

Hunting Regulations re Migratory Birds

The National Parks Service of the Department of Mines and Resources Ottawa, has just issued the regulations regarding Migratory Birds for the current year.

A summary of the regulations as they apply to Ontario follows:

OPEN SEASONS

Ducks, Geese (other than Brant) Rails, Coots, Wilson's or Jack-pige
In that part of the Province of Ontario lying north and west of a line commencing at the southwest angle of Bruce County; thence in a general westerly direction along the southern boundaries of Bruce and Grey Counties to the southwest angle of North-west Township in the County of Simcoe, along the south boundaries of Mottawasaga, Sunnidale and Vespra Townships to the line of mean high water of Lake Simcoe, along the said line of mean high water on the south side of Lake Simcoe to the northwest angle of Brock Township in the County of Ontario, and along the north boundary of Brock Township to the centre of King's Highway No. 12; thence southerly along the centre line of the said Highway to the centre line of the right-of-way of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the vicinity of Myrtle; thence in a general easterly direction along the said centre line to the city of Peterborough, along the centre line of King's Highway No. 7 to the west boundary of Lanark County, along the west and south boundaries of Lanark County to the line of mean high water on the north side of Rideau Lake, and along the line of mean high water on the north side of Rideau Lake and Rideau River to a point opposite the northeast angle of Grenville County; thence southerly along the east boundary of Grenville County to the northwest angle of Dundas County; thence easterly along the northern boundaries of Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry Counties to the interprovincial boundary; September 15 to November 15, both dates inclusive.
In that part of the Province of Ontario lying south of the line defined in the preceding paragraph: October 1 to November 20, both dates inclusive, except that in the Counties of Essex, Kent and Elgin the open season for geese (other than Brant) shall be from November 1 to December 31, both dates inclusive.

Eider Ducks
North of the Quebec, Cochrane, Winnipeg line of the Canadian National Railways; September 15 to November 15.

Woodcock
September 15 to November 30.

CLOSED SEASONS
There is a closed season throughout the year on Brant, Wood Ducks, Swans, Cranes, Curlews, Willets, Godwits, Upland Plover, Black-bellied and Golden Plover, Greater and Lesser Yellow-legs, Avocets, Dowitchers, Knots, Oyster-catchers, Phalaropes, Stilts, Surf-birds, Turnstones and all the shore birds not provided with an open season in above schedule.
There is a closed season throughout the year on the following non-game birds:
Auklets, Auklets, Bitterns, Fulmars, Gannets, Grebes, Guillemots, Gulls, Herons, Jaegers, Loons, Murrelets, Peewees, Puffins, Shearwaters and Terns; and there is a closed season throughout the year on the following insectivorous birds: Bobolinks, Catbirds, Chickadees, Cuckoos, Flickers, Flycatchers, Grosbeaks, Hummingbirds, Kinglets, Martins, Meadowlarks, Nighthawks or Bull-bats, Nuthatches, Orioles, Robins, Shrikes, Swallows, Swifts, Tanager, Titmice, Thrushes, Vireos, Warblers, Waxwings, Whip-poor-wills, Woodpeckers, and Wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.
No person shall kill, hunt, capture, injure, take or molest any migratory game birds during the closed season; and no person shall sell, expose for sale, offer for sale, buy, trade or traffic in any migratory game bird at any time.
The taking of the nests or eggs of migratory game, migratory insectivorous and migratory non-game birds is prohibited.
The killing, hunting, capturing, taking or molesting of migratory insectivorous and migratory non-game birds, their nests or eggs is prohibited.
The possession of migratory game birds killed during the open season is allowed in Ontario until March 31 following open season.
Bag Limits
Ducks (exclusive of mergansers) 12 in any day; Geese (other than Brant) 5 in any day; Rails, Coots and Gallinules 25 in any day in the aggregate;

Wilson's or Jack-snipe 25 in any day; Woodcock 8 in any day; and not more than 125 Woodcock and 150 Ducks (exclusive of mergansers) and 50 geese (other than Brant) in one season.

