

# OUR Farm Page



## HYBRID CORN — ITS POSSIBILITIES

It is expected that at least half the acreage of around 90,000 to 90,000 acres will be occupied by hybrid corn this year in the counties of Essex and Kent alone, says F. Dimmock, Division of Forage Plants, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. According to experimental trials conducted by the Dominion Experimental Farms, the better corn hybrids have yielded from 15 to 25 per cent more shelled corn than the standard varieties. Similar results have been reported by many growers. Such increases make possible the production of the same amount of corn on less acreage than was formerly planted to open-pollinated varieties of more corn on the same acreage. While no definite claims are made that hybrids are resistant to the European Corn Borer, observations have shown that there is generally much less stalk breakage in hybrids from borer attacks than in the varieties. This suggests the advantage of using hybrid corn in areas where borer attacks are liable to occur. The same is true with respect to disease, such as ear rots. This was apparent in the 1940 crop of corn when ear rot damage was so prevalent. The hybrids generally suffered less damage than the varieties.

Hybrid corn has possibilities for other areas besides southwestern Ontario. It has many advantages for ensilage production throughout the east, for tests conducted at Ottawa show that the better, well adapted hybrids have yielded 10 to 20 per cent more ensilage than the standard varieties. Another advantage possessed by hybrids is greater strength of stalk which enables them to stand erect under conditions which cause standard varieties to lodge badly.

## RANGE OF POULTRY

The question of range for the birds is of great importance in the successful care of a flock of poultry on a farm. The practice of giving poultry on a mixed farm unlimited range is far from desirable. Rather than have the birds roam all over the place, scratch up the garden, lay in the stables or in the hay loft, they should be restricted to quarters of their own. Though the poultryman, who carries on the business on a large scale, may practise an intensive system whereby the birds in their first laying year are confined during the entire period, it is unlikely, where a system of mixed farming is carried on, that such a practice will be followed. Hence the question of range for the birds will demand attention at all times, says K. MacBean, Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Sub-Station, Smithers, B.C.

Birds should not be allowed to roam over the same area two years in succession. They should be, if possible, on at least a three or four year rotation. Land that has carried birds through one season should be ploughed up and cultivated the following season and sown down to a succulent green crop for the use of the flock during the succeeding year. By alternating the range in this way the land is recommended, it is at least free of poultry every second year and an effort made to keep the soil as clean as possible.

In the long run such a system as outlined is not only desirable but in all probability will be found necessary. If birds are allowed to run over the same area year after year disease is likely to develop sooner or later. It is easier to prevent disease than control it. Accordingly, sanitary conditions must be maintained not only within the poultry house but also outside it. As polluted soil is a fruitful source of disease precautions should be taken to keep the soil as clean as possible. That can not be done if birds are allowed to frequent the same range year after year or even two years in succession.

Where a soil is of sandy or sandy loam nature with a gravelly subsoil, the danger of soil infection is not so serious, especially if heavy rainfall during the season helps to purify the soil. Under conditions of difficult soil drainage, aggravated by low rainfall, the danger of disease is all the more intensified. Therefore, rotation of range or yard space must be emphasized.

A practical system for the mixed farmer to follow would be to have his poultry house so located that a range or large yard could be fenced off in front of the house for the use of the birds for one season. The following season a similar yard could be fenced

## Must Build Up Cows For War Time Effort

Ontario Department of Agriculture Outlines Feeding Mixture for Maximum Production

As more production is being demanded of the present Ontario cow population to supply war-time needs, it is necessary that they be adequately prepared for the job. Many cows freshen with a reserve of energy so small that they are not capable of maximum production. The Ontario Department of Agriculture recommends that where possible good quality roughage be fed to the freshening cows and that grain feeding be practiced to build up their condition. Ten days or two weeks before freshening, feed a mixture of two parts of oats, two parts of bran and one part of linseed oilmeal. Continue feeding this mixture after freshening until all inflammation and congestion have disappeared from the udder.

Do not feed cottonseed meal or rye just previous to or immediately after freshening as they are likely to cause constipation.

Home-grown grains are reasonably satisfactory for conditioning although some protein supplement is necessary if the hay is of poor quality or the cows are fed largely on straw.

