

OUR FARM PAGE: ITEMS OF INTEREST TO EVERY FARMER

FEEDING THE DAIRY CALF

The care given to the dairy calf from birth to six months of age has a very definite effect on its ultimate usefulness in the dairy herd. Calves worth raising are worth special care. The practice at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, states V. S. Logan, Division of Animal Husbandry, is to separate the calf from its mother immediately and teach it to drink from a pail. It is essential that the newborn calf receive its mother's first milk or colostrum for a period of six to nine days. This milk provides a laxative and also contains substances which inhibit the development of disease germs present in the digestive tract.

Whole milk feeding should be continued for the first four weeks at the rate of about one pound of milk per 10 pounds weight of calf. Beginning at four weeks, skim milk should be gradually substituted for whole milk at the rate of a pound each day. At this change, meal rich in fat may be introduced to take the place of the fat that is removed from the milk. Scalded flaxseed meal with water added to make it the consistency of gruel makes an excellent fat substitute. The gruel should be added to the milk when the calf is four weeks of age, allowing one-quarter cup per feed and increasing the amount gradually to a cupful per feed at two months of age. If available, skim milk may be used until the calf is at least six months old. Where skim milk is not available, whole milk should be given for a longer period and gradually replaced with warm water.

At two to three weeks of age, the calves should be provided with all the good quality legume hay they will eat, and at three weeks, a meal mixture such as: 1 part ground oats; 2 parts bran; 1 part corn distillers' grains; 1 part oil cake meal in small quantities. This mixture should be increased gradually to a rate of two pounds per day at three months of age. Clean stalls and clean feeding utensils are positively essential in order to avoid disease in young calves.

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HON. J. G. GARDINER'S ADVICE TO FARMERS

A delegation of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture met Hon. James G. Gardiner, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, officials of his Department and the Minister of Trade and Commerce on Friday and Saturday, May 10th and 11th last. This delegation offered the full co-operation of the Federation towards a successful prosecution of the war and stated that farmers felt the need of more direction as to what products they should produce and how much of them should be grown.

Mr. Gardiner said that it is rather difficult to satisfy all parties concerned that the proper direction is being given to agriculture in a period such as the present. He pointed out that the Dominion Department of Agriculture had been urging farmers ever since the war began the necessity of doing exactly what they were doing before the war began. He thought that the actual farmer is following this direction but it seemed rather difficult to convince others that the advice given was sound. It would appear from experience to date that it would have been a mistake to have done anything else since there are surpluses of every food product in Canada.

"This being the case it would certainly have been a mistake to have advised farmers to produce a greater surplus of any one of these farm products. In telling the farmer to go right on doing what he did before, excepting in a few special cases, we have been asking him to do not only the best thing but the easiest thing. Our suggestion is that for the first year of the war and possibly for the second it will be best for farmers to keep right on doing better, if possible, what they were doing before war started. It will certainly be better if we can go

USE IRON SULPHATE TO KILL DANDELIONS

Apply directly to the weeds instead of spraying if lawn consists of percentage of clover, advises Ont. Dept. of Agriculture.

How can I get rid of dandelions in my lawn? This is a question frequently asked of the Crops, Seeds and Weeds Branch of the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

The spud may be used for scattered plants. Each plant should be cut off well below the crown and the area reseeded immediately after. By following this practice each year at the same time maintaining a thick healthy sod it should be possible to keep this under control, says John D. MacLeod of the Crops, Seeds and Weeds Branch.

Iron sulphate will injure clover, so in lawns consisting of a percentage of clover it is best to apply the sulphate directly to the weeds and not over the entire lawn surface.

Instead of having dandelions smother out the lawn one's aim should be to have the lawn smother out the dandelions. Sowing seed thickly, fertilization, proper moisture and soil conditions will assist greatly. If a lawn is badly infested consideration should be given to digging it up, improving the soil condition and reseeding with a good lawn seed mixture, Mr. MacLeod states.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE ACQUISITION ORDER

SPECIAL NOTICE

Subject to certain exemptions, the Foreign Exchange Acquisition Order requires every resident of Canada who had any foreign currency or foreign currency deposit in his possession, ownership or control on May 1st, 1940, regardless of amount, to sell the same to an Authorized Dealer (chartered bank) on or before May 31st, 1940.

