on tires. Sidewalls are not exposed to abrasion.

ON thousands of miles of Canadian roads the dust problem has been solved simply and easily with Calcium Chloride. Roadside crops have been saved from dust damage; housework in rural roadside homes has been lightened : : : and at no greater cost than would be needed for ordinary maintenance of untreated surfaces. The Calcium Chloride pays for itself by cutting down regravelling and dragging—saves both labour and materials : : : so the improvement in the road surface is actually an extra advantage that costs nothing.

Highway officials are turning to the Calcium Chloride maintenance method in order to conserve labour and funds for essential wartime work; yet they are improving roads and making life healthier and more comfortable for farmers and rural residents at the same time.

Calcium Chloride is made entirely in Canada.

BRUNNER, MOND CANADA SALES, LIMITED

MONTREAL TORONTO #43-38

THE IDEAL WARTIME ROAD MAINTENANCE METHOD