Game, Appliances and Hunting Methods
The use of automatic (auto-loading) guns unless the magazine has been permanently plugged or altered so that it will not carry more than two cartridges, or swivel, or machine guns, or battery, or any gun larger than number 10 gauge is prohibited, and the use of any aeroplane, power-boat, sail boat, live birds as decoys, night light, and shooting from any vehicle drawn by a draught animal or from a motor vehicle is forbidden. The hunting of migratory game birds on areas baited with grain or other artificial food is prohibited.

Persons using blinds or decoys for hunting migratory game birds are urged to consult the regulations for details of the restrictions upon this method of hunting.
The shooting of migratory game birds earlier than one half hour before sunrise or later than one-half hour after sunset is prohibited.
The penalty for violation of the hunting of migratory game birds is not more than three hundred dollars and not less than ten dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both fine and imprisonment.

IDENTIFY RURAL MAIL COURIERS BY MARKERS
As a means of identifying rural mail couriers while in performance of duty a special metal marker will be issued to each courier, the Hon. N. A. McLarty, postmaster-general announced Saturday.
These markers are approximately the same size as automobile license plates, to which they will be attached by those couriers operating motor vehicles.
The marker will display the Royal crown and the words "Rural Mail." When the vehicle is not actually being used to carry the mails the marker must be reversed and the blank side shown.
The Rural Mail Couriers' Association, who had asked for the identification plates, have unanimously approved the new marker.
"More than three hundred tons of sugar are wasted every year in the bottom of tea cups," says a statistician. This announcement is expected to cause a great stir in Aberdeen—Aberdeen Sunday Express.

PREVENTING GROWTH OF HORNS ON CALVES

A method strongly advocated by scientific but humane veterinary surgeons for preventing the growth of horns on young cattle so that the much more painful de-horning of later years is not a necessity, has been lately re-published by request.
Moisten the spot on the calf's head where the beginning of the horn is felt, then rub lightly, till red, with caustic potash, not breaking the skin. We have often done this, and never observed anything like suffering on the calf's part except a slight shaking of the head for a very few minutes. It should be done before the calf is two weeks old, the younger the better. The following in this connection is worth knowing: The pain from the use of caustic potash yields quickly to the application of water, a fact by no means known even by all veterinarians. Generally the spot is rubbed too hard with the potash.

CONTROL SEX OF CHICKS

"Foiling the egg" is a new technique developed by a Niagara Falls hatchery whereby the sex of the chicks can be influenced during incubation by use of slight pressure, slight vacuum and temperature range. The resulting batch is consistently around 80 per cent pullets to 20 per cent cockerels. The method is an eighty percent ratio of experimental work and has been patented by the hatchery in both Canada and the United States. Under the usual treatment the resulting hatch is generally around fifty-fifty, whereas the new method has continually been producing an eighty percent ratio. Prior to this discovery the common belief was that the sex of the fertilized egg was fixed before incubation.

THE MAKING OF WILLS

Following is a copy of a will written by a small, but once prosperous equipment man during the depression: My overdraft in the bank goes to my wife; she can explain it. My equity in my car goes to my son. He will have to work to keep up the payments. Give my good will to the supply houses; they took some awful chances and are entitled to something. My equipment you can give to the junk man, he has had his eye on it for some time. I want six of my creditors for pallbearers; they have carried me so long, they might as well finish the job.

NOT BAD!

They tell the story of Mussolini playing bridge with his foreign minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, against His Majesty the King and Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to England.
Grandi opened the bidding with four hearts. Ciano bid five spades. The King looked at his hand carefully, chuckled and bid seven no trump.
Mussolini glared at the other three players and hummed for fifteen minutes. Grandi said, "I pass."
Ciano said, "I pass."
And the King? Well, he looked at his hand wistfully, and said: "Me too."

