



Hints On Forage Crop Production

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Although the following points have been mentioned before during the last couple of months in this column, and on Agriculture '66 on radio they are being repeated as reminders. For further information, scripts of radio programs are available and items used in newspapers can also be obtained by contacting this department.

PASTURE FERTILITY
Soil testing is the best way to determine fertility needs for any crop. Samples are best taken in the fall, but the laboratory facilities are available any time of year. If samples are sent in during a rush season (spring) there is likely to be considerable delay. Otherwise they can be

analyzed in a couple of weeks. The objective of any pasture program is to provide good quality grass for the grazing herd throughout the season. This means fertilizing at different times in the summer to get the desired growth of grass.

EARLY PASTURE
Part of the pasture area should be fertilized early to provide grazing first thing in the spring. The early pasture should be fertilized early in the spring with 400-500 pounds per acre of 6-12-12 if it is a grass-legume pasture or with 400-500 pounds per acre of 10-10-10 if it is a grass pasture.

MAIN PASTURE
If the main pasture area is

grass 400-500 pounds of 10-10-10 per acre should be applied in mid June followed by a high Nitrogen high Potash fertilizer such as 15-5-15 at 300-500 pounds per acre in early August. If there is 20 to 30 per cent legumes in the pasture use a low nitrogen fertilizer such as 5-20-20 at 500-700 pounds per acre in mid June and apply supplementary nitrogen as required to maintain production.

LEGUME PASTURE
If you have a legume pasture—50 per cent or more legume use 0-20-20 fertilizer at 400-600 pounds per acre in the spring or early June followed by Muriate of Potash at 100-200 pounds per acre in late August.

With pasture fertility the main points to remember are (1) that like an other crop pasture needs fertilizer to produce; (2) nitrogen in quantity will tend to crowd out legumes; (3) most plants need a large amount of phosphorus in the seedling year and (4) legumes need a large amount of potash from year to year to produce and survive.

HAY FERTILIZATION
Hay crops in P.E.I. average in yield less than one-half what they could produce mainly because of the lack of fertilizer.

"How much fertilizer should you apply? You must apply as much as has been removed by the crop less that which is supplied from the native fertility of the soil. This native fertility is rapidly depleted when hay is grown without fertilization and the native fertility is very low in the soil of many of the back fields presently used for hay."

"By conservative estimates a four ton hay crop will remove 250 pounds of nitrogen, 30 pounds of phosphorus and 200 pounds of potassium. In the case of alfalfa or other legumes much of the nitrogen will be supplied by the bacteria in the roots of the plants."

"A four to five ton crop of timothy hay will require 1000 pounds of 15-5-15 fertilizer costing \$35 per acre. Fertilization costs for four-to-five tons legume-grass mixture such as brome alfalfa or alfalfa timothy would therefore not include nitrogen fertilizer and would be approximately \$20.

CUTTING DATES
Cutting dates have an important effect on the quality of forage produced. Quality of hay that is left standing in the field after the latter part of June deteriorates rapidly. Hay or silage harvested during mid to late June may be from 70 to 80 per cent digestible.

Early cutting, in addition to removing the first cut while quality is still good, also permits the second cut to start growing before the soil moisture supply becomes limiting during July and August."

A brief summary of the hay fertility program should be

"Fertilize, cut in June, fertilize, cut in August and then help it to prepare for the long, cold winter ahead."

SEEDLING FERTILIZATION
In the seedling year the most important element is phosphorus. The young seedling has a very limited root system and has a very limited area of soil from which to draw plant food. Phosphorus will help the plant to develop a vigorous root system as well as promoting good growth. For grass seedlings nitrogen is important. It may sometimes be necessary to supply small amounts of nitrogen to alfalfa seedlings, as well until they begin to fix their own nitrogen.

ALFALFA SEEDLING
To determine the fertility needs for seeding out, a soil test should be taken in the fall. However, the following is a general fertility program which could be used for seeding out alfalfa.

1. Four hundred pounds per acre 6-12-12 plus one hundred pounds superphosphate per acre at seeding time.

2. Thirty pounds commercial borax per acre at the time of seeding.

3. In early fall one hundred pounds per acre muriate of potash should be applied to help boost crop growth and strengthen the plants against winter kill.