The following grain mixtures are recommended to fit cows for lactation: (1) oats 200 pounds, barley 100 pounds; (2) oats 200 pounds, buckwheat 10 pounds; (3) oats 300 pounds, barley 100 pounds and wheat 100 pounds; (4) oats 300 pounds, buckwheat 100 pounds and wheat 100 pounds.

Any of the above mixtures can be improved by adding a small amount of linseed oilmeal, bran or soybean oilmeal. Feed the concentrate mixtures at the rate of two to six pounds per cow per day, depending on condition and the price and supply of the feed materials.

Minerals should be liberally fed previous to calving and throughout the lactation period. Many feeders mix two pounds of feeding bone meal and one pound of salt with each 100 pounds of concentrates. Commercial mineral mixtures should be fed as directed by the manufacturer.

## Pasture Big Factor In Milk Production

Is Key Stone in Keeping up Economical Milk Yield in Summer Months, Says Ontario Department of Agriculture.

Pasture is the keystone of economical milk production and is the most important single factor in keeping up milk yield during the summer months, says the Ontario Department of Agriculture. No labor is required in harvesting and little loss of nutrients occurs through weathering, heating or moulding.

Any summer production program must be built around pasture and the problems arising out of pasture production. Pasture has a special interest to cheese patrons as the best quality cheese is made from summer milk. It should be remembered that there is a two cent bonus on cheese offered by the Ontario government.

Pasture yields can be increased by seeding high yielding mixtures of grasses and legumes on good soil that has a high fertility level. Wherever possible pasture land should be located near the barn. Walking cows long distances to and from the pasture field is not conducive to high milk yields. In addition to using much energy, it predisposes the cows to udder injury and sore and cracked feet.

Do not overgraze or undergraze pastures. Overgrazing reduces the yield, increases injury from drought and encourages the growth of weeds. Some grasses and legumes are actually killed by very close grazing. To prevent this, adopt a system of rotational pasturing.

off at the rear of the house. By this method these yards would and should be used on alternate years. The adoption of such a plan would tend to offset much trouble from probable soil infection. With reference to the raising of young stock the same applies. Young birds should not be raised on an area where birds were reared the previous year. They should also be kept away from any of the older birds. The adoption of a regular system of range rotation is necessary. Such a system does not involve any great difficulty once it is adopted and it is invaluable for the welfare of the birds. To maintain a flock free from intestinal parasites is practically impossible once the soil becomes infected. To keep the soil free from infection rotation of range must be carried on.

## Plan Beautification Rural School Grounds

Ontario Department of Education to Open Vigorous Campaign for Arbor Day.

A vigorous campaign to improve and beautify the grounds of the 6,186 rural schools of Ontario will commence on Arbor Day, May 2nd, and will continue through May, June and the fall months. It was announced today by V. K. Greer, chief inspector of Public and Separate Schools, Toronto. School inspectors, trustees, teachers and pupils will all be encouraged to do their part in the beautification of school grounds. They will have the sympathetic backing of a central committee at Toronto composed of officials of the Ontario Departments of Agriculture, Education and Forestry. The whole-hearted cooperation of Horticultural Societies in the various districts is assured.

The first step in improvement will be a clean-up of each rural school site and putting in order all fences and other equipment to be followed by the planting of shrubs and flower gardens. Teachers will be asked to take "before and after" snapshots of the premises.

Mr. Greer points out that it is especially desirable to have school property neat and trim this year in view of the expected influx of American visitors. Well-kept school grounds will aid materially in creating a good impression of Ontario. The Department of Education is greatly impressed with this fact and as a result, 96 schools on provincial highways have been chosen for special attention and will be examples for demonstration purposes in their district.

A number of schools will be entered in Ontario Horticultural Society contests and will win this year in view of the J. A. Carter trophy given to the school showing the greatest improvement in surroundings during the year.

## Know What You Sow Good Sound Advice

Be Sure Seed Grain Properly Cleaned, Graded and Treated Against Disease, Advises Agricultural Official.

