

OUR FARM PAGE: ITEMS OF INTEREST TO EVERY FARMER

After Harvest Cultivation Helps to Control Weeds

Practical and Effective, States John D. MacLeod of Ont. Dept. of Agriculture.

After-harvest cultivation is one of the most practical and most effective methods of controlling weeds, states John D. MacLeod, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture.

For the control of annual and winter annual weeds, shallow, thorough cultivation is recommended by using the plow, one-way disc, cultivator or disc harrow.

The "dry cleaning" method has proven the most effective in controlling weeds with creeping rootstocks. Included in this group are four well-known perennials: Field Bindweed, Fennel, Sow Thistle, Twitch, Grass and Canada Thistle.

An abundance of moisture will prove favourable for the control of annual weeds but will upset all plans for the control of perennials, particularly those with underground rootstocks.

When planning after-harvest cultivation, (1) Practice a green summer fallow when controlling annuals - permit seeds to germinate and destroy them later by cultivation.

(2) Practice a black summer fallow when fighting winter annuals, biennials and perennials. Keep the ground absolutely black until frosts will make further cultivation impossible.

After-harvest cultivation will control weeds and will mean a larger succeeding crop and greater returns.

ECONOMIC HARVESTING

For a long period of years extensive experiments have been carried on by the Field Husbandry Division, Dominion Experimental Farms Service, to determine the best and most economical methods of harvesting and storing hay crops and of harvesting grain and silage crops with different types of machinery.

STUDY PASTURE PROBLEMS

Pasture improvement constitutes one of the major problems in Canadian Agriculture. Particular attention is directed by the Division of Forage Plants, Dominion Experimental Farms Service, to the study of pure species and mixtures of grasses and legumes, their productivity, palatability, nutritive value, aggressiveness, persistence under grazing, and reaction to fertilizer treatments.

THREE TONS OF FREIGHT TO BUY POSTAGE STAMP

For hauling the average ton of freight one mile the Canadian National Railway receives less than one cent; to provide revenue to purchase one postage stamp the National System must carry a ton of freight more than three miles.

RURAL BOYS, GIRLS PREPARE FOR FAIRS

Junior Competitions to be held at Eleven Exhibitions this Fall, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture Officials State - Over 2500 Entries Expected.

Over 2500 rural boys and girls will take part in Junior competitions at fall fairs this year. This is an increase over last year.

While several of the larger exhibitions including the Western Fair at London and the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa, are not functioning this year owing to the fact that their grounds and buildings have been loaned to the Dept. of Militia, the Dept. of Agriculture has decided to carry on with their Junior Farmer work where possible so that those farm boys of today may become the trained agriculturalists of tomorrow.

The girls of the Homemaking Clubs will conduct their judging and demonstration programs and exhibit their work under the direction of Miss Florence Eadie, Women's Institute Branch, Ont. Dept. of Agriculture, and the Homemaking Club coaches, while the Boys' Club work will be under the supervision of R. S. Duncan, Director of Agricultural Representatives, his Assistant A. H. Martin, Toronto, and the various Agricultural Representatives.

Following is a list of fairs where Junior activities will be conducted: Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto; Peterborough, Richmond, London, Brampton, Belleville, Simcoe, Barrie, Stratford, Galt and Renfrew.

POLISH TENACITY

The Kingston Whig-Standard of June 25th publishes the following editorial under the title: "Polish Tenacity."

"The announcement that part if not all of the Polish army which was fighting in France has landed in England and will take part in the defense of Great Britain is one of the most thrilling and encouraging items of news of the past few weeks.

"The historian will not, however, think of this action of the Poles in terms of irony. To him it will be only another instance of the extraordinary tenacity of the Polish people, and their complete inability to admit defeat.

STREETSVILLE REEVE SUFFERS STROKE

Mr. Charles H. Falconer, Reeve of Streetville, recently suffered a severe stroke and is confined to bed at his home. His daughter, Miss Margaret Falconer, R.N., is nursing her father and Mr. Falconer's many friends are wishing for his safe recovery.

An interesting advertisement is used by a Bradford cleaning firm, which runs pictures of Hitler and Mussolini, with this caption: "Two things we cannot clean, but they will die."

International Uniform Sunday School Lesson

Confession and Forgiveness

SUNDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1940

GOLDEN TEXT: "Confess your faults one to another, and pray one for another, that ye may be healed." James 5:16.

LESSON PASSAGE: 2 Samuel 12:13, 14; Psalms 51:1-3, 9-13; 32:5.

Oh, the compensating springs! Oh, the balance wheels of life. Hidden away in the workings under the seeming strife!