SEED MIXTURES
When planning and buying seed for pasture and hay fields this spring keep in mind the following points.

1. All crops need adequate plant food—lime, fertilizer, organic matter. No one would consider putting in an acre of potatoes without putting on fertility that would ensure a crop. It is safe to expect that forage or grain will produce without plant food when it is well known that potatoes won't yield without fertilizer and cattle won't produce without feed.

2. Plant Number 1 seed. Instead of buying a common mixture such as the 70:15:15 mixture of timothy, Red Clover and Alsike, buy single varieties, and have them custom mixed or do it yourself. Number 1 seed will ensure fewer weed seeds and better germination.

3. Seed simple mixtures. Decide what you want the mixture



PRICELESS GIFT MADE IN CALGARY

The Glenbow Foundation's priceless collection of cultural and historical exhibits was turned over to a public trust

Institute in Calgary Wednesday. Founder Eric L. Harvie (left) presents shares and a \$5,000,000 gift cheque to institute chairman Mr. Justice N.D. McDermid. The Alberta government gave a matching cheque. Mr. Harvie, a lawyer

and oil millionaire, gave the collection to the public as his family's 1967 Centennial project (CP Wirephoto)

future dividend payments would be varied to produce an annual dividend rate of \$2.50 per share. The company has paid dividends at the annual rate of \$2.20 per share since the fourth quarter of 1959, when the rate was raised from \$2.00.

Bell Telephone Dividend Up

MONTREAL (CP)—Bell Telephone Co. of Canada has announced an eight-cent increase in its quarterly dividend. The company said in a statement following a meeting of its board of directors that a dividend of 63 cents per share was payable to shareholders of record on June 15, 1966.

The firm said it expects that

seed bed. Seed buried below one inch in depth will not germinate so seed placement is important too. The problem with loose seeding is that moisture cannot move up the rough soil to the developing seed. As a result it will start to germinate with a little bit of surface moisture and then as the soil dries out, soon after seeding, the seed simply dries out and dies. So to avoid this prepare a firm seed bed.

—Apply lime, fertilizer and manure as recommended. Animals and humans can't live with food, neither can plants.

—Use recommended grass-legume mixtures.

—Innoculate legume seed.

—Apply good management to the forage stand.

For further information contact David Smith, P.E.I. Department of Agriculture, Box 2, 000, Charlottetown.

Mr. Vincent said: "To maintain a sound financial structure, a substantial part of this financing must be in the form of new equity capital. We would expect, as in the past, to obtain this largely from our existing shareholders, 93 per cent of whom are Canadian."

CLEAN UP CITY STREETS

MONTREAL (CP)—The city transportation commission plans plans to remove 2,600 poles and 76 miles of trolley-bus wire before the 1967 Montreal World's Fair begins. Diesel buses will replace the electric models.

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IT'S EASY! IT'S FUN! READ THE RULES CAREFULLY.

1. Complete as much of the crossword puzzle as you can. All words are familiar.
2. PRINT your name and address in the space provided on the entry form and be sure to enclose with EACH entry either of the following, or reasonable facsimile thereof: the yellow "FLAVOUR-FLO GAUZE" flash from any package of RED ROSE FLAVOUR-FLO GAUZE TEA BAGS, or the complete package. Mail to: HOLIDAY CASH CONTEST, Box 4000, Saint John, N.B. Send in as many entry forms, or reasonable facsimiles, as you wish. All entries must be postmarked not later than midnight, June 10, 1966, and received not later than June 17, 1966.
3. PRIZES: First Prize: \$1,000.00. Second Prize: \$300.00. Third Prize: \$100.00. Fourth Prize: \$50.00 and 10 Packages: \$25.00 each. In case of ties, final contestants will be determined by drawing. Contestants, in order to win, must correctly answer a skill-testing question.
4. Only one prize per family or household. All entries become unqualifiedly the property of Brooke Bond Canada Limited and no entries will be returned. No correspondence will be entered into during the contest.
5. Entrants agree to accept the decisions of the judges of this contest as final. List of prize winners will be made available (approximately two months after close of contest) to those sending in a self-addressed stamped envelope. Judges will be appointed by Douglas Whiting Limited, an independent judging organization.
6. This contest is open to residents of the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, except employees of Brooke Bond Canada Limited, its advertising agency, associated companies and their families. The contest is subject to all national, provincial and local regulations.