After spending much time in preparing a seed bed, many farmers neglect the one operation in connection with crop production over which they have the greatest control, namely the seed which is sown, states John D. MacLeod, Crops Seeds and Weeds Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

There is no excuse for sowing "feed grain" or "dirt grain" in Ontario when over 90 seed cleaning plants are conveniently located throughout the province and are prepared to give 24 hour service until seeding is over. Your Agricultural Representative has a list of men who have good seed grain for sale, or write or see him at once. "Remember that to produce profitable crops of high quality, the best varieties, properly cleaned, graded and treated for disease must be sown," said Mr. MacLeod.

In pointing out the necessity for clean seed grain, Mr. MacLeod recalled 43 samples of grain taken from 43 drills in a township in this province a few years ago. One wheat sample showed 200 weed seeds per pound amounting to 20,000 weed seeds per acre at the average rate of seeding. An oat sample showed 25,000 weed seeds being sown and a barley sample of 37,050 per acre. One farmer was sowing 75,000 catchweed seeds per acre and another 40,000 witchgrass seeds. One can easily see the folly of sowing grain that has not been through a fanning mill or seed cleaning plant, says Mr. MacLeod.

"Know what you sow" is good business and sound advice at all times.

## Fire Endangers Clark's Horses

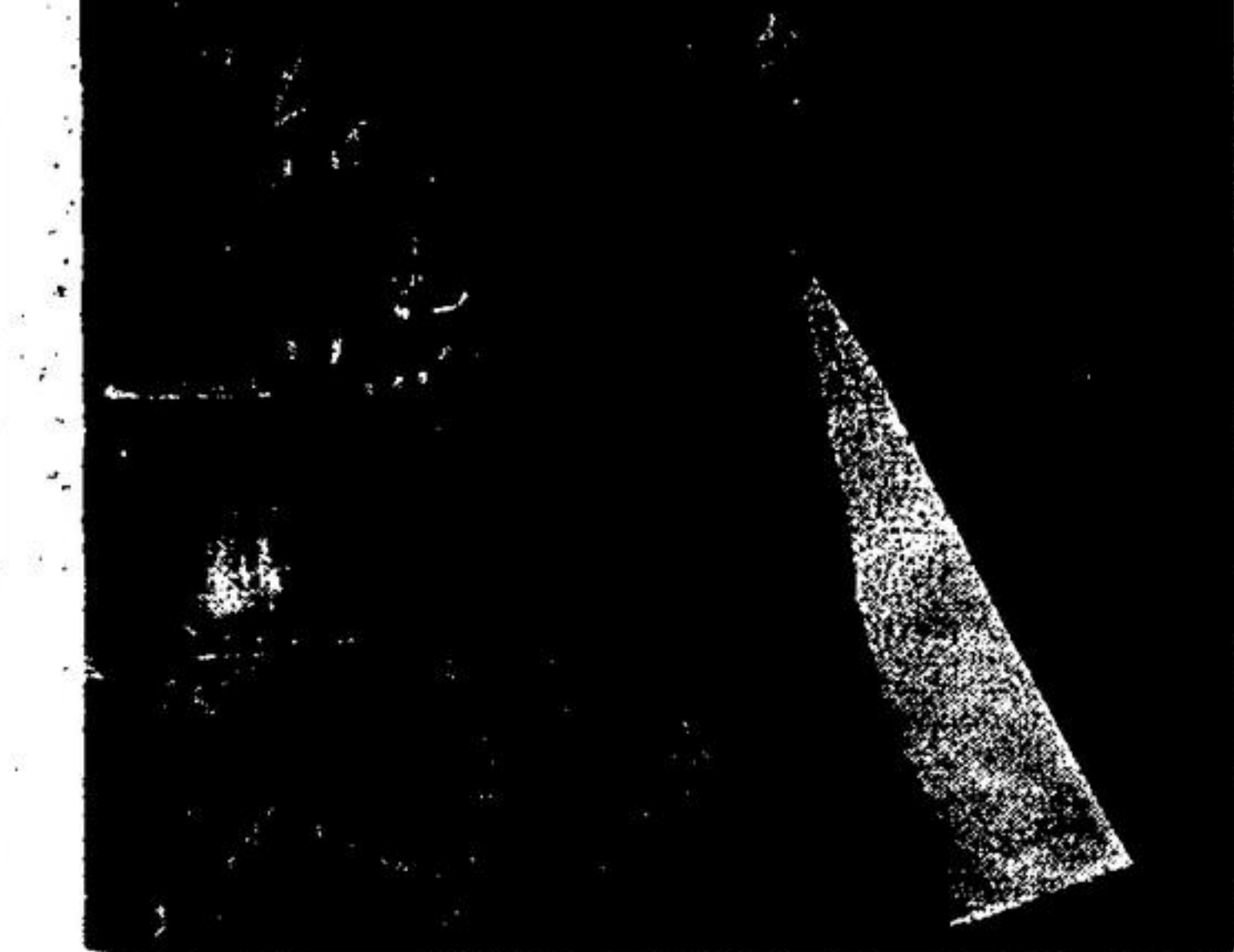
Youngsters playing with firecrackers in the south end of Brampton Fair Grounds, last week, were responsible for what might have been a disastrous fire. Apparently several lighted firecrackers were thrown onto the dry shingles on one of the stables, and caused them to ignite.