Endurance Test

Mrs. Grimm—So you have a situation with my friends, Mrs. Long? Did you tell her you had been with me for only two months?
Mrs. L.—Yes, ma'am, and she said that if I could stay with you for two months that was a good reference for her.

Treasurer's Sale of Land for Taxes

TOWN OF GEORGETOWN COUNTY OF HALTON

TO WIT:
By virtue of a warrant issued by the Mayor of the Town of Georgetown bearing date of the 15th day of June, sale of lands in arrears of taxes in the Town of Georgetown, will be held at my office at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon on the 8th day of November, 1939, unless the taxes and costs are sooner paid. Notice is hereby given that the list of lands for sale for arrears of taxes is being published in The Ontario Gazette on the 5th day of August, 1939, on the 2nd day of September, 1939, and on the 7th day of October, 1939, and that copies of the list may be had at my office.
NOTICE is further given that in the event of all lands not being sold on November 8th, 1939, the sale will be adjourned to the 15th day of November, 1939, at the same hour, on which day the Municipality intends to purchase any lands for which the total amount of taxes and costs is not offered.
Treasurer's Office this 4th day of July, 1939.
P. B. HARRISON, Treasurer.

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Of Interest to THE FARMER

British Cattle Market Offers Most Permanency To Canadian Farmers

Not Subject to such Violent Changes as United States Outlets, Declares L. E. O'Neill, Director, Live Stock Branch, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture
The success or failure of our live stock business in Canada will be largely dependent on our ability to maintain satisfactory export markets, states L. E. O'Neill, Director, Live Stock Branch, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto. In perhaps no other line of live stock production have we been subject to more changing conditions from time to time than has been experienced with our beef cattle. Our normal annual surplus of cattle approximates 1/4 million head and these constitute one of our greatest problems. Where and how are they to be marketed? Unlike our hog industry—where surplus hogs are processed at home and exported in finished product—our cattle, under present conditions, must be exported alive.
Our two great markets are Great Britain and the United States. Each has its advantages and disadvantages when considered over a length of time. The British market in the main offers more permanency of outlook in that it offers a market regulated largely by economic conditions and competition and is not likely to be subjected to such violent changes, largely political, as is the market in the United States. The latter market is close by and transportation is no problem as is the case at times in shipping to Great Britain. Duty changes have constituted a hazard as illustrated by the fact that from 1930 to 1935 the duty was 3c per lb., then by agreement the duty was lowered to 2c per lb. on cattle over 700 lbs. and in 1938 a further lowering to 1 1/2c per lb. on a maximum quarterly quota of 51,720 head. During this period the duty on beef remained constant at 6c per lb., thus effectively keeping out of the U.S. market Canadian beef. It is therefore apparent that our producers are at a disadvantage to the extent of the duty in competing with American producers on American markets unless our production costs can be kept lower.
Records indicate, over a period of years, that as producers we have taken advantage of the U.S. and U.K. markets according as they were profitable and we were permitted to do so. This type of permanent policy has made impossible the development of a "national steer" as compared with our "national bacon hog." First, the American market is interested in good type feeder cattle which are purchased in Western Canada. At times they will also take heavy finished cattle, which in any large volume would ordinarily present a problem if left for disposal on our domestic market. Any encouragement to the development of the latter branch of the industry is somewhat dangerous as this type and weight of cattle must in the main be exported.
The British market has always been supplied with the heavier class of cattle, one reason being that ocean charges have been assessed on a per head basis rather than per cwt. An adjustment in ocean rates to permit the profitable shipping of lighter weight cattle of the feeder type would be of advantage as there is a good market for feeder cattle in Britain.