OFFICIAL ENTRY FORM

ACROSS

1. First word of a popular brand of tea.

3. The flower for Flavour-Flo Gauze tea bags.

6. Fixed a value.

8. Owned.

9. The delicious taste of Red Rose tea.

10. Flavour...

12. Ship's company.

13. Travel from place to place.

15. Anchored float.

18. Enclose a "Flavour-Flo..." flash with your entry.

20. It's a container.

22. "Red Rose" for a truly delicious cup of...

24. Exist.

25. ... your entry in for a happy holiday.

26. Tea containers.

27. Consume.

DOWN

1. Turn over and over.

2. A golf club.

3. The back part.

4. Strange.

5. Large bird.

7. Digit of the hand.

9. In a real tug of war, men need to be...

10. Cook in a way.

11. Possess.

12. Moves about on water.

14. Buy Red Rose... Pekoe tea.

16. Permit.

17. A sensory organ.

19. Cry of a sheep.

20. A traveller should find it useful.

23. It's amphibious.

23. Flow back.

MAIL YOUR ENTRY TO
HOLIDAY CASH CONTEST
BOX 4000, SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY OR TOWN _____

PROVINCE _____

Be sure to enclose with your entry the yellow "FLAVOUR-FLO GAUZE" flash from any package of RED ROSE FLAVOUR-FLO GAUZE TEA BAGS, or the complete package.

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FLAVOUR-FLO GAUZE
ORANGE PEKOE TEA BAGS

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Nobody is born bored. But somewhere, between childhood (when even a piece of ice cake can seem exciting) and adulthood (when ice cake only means extra calories), our enthusiasm begins to fade—and we become bored. The June issue of Reader's Digest tells you why it happens—and how you can avoid being bored, even when what you're doing may not seem very exciting. Learn the secret of sparking new enthusiasm in your life—in the new issue of Reader's Digest, on sale today.

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THUNDERBOLT

MERCURY announces the first major breakthrough in outboard ignition in 50 years...

NOW—Spark plugs last seasons, not hours!

NOW—Pre-ignition, even with highly leaded fuel, is unheard—and unheard of!

NOW—Engine efficiency and reliability are dramatically increased!

NOW—High-powered engines idle like fishing motors!

The new Thunderbolt ignition was invented and developed by Kiekhaefer engineers. It is a complete, fully integrated system that makes use of space-age, solid-state materials and technology to produce dramatically increased spark plug life and engine performance.

Thunderbolt is so named because its spark voltage impact far surpasses that of a conventional system—and because it produces this voltage in mere millionths of a second, many times faster than a conventional coil-and-battery system does.

Thunderbolt ignition fires the plugs so quickly that practically no energy is lost through leakage. Thus, it can fire plugs that are "fouled" by conventional ignition standards. And, because the triggering current required to discharge the capacitor (condenser) is so small, points are not nearly so subject to pitting and burning.

An integral part of the new Thunderbolt ignition system is Mercury's new Polar-Gap spark plug. Polar-Gap is a very "cold" plug: operating temperature of the electrodes and ceramic insulator is 800 to 1000 degrees cooler than conventional plugs. Consequently, deposits from the use of leaded fuels do not reach pre-ignition temperature levels. Spark arcing area is considerably greater than that of a conventional plug—Polar-Gaps have a 360° electrode gap. This reduces the rate of electrode erosion, partially accounting for the greatly increased life of the Polar-Gap plug.

Thunderbolt's higher voltage spark just about eliminates low speed wet fouling or carbon fouling, while the very low operating temperature of the Polar-Gap plug ends fouling caused by lead deposits from automotive fuels.

And, Thunderbolt brings you a bonus of minimum interference with your radio and electronic equipment—only a single spark is produced.

The new Thunderbolt ignition is exclusive on the new 1966 six-cylinder Mercs 1100SS and 950SS. It makes them the most advanced outboards ever manufactured, offering performance, dependability and economy never before experienced in any high-horsepower outboard.

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