Several stable boys who were tending horses in the barn, discovered the blaze, and managed to extinguish the first outbreak by ripping the flaming shingles off the roof. A few minutes later, however, they discovered that sparks had started another section of the roof burning, and it was necessary to call the Brampton Fire Brigade to the scene.

Some fifteen valuable horses, the property of Miss Vivian Clark, of Norval, who has been conducting the Boots and Saddle Riding Club at the Fair Grounds, were in the building at the time, as well as several privately owned motor cars. The animals became frightened by the smoke, and had to be led from the building by the groom.

The blaze was quickly subdued by the Fire Brigade, before any extensive damage was done.

**SWEET CAPORAL**  
THE BEST FORM IN WHICH TOBACCO CAN BE SMOKED



HERBERT C. CLARIDGE of Dundalk, who celebrated 77th birthday recently. He has been leader of Shelburne Band for over 30 years.

## Dundalk Bandsman Still Playing at 77

(Dundalk Herald)

To have played a band instrument from the time he was 10 years old and to be still active in band work at the age of 77 years is the enviable record of Herbert C. Claridge, who marked his 77th birthday on Monday, March 31st. Lengthy terms in band service seem to "run in the family," for a brother, T. F. E. Claridge, editor of the Shelburne Free Press and Economist, has been leader of Shelburne Band for over 30 years. Wm. H. Claridge, son of the veteran Dundalk bandsman, has been a member for several years of the Dundalk Band. Bill served overseas with the 134th Battalion Band. This band which included three other Dundalk boys—Vern and "Derby" Russell and W. L. Rundle, had the distinction of playing in famed Westminster Abbey—the only Canadian band to have had the honor up to that time. Thus two generations of the Claridge family have had the honor of playing before royalty, as Mr. Claridge Sr. also enjoyed that privilege in 1901 when Queen Mary and the late King George visited Canada as Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. Donald Robinson, now of Toronto, played also in the local band up till a few months ago, which made three generations of the Claridge family in the local band when Don was home.

Born at Alton, in Chingiquay Township, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Claridge, who in later years resided in Shelburne, the veteran in local band work has played in the band for forty-five of the forty-seven years he has spent in this village. The date of his birth was March 31, 1864. As a lad of ten years he joined Hornby band, first taking up the playing of the cymbals. Captain Albertson, his first teacher, led the Hornby and Oakville bands at the same time.

Hornby band's first engagement after the ten-year-old lad had joined its ranks was at a Twelfth of July celebration at Brampton. "It was a big day for me, I can tell you," Mr. Claridge good-naturedly reminisced. "I pounded those cymbals that day until my young arms ached."

By the time Mr. Claridge was 11 years old, he had learned the intricacies and pitch of an alto horn, a valve instrument, and in his long lifetime in band work has played cornet, trombone and baritone, the latter instrument of which he still continues to play. The writer of this article plays alongside him and has to admit that "Herb sure knows his stuff" when it comes to reading and interpreting band music.