Unless an extension has been granted by the Board, any resident who has not complied with the terms of the Order on or before May 31st, 1940, will be in default and subject to the penalties provided in the Order.

The Order does not require the sale of foreign securities.

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CANADIAN NATIONAL

Value of Crop Rotation

Crop rotation—the growing of different crops in systematic succession, one crop following another, has been observed to be of definite value since the early periods of organized agriculture. A large number of experiments in more recent years have proven conclusively that in most cases crops yield better when grown in rotation than when a single crop is grown continuously on the same area.

In experiments conducted by the Field Husbandry Division, Experimental Farms Service, states P. O. Ripley, potatoes grown for seven years at the Dominion Experimental Station, Fredericton, New Brunswick, gave an average yield of 328 bushels per acre when grown in a rotation and only 243 bushels when grown continuously of the same area. Similarly corn grown for silage at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, yielded 13 tons per acre grown in rotation and only 9 tons grown continuously in one field. High yields are necessary for profitable farming and the adoption of a suitable rotation is one means of increasing yields.

There are other advantages to be derived from the use of a well planned rotation for a systematic weed control program. Cultivated crops are valuable aids in weed eradication. Weeds such as mustard and sow thistle which often persist in grain crops are checked by one or two years in hay. Similarly insects and plant diseases may be controlled by following a crop which is susceptible to certain pests, with a crop which is not affected. Soil fertility and tilth are more satisfactorily maintained by growing successively crops with different rooting systems or crops requiring different cultural methods. Legumes in a rotation have a beneficial influence on other crops.

Not the least value of a crop rotation is the fact that crops may be grown to meet the requirements of the market type. Thus, if the main source of income is derived from a cash crop such as potatoes, a short three year rotation of potatoes, oats, clover is recommended. Where mixed farming is practised and the crops are grown to feed livestock, a suitable cropping plan would be a five-year rotation of hoed crop, grain, hay, grain. Other rotations may be adopted to meet the needs of different types of farming.

Profitable crop production does not "happen" through haphazard cropping method but may be brought nearer to realization by the adoption of a well planned rotation system.

T.C.A. PLANES TRAVEL FASTER THAN THE WIND

Even at its most furious pace the wind is a piker compared with the planes of the Trans-Canada Air Lines. Going about their daily duty with their loads of passengers, mails and express the T.C.A. aircraft average 180 miles an hour. When the wind goes faster than 75 it's a hurricane.

According to the table of the Dominion Government's Meteorological Services, which watch the weather for pilots, it is "calm" when the wind is moving at less than a mile an hour. Between one and three miles an hour, it is designated as "light air." That, it becomes a breeze, going from slight to gentle to moderate to fresh to strong. A strong breeze is a wind blowing between 25 and 31 miles an hour. Large boughs of the trees are in motion, the telegraph wires whistle and it's difficult to manipulate an umbrella. When the wind is between 32 and 38 miles an hour, it is a moderate gale. Up to 46 it is a gale; a few miles faster and it is a strong gale; when it roars between 55 and 63 miles an hour and uproots trees it is a whole gale.

"Rarely experienced; accompanied by widespread damage," says the table regarding "storm." Then the wind is howling along at anything between 64 and 75 miles an hour. If the storm is seldom experienced in Canada, the hurricane is even rarer.

Lusty Squeals Sign Young Pig Healthy

It does not take very long for a young pig to get to know the rattle of the feed pail, and still less time for him to start squealing when the time he thinks he should have something to eat. Perhaps squealing is a good sign for the pig which squeals for his feed and afterwards lies down to sleep. In general healthy, states the Field Husbandry Division of Animal Husbandry, Department of Agriculture. As a matter of fact, healthy pigs will generally eat anytime, but regular feeding of a suitable feed mixture is desirable.