Confession To Man, 13:14.

One of Shakepeare's characters asks: "Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?" It is fully as difficult to treat a troubled conscience. The story of Nathan and David gives an instant of expert dealing with a guilty soul.

Confession to God, 1-3

Hearing confessions is sacredly confidential, a relationship of trust between two people. Stanley Jones says: "We do not need to broadcast our sins to everybody. Promiscuous confession to promiscuous gatherings is unhealthy."

A Changed Nature, 9 - 11

"All the schools of modern psychology and all the teaching of Jesus unite on this: that repression must be found, brought up, exposed to the light and resolved through confession. There is no other way out."

Release Through Confession, 5

The advice frequently given to those who are sick of sin is, "Skip it" or "Forget it." But those easy methods do not work. If we are to be rid of guilt we must deal with it thoroughly.

Questions for Discussion

- 1. Why are many people franker to doctors than to ministers?
2. Have you ever mediated forgiveness to a person under grievous conviction of sin?
3. Why are we usually more concerned about a sin than about sin?
4. How may saved sinners help others?
5. How did Christ give sinners an assurance of forgiveness?
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Conversion Power, 12, 13

Our sins may have been so shameful and so shameless that we hardly dare look ourselves or others in the face. Yet, saved sinners can often help others and turn their own moral failures into assets in redeeming others.

Conversion Power, 12, 13

Nrs. Smith couldn't understand why so many people seemed amused when they passed her bakeshop window. In large gilt letters across the window was the sign: "Ma's Bakery," and just underneath, boldly printed in red, were the words "Pop on Ice."

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR EFFORT

South Africa's war effort is being pushed ahead rapidly. Since the invasion of the Low Countries, South Africans have been flocking to the colours, and racial prejudices and differences have been largely forgotten in the struggle for the common cause of humanity.

"Thousands of men have enrolled for full-time service 'anywhere in Africa' and recruiting records have been broken in almost every big city in the Union. South Africans have realized the need for sacrifice and the spirit with which our troops are imbued is best described in the words which General Smuts used in a recent reply to a cable from Lord Caldecote: 'Whatever difficulties and trials lie ahead and however long the road may be,' said General Smuts, 'we hope to follow it to the end in company with our Commonwealth friends and other Allies.'"

Many units of the Union Defence Force are now on active service while thousands of young men are being intensively trained in the use of modern weapons of war. Like most armies of today, the Union Forces are mainly mechanised but the value of troops on horseback in rough, hilly African country, has not been entirely overlooked and commando units have been raised in all parts of the Union.

The South African Air Force is already playing its part in the war against Italy and has driven home a number of daring attacks on military objectives in Abyssinia. South Africans have a natural aptitude for flying and the daring young pilots of the present generation will, without doubt, prove worthy successors to the intrepid airmen who built up such a wonderful reputation for their country in the last war.

The organization of industries on a wartime basis is also materially assisting the Union in its military preparations. Industrialists are keen to do as much as they can to help the country's war effort, and manufacturers have publicly declared that they are prepared to hand over their factories to the State for the duration of the war. Munition factories are also being established in various parts of the country and production is going ahead rapidly.

In common with their menfolk, South African women have responded magnificently to the call to Arms. Ever since the outbreak of hostilities they have insistently demanded that they should be allowed to play an active part in the country's war effort, and for the first time in our history, attachment of women volunteers have been mobilized. A large number have been called up for full-time service and will be engaged in clerical and certain types of technical work. The provisions of the military discipline code apply to the members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force and the Women's Auxiliary Army Service, whether they serve inside or outside the frontiers of South Africa.

But women are also serving in many other ways and one of their main functions is to take over civilian occupations in order to release as many men as possible for active service. They are, for instance, being trained to be ticket collectors on trams and buses, to replace men at key-telephone exchanges, to be signallers, wireless engineers, postmen and telegraph messengers, and to take over all branches of traffic control.

The vast snowball of South Africa's war effort is rapidly gaining impetus, and from the corps, the backyard and the cities, men and women are uniting their endeavours to make the South African military machine one of the best and most determined in the Empire.

The training and equipping of the Mobile Field Force has been in preparation for several months and when the mettle of this Force is tested, it will uphold the traditions which are established at Delville Wood, Vimy Ridge, Arras and the Menin Road, to mention only a few places where South Africans are famous for their gallant stands against the enemy in the Great War.