For fifteen years Mr. Claridge did not play in a band for the very good reason that there was no band where he was located. That was while he was employed at Scotch Block, near Milton, and at Pontypool, where he spent ten years. It was in April of the year 1884 that he married Florence Allen, of the Scotch Block section, who still survives and is in remarkably good health. To them were born eight children, seven of whom survive. The family comprises three sons and four daughters, namely: Ernest of Merlin, Ontario; Percy of Pincher Creek, Alberta; Wm. H. and Mrs. Eva O. Robinson of Dundalk; Mrs. William Kinell, Webb, Sask.; Mrs. Telford Woods, Elora, and Mrs. Ernest Montgomery, Toronto. One son Mervyn passed away in 1925.

Queried as to what had been the outstanding event in his life as a bandsman, Mr. Claridge said it was the time the present king's father and mother visited Toronto on Thursday, Oct. 10, 1901. "Four Dundalk bandsmen, including Joe Park, Tom Neithercut, Ed Colgan and myself joined up with the band of the 36th Peel and Dufferin Regiment to play before the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York who were the big attraction in Toronto on that occasion." Mr. Claridge recalled that the Dundalk bandsmen went to the city on Oct. 9th with the Shelburne Band — the band of the Peel and Dufferin Regiment — and were billeted in the Exhibition Grounds. They participated in the big review on Oct. 10th and "marched past" at the Exhibition grandstand. "There were bands in Toronto that day from all over the country," Mr. Claridge recalled, "and I shall never forget the long hard march we had that day. Our band paraded from the Exhibition grounds and took our allotted position at the corner of Bloor and Yonge Sts. We were the band nearest the North Toronto Station, where the Duke and Duchess alighted from their special train."

Mr. Claridge recalled that they were a tired bunch of bandsmen when they arrived back at the exhibition grounds. "We came home by the special train, Friday. Each of us got 27 cents — 9 cents a day for our services — but it was worth it for the honor of playing before royalty, I guess."

Another event recalled was the sudden-death semi-final lacrosse game between Shelburne and Mount Forest at Toronto Island on August 20th, 1900. Dundalk Band was engaged to supply the music for the occasion. Shelburne won the game by 13-10. That was the day on which Dins McDull trimmed Noah Brusso, who gained quite a reputation as a fighter under the name of Tommy Burns.

"Our band went to Toronto on the special train," Mr. Claridge recalled. "We got off at the foot of Yonge St. In crossing the many tracks before reaching the clear street Jack Cornett and Leslie Thompson had tripped on rails and Joe Park threatened to start for home if the boys failed to quit demonstrating that they were from the country."

Ed. Colgan of the Markdale Standard, who was also a member of the same band, adds the information that in the evening on Yonge Street, opposite the Tremont House the band blocked traffic by gathering a big crowd. One of the special numbers rendered was the piccolo solo, "The Canary," by Jos. T. rants, the bandmaster. It was a big day for Dundalk's band boys.

One of the most popular outings for the local band for a period of twelve to thirteen years in succession was the engagement at Beversham Fall Fair. The band boys used to go there in horse-drawn carry-alls, leaving here early in the morning and not getting home till the wee small hours next morning. An always popular diversion with the band boys at Beversham Fall was playing "Duck on the Rock." The Beversham Fall engagement was one the band boys always looked forward to with keen anticipation and rarely were they disappointed.

Mr. Claridge has a tin-type of himself when he was 11 years old, and holding an alto horn. A big picnic was held in Milton about that time in honor of the Premier Sir John A. Macdonald, at which Hornby Band performed. The young bandsman had the honor of shaking hands with Sir John, who predicted, "you'll be a great man some day; you may be premier," he added.

For many years Mr. Claridge served as an expert sawyer, specializing on pool by John Irvin, grandfather of Charles Irvin, of the present Irvin Lumber Co. of Toronto. Mr. Claridge came to Dundalk in 1884 and worked for Wm. Irvin, John's son, who sold out the following year to John Howes & Sons of Harrison, who operated the sawmill up till about eight years ago. In the latter years of its operation Mr. Claridge was the engineer.