The proper feeding of weaning pigs is really the continuance of good feeding methods started long before the pigs are weaned. Creep feeding the pigs before weaning is desirable.

The feed mixture for creep feeding and for the newly weaned pigs can be made up largely of home-grown grains. The hulls of oats and barley are too high in starching value and should be sifted out. Some mill feed may be added, preferably middlings, or an equal part of sifted oat chop and middlings or equal parts of sifted oat chop, sifted barley chop for the young pig. Results of feeding experiments indicate the value of including some high protein feed in the grain mixture. Skim-milk, buttermilk or a protein concentrate will make the feed more palatable and is essential for fast and economical growth. When fish meal, or a fish tankage, fish meal, or a fish concentrate may be included in the feed mixture at the rate of 10 to 12 per cent. Minerals too are important and, therefore, the addition of a simple mineral mixture is recommended.

It is good business to feed the young pigs little and often. Left over and soured feed may cause digestive disturbances. Feeding four or five times a day what the pigs will quickly clean up is not too often for a week or so after weaning. Thereafter, three feeds a day will be found desirable until the pigs are at least 100 pounds in weight.

GREAT BRITAIN TAKES MOST CANNED FRUITS

During the fiscal year, April 1st, 1939 to March 31st 1940, Canadian canned fruits and vegetables were exported to the principal parts of the world. The canned fruit and vegetable exports amounted to 6,724,164 cases and 35,833 barrels, compared with 4,215,375 cases, 10,028 barrels, 5,137 bags, 970 pails, 28 casks, and 3 packages in 1938-39.

Of the canned fruits, apples headed the list, with 895,875 cases and 15,814 barrels, composed of 825,831 cases of canned apples, 28,602 cases evaporated apples, 41,100 cases and 15,814 barrels apple juice and pectin, and 145 cases of apple products. There were 121,878 cases of canned peaches exported and 614,789 cases of pears.

The tomato occupied the premier place in both fruits and vegetables, the pack in one form or another amounting to no less than 4,330,591 cases, made up of 1,836,092 cases of tomato soup, 1,109,235 cases of tomatoes 742,996 cases tomato catsup, 436,738 cases of paste, pulp, and 203,638 cases of tomato juice and 10,771 cases of tomato products. Apart from the fact that Great Britain is the principal market for Canadian canned fruits and vegetables, Africa showed a greater liking for Canadian corn, importing 31,665 cases as against 16,669 cases to the British market, and both Africa and Asia showed a preference for Canadian pickles. Out of the total export of 6,724,164 cases, 35,833 barrels of all kinds of canned fruits and vegetables Great Britain took 5,338,526 cases and 33,816 barrels.

How Red Cross Spent \$5,000,000 Campaign Funds

Out of every dollar subscribed to the Canadian Red Cross Society, 80 cents is being used for actual war work, it was revealed yesterday in a chart showing the approximate disposition of the \$5,000,000 received as a result of the Society's last campaign for funds.

Peace-time services of the Society, which do not slacken at all during the war period, claim 14.5 cents of the dollar, while administration expenses for the whole of Canada and overseas, take only 3.5 cents. The remainder, two cents, provides for campaign and publicity.

"Our administration and campaign expenses rate that exceedingly low figure because so much work is done voluntarily," L. A. Winter, Comptroller, pointed out.

Of the 80 cents used for war purposes, 44 cents is spent by the National Council, and 36 cents covers supplies and comforts furnished through the work of branches.

In actual figures, the National Council is responsible for the expenditure of \$2,200,000; branches, \$1,800,000; peace-time services, \$725,000; campaign and publicity \$100,000; administration expenses, war and peace-time \$175,000.

Of the National Council allotment, \$750,000 takes care of the erection and equipment of the Canadian Red Cross Society's base hospital at Taplow, England; the establishment and operation for one year of the Maple Leaf Club in London, and the underwriting of the Beaver Club, London.

A grant of \$100,000 was authorized for the British Red Cross, and a similar amount was set aside for the furnishing of comforts and relief to the men of the Royal Navy, auxiliary services, and the Merchant Marine. A sum of \$50,000 was also made available for the provision of similar comforts to naval units and merchant marine at Halifax.