This time of course, South Africa's main front will be in Africa, and within a few months, perhaps weeks, South African forces may be engaging the enemy in the North. These men know the country, they know the African veld, the hills and the valleys. The fathers and the grandfathers of many of them now fighting side by side for South Africa in the Allied cause today, made history for both the British and the Boers on this same African veld some 40 years ago. Now they stand united against the common enemy, ready to fight to the end to VICTORY!

NO PLACE FOR A DRUNK

There is perhaps no place on earth where an intoxicated motorist would be less welcome than on the premises of Editor Wesley of Walkerton. Imagine then his feelings when a car driver in the final stages of inebriation landed up in his front lawn late one night during the past week. When the car stalled, the driver immediately sank into a deep slumber, and the editor's curtain lecture upon the evils of intemperance, fell on unhearing ears. Mr. Wesley called upon the town chief of police, to remove his unwelcome visitor, and the offender will likely be up before Magistrate Walker to explain his conduct.

Mr. Wesley, it might be explained, is a strong temperance advocate, and spends a great deal of time and effort in supporting the W.C.T.U. and other temperance projects.

SUCCESS

Before a man can build a success, he must believe in what he is building, and then, and not until then, can he get others intelligently and industrially to co-operate with him in the business of making and selling. There must be ahead of any organization an example, not just a teacher.—Van Amburgh

There is nothing to be done in life without earnestness.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD TAKING ANGLE SHOTS



In this shot, the "up angle" view is the natural one. Don't be afraid to tilt the camera when the subject is suited to an "angle shot."

HOLD your camera level—that's what the instruction books say. But it all depends on what you're shooting, and in some shots you get a more interesting effect if the camera is pointed up or down.

When you're taking a picture of your house, the camera should always be perfectly level. That also holds true for other subjects with vertical lines, such as tall trees—provided you want the vertical lines to appear as you see them. With the camera tilted up, these lines will slope toward each other; and your house, for example, will appear smaller at the top.

There's a very simple reason for this. When the camera is tilted, the top of the house is farther from the lens than the foundation. And, as you know, anything at a greater distance from the camera will appear smaller in the picture.

However, in many cases, the subject calls for a tilted camera. Consider the picture of the little girl on the balcony above. This is just the way the balcony would appear from the front yard or walk. Therefore this picture—taken with the camera tilted up—gives the most natural effect.

In the same way, a picture of a person or group in the front yard, taken from the balcony, would be very effective—especially if you stood back in the doorway and included a small part of the balcony railing. That would show how and where the picture was snapped.

These are more or less "normal" viewpoints, but often an unusual viewpoint gives an interesting effect. Place your camera near ground level and tilt it up, to take a picture of a golfer or tennis player—and the effect is more dramatic. This is known as a "worm's eye" view. "Bird's eye" views, with the camera quite high and tilted down, are also good for many subjects.

Experiment with camera angles. Your view finder will show you, in each case, what you can get. Always make the viewpoint suit the subject—and you'll get lively, eye-catching, effective pictures.

John van Gulder

Summer Thirst Allayers



Lemonade

Nothing is more refreshing than old-fashioned lemonade. For each person allow: 1 lemon, 1 to 3 tablespoons sugar or honey, 1 cup cold water. Extract lemon juice. Add sugar to taste. Stir to dissolve. Add water. Serve over ice in large glasses. Garnish with lemon slice and a maraschino cherry if desired.

Lemon Fizz

Make lemonade with carbonated water. Add to lemonade a dip of lemon sherbet or lemon frozen cream.

Lemon Shake

Shake together well: 1/4 cup California lemon juice, 1/4 cup sugar, 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 cup crushed ice (4 ice cubes).

Lemon Ginger Flip

1 lemon, extract juice, 1/2 orange, extract juice. Sugar to taste. Crushed ice to fill 1/2 glass.

Combine and fill glass with: Ginger ale. Add: Bit of shredded lemon peel. Lemon Eggnog.

1 egg white, beaten stiff with 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 egg yolk, beaten well with 2 tablespoons lemon juice and 1 tablespoon sugar. Milk.

Fold three-fourths of the egg white with sugar into yolk mixture. Pour into a tall glass and fill with milk, almost to top. Stir well. Top with remainder of egg white. All drinks for which recipes are given above are in quantities for one only. Lemon with Hot or Cold Tea. Correct tea service, hot or cold, includes tea garnishes. Juicy quartets should be included as well as decorative slices. Insert clove, if liked. For food tea, an end of the lemon, sliced to fit over edge of glass, is sufficient. Grated lemon peel (1 teaspoon for each 4 to 6 eggs) gives a richer but not so good a delicate flavor, and green. Place grated peel in sugar with tea. Add boiling water. Lemon juice is good with black coffee, hot or cold.