During his band experience this veteran has switched to various instruments. He has played on the band each Thursday night all winter at the local rink and in summer accompanied the band on engagements which include considerable marching. Members of the band affectionately refer to him as "Dad." "Perhaps it is music and associating with the young fellows which helps me keep young," Mr. Claridge suggests, when asked when comes life's elixir at his "time of life."

On the seventy-seventh anniversary of his birthday (March 31st, 1941) the members of Dundalk Band led by their Bandmaster, Gordon Brinkinger, and accompanied by two members of the Band Committee, gathered at the Claridge home to extend their felicitations

to this veteran bandsman. The band serenaded their fellow member by playing some selections in front of the house, to the complete surprise of Mr. Claridge. The company was then invited inside, where an address of appreciation of Mr. Claridge's pressing appreciation of the band in services to the band in his long term of residence here was read by Carman Werry. Bobby Murcar, youngest member of the band and the same age as Mr. Claridge when he first joined the band (10 years), then made the presentation of a pipe and smoking accessories, on behalf of the band. Mr. Claridge replied in appropriate terms after which the assembled company, which included a number of young lady members, sang "Happy Birthday to You." All present were then served with a generous helping of Mr. Claridge's birthday cake.

Mr. Claridge is a second cousin of the Misses Claridge and Mrs. J. M. Moore, of Georgetown. A letter from his brother, T. F. E. Claridge, publisher of the Shelburne Free Press and Economist, says: "White Herb and the rest of our family were born at Alton, I, being the youngest, waited till the family moved to Hornby before I put in an appearance on the scene. I am told 'Cap' Albertson's band practiced in the Claridge house at Hornby and that in addition to Herb, my father and my oldest brother, Alex. (who lives in Milton), were also members of the band. Being only five years old when the family left Hornby, I don't claim to remember much about it myself."



TERENCE O'DELL

Terence Charles Edward O'Dell looks and acts like a competent young executive. He has had plenty of practice in this respect in the broadcasting business. He is one of the three men assigned to the presentation of the CBC news from Toronto—Lorne Greene and Alan McPhee are the others—but back of this important job is a career marked by aggressive application to the task in hand, fastidious handling of routine details and very little compromise with conscience. In fact, Terry has been grown up about his job ever since his introduction to radio in 1922. He was 18 years old then, but he knew school days were never over for a man who intended to get along in the world and he still spends a good deal of time studying. "This is his insurance against the day when he will have even greater responsibility and he intends to merit the heavier load."

At 27, Terence is 5ft. 7ins. in height, weighs 140, has wavy black hair and hazel eyes. He looks as if he could give a good account of himself in the middleweight class. He was born in Wales, moved to Canada in his very early youth, studied music for seven years, earned his first important pay as a member of a summer survey party while attending school at Windsor, thought briefly of an engineering career, decided on radio after unexpectedly getting a job at CFCO, in Chatham. Then followed an ever-widening horizon, with a move to CKLW, Windsor, in 1933 and appointed as chief announcer at WIBM, Jackson, Michigan, in 1934. He joined the national system towards the end of 1935 at the Windsor studios where he rounded out his experience in traffic matters, continuity writing and announcing, with numerous actuality broadcasts and participation in network features. In 1937 he was transferred to the CBC studios in Toronto. Two months ago he gave up his duties as night supervisor of studio operations to become an active member of the announcer staff again, broadcasting the CBC news to Canadian listeners.

Terry is fond of travel, entertainment and food. He likes anything good to eat, with a very special love for spaghetti, anything worth listening to, whether it be hill-billy music or Keats' poetry, and is ready to go anywhere by rail boat or plane as long as good friends are along or waiting at the landing field.

He admits some fustiness and some prejudices. For instance he can't go into a studio without closing any piano lids that may have been open, because he is afraid he might lean on the keys. He is quite a DX fan has a passion for hunting up hard-to-find stations, has no use for people who refer to programmes they don't like as "trash," and he detests hypocrites. He has a working knowledge of French, Italian and German, would like to live in England—and that goes for right now, too. Someday he hopes to own a scotch terrier. He says radio spurs a man for anything else—especially if radio is his hobby as well as his job. He doesn't ever expect to inherit a fortune but if he does he will just try to relax a bit.

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