Relief grants to the allies amount to \$100,000. This sum was subscribed to the Red Cross specially earmarked—\$66,000 for the Finnish Red Cross and \$34,000 for Polish relief. Ten fully equipped ambulances were provided for the Finns at the cost of \$16,000. They were manned by the British Red Cross and shipped to Finland, via Norway, in January. Funds and merchandise for the Poles were handled through the American Red Cross, and an ambulance unit costing \$15,000 was provided for the Polish Legion now attached to the French Army.

Designated as co-operative services, St. John Ambulance Association was allotted \$25,000; Canadian Legion War Services, \$40,000; Halifax Hostel, \$25,000.

The amazingly small amount used for administration costs for a long time and war work includes all expenses of branches, divisions and national and overseas offices; salaries; warehouse, packing, shipping and overseas freight; division and national workshop equipment; the "Despatch," official organ of the Society, and miscellaneous expenditures in conducting such a large enterprise.

About \$1,000,000 will be available for further projects until another campaign is required. This money, it is explained, will come from the balance of campaign funds in the hands of the divisions.

Detailing all these items, Dr. Fred W. Routley, National Commissioner, referred to the 600-bed Taplow Hospital and said, "A 300-bed hospital was at first proposed, but our plans were later enlarged to conform with a government ruling that called for a 600 or 1200-bed institution. It is of the hut type, made of brick, steel and concrete. This treproof hospital will be turned over to the Canadian military authorities when completed and will be operated and maintained by the Canadian Army Medical Corps.

"The sum set aside for this hospital covers construction, equipment, accessories, residences for nurses and doctors, as well as the sterilizing plant and a research laboratory for investigating and combatting all effects of new warfare.

"Dealing with the grants made by the Canadian Red Cross for campaign funds, Dr. Routley said, "We are making the contribution to the British Red Cross because it was not considered wise to have any separate appeal in Canada for that organization as in the last war. In making this donation, the Canadian Red Cross is right in line with the Societies of other British Dominions."

Of the grant to the St. John Ambulance Association, Dr. Routley said, "At the beginning of the war, the Canadian Red Cross agreed to finance the work of the St. John Ambulance in training and examining voluntary aid personnel for war service.

"There is no grant to Canadian Legion War Services. They wished to undertake a campaign last fall. It was agreed they would assist in our Red Cross appeal and that we would make them a monthly payment of \$10,000 until they found it necessary to go to the people themselves for funds.

"Regarding the money granted to the Halifax hostel, it had been brought to our attention that no accommodation had been made for the thousands of sailors of naval units and merchant ships crowding into the harbor. They slept in parks. They were faced with the approach of cold weather.

"The Canadian Red Cross inaugurated a movement by its grant, and the result was that funds were contributed by the Province, the City and private subscribers. The total sum obtained to establish the hostel amounted to \$100,000 and the building was turned over to the Y.M.C.A. to operate."

Dr. Routley then dealt with the Beaver Club in London. He said, "Immediately on my arrival in England last November, members of our Red Cross Advisory Committee there, led by Mr. Ernest Cooper, approached me and urged that the Canadian Red Cross should act in the establishment of a recreation centre in London similar to the Beaver Hut of the last war.

"They pointed out that no provision had been made for the accommodation of Canadian soldiers on leave in London. Mr. Cooper himself regarded the situation as so urgent that he himself made a contribution of 10,000 pounds. A suitable building was found just off Trafalgar Square. A quick survey by a committee, under the chairmanship of Hon. Vincent Massey, revealed that \$100,000 would equip this building and operate it for one year.

"I called the Canadian Red Cross in Toronto and the Executive informed me that it would underwrite the establishment of the Beaver Club to the extent of \$50,000. Immediately contributions were made through the Canadian Red Cross by Canadians in London. Lord Beaverbrook gave 5,000 pounds, and with other smaller contributions the club was established at a maximum cost to the Canadian Red Cross, from funds donated in Canada, of \$22,000.

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