MEDICAL CARE OF THE FARM POOR

Public opinion is fast reaching a stage where the principle of health insurance is ready for acceptance. In all provinces, consideration is being given to various methods of ensuring medical care for low-income groups in particular. The problem is one that is being attacked not only by public-spirited laymen but also by the medical profession.
In the United States, state medical associations have co-operated with the Farm Security Administration. Plans have been developed through which more than 122,000 low income farm families in 23 states are being helped to obtain medical care at a cost which they can afford.
The health program has been part of a project to rehabilitate 700,000 such families. The Administration found that good health was a better credit risk than a family in bad health. The medical care plans are simple. They are based on the borrower's ability to pay for medical services, as determined by his farm plan; on free choice of participating physicians and on the setting aside of funds in the hands of a trustee, at the beginning of the operating period.
The amount paid for participation varies in different localities. The usual payment is between \$15 and \$30 a year per family. When necessary the Farm Security Administration will increase the size of its loan to enable a borrower family to participate. The details vary, but under the plan in most general use, a part of the pooled funds by the trustee is allocated for hospitalization and emergency needs, including surgical care, at the beginning of each period. The remaining fund is then divided into monthly allotments for the period covered.
These facts were recently considered by the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, which showed its interest in the movement for health insurance by inviting an address by Dr. R. C. Williams, Chief Medical Officer of the Farm Security Administration. The plan, he said, encouraged a sane acceptance of preventive medicine. Most families felt the security worth the investment, while the physicians were pleased to receive at least a substantial part of the cost of medical care.

THE EFFECT OF SOIL EROSION

Erosion is probably the greatest single factor causing loss of soil fertility. A large percentage of the available plant food in soil is present in a weathered surface layer and may be permanently lost through the removal of that layer by erosion. A familiar example may be observed in the loss of productivity caused by the formation of gullies. The loss which accompanies the gradual uniform removal of surface soil by sheet erosion may be less apparent than in gullying, but is no less real.
The effect of sheet erosion in reducing soil fertility is clearly demonstrated by the results of an experiment which has been in progress for four years on the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, states Wm. Dickson, of the Field Husbandry Division. In this experiment the effect on crop growth of varying degrees of erosion has been determined by growing barley on plots from which different amounts of surface soil has been removed. This dark surface soil is approximately seven inches deep, overlying lighter coloured subsoil. For the four-year period of the experiment the following average yields per acre of barley have been secured from unfertilized land: no surface soil removed, 39.5 bushels; three inches of surface soil removed, 32.7 bushels; six inches of surface soil removed, 18.0 bushels; and all surface soil removed, 5.2 bushels. These results indicate that the loss in productivity accompanying soil erosion has increased rapidly in proportion to the depth of surface soil removed, the productivity of exposed subsoil being less than one-seventh that of undisturbed surface soil.
In the same experiment, where fertilizer equivalent to 220 pounds per acre of a 4-8-6 mixture were drilled in with the seed, the average yields of barley were as follows: no surface soil removed, 52.4 bushels; 3 inches removed, 43.3 bushels; 6 inches removed, 28.2 bushels; all surface soil removed, 14.0 bushels per acre. It will be seen that the fertilizer used in this experiment has compensated in part only for the losses caused by erosion. Moreover, the fertilizer has been less effective in restoring productivity on completely eroded than on undisturbed soil, the corresponding increases in yield per acre being 8.8 and 12.9 bushels respectively.
The foregoing results suggest the importance of employing soil-conserving crops such as sod-forming hay, and of soil saving cultural practices, such as across the slope tillage whenever danger of erosion exist. The fertile layer of surface soil is the result of centuries of weathering and biological action, and its replacement when lost may prove a slow and costly process.

FRUIT DEALER FINED \$100

At the Toronto Police Court recently a Toronto dealer was fined \$100 with the option of two months in jail for shipping produce from the Province of Ontario to a point outside the Province without being in possession of license for such interprovincial trade, contrary to the provisions of Section 11 of the Fruit, Vegetables and Honey Act of Canada. The defendant had formerly been a licensee and consequently was aware of the requirement for a license and a penalty for infraction.
Section 11 of the Act states that "No dealer shall ship, buy, accept or offer to accept or otherwise deal in any produce shipped from or to a point outside the province in which he carries on business unless thereto licensed by the Minister."

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