

GOING UP!
(Midland Free Press)

In 1906 the speed limit for motor cars was set at fifteen miles per hour. Later, it was raised to twenty-five, then thirty-five miles. Now it's fifty in the open country. What other generation ever saw traffic speeded up to that extent?

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NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

Close Attention Needed

Close attention should be given the calving and farrowing pens. Failure to render necessary assistance at the right time has resulted in loss and every calf and pig that dies makes it just that much more difficult for those that live to make a profit on the year's operation. The sooner young pigs get out in the sun the less danger of loss at three to five weeks of age. Cod-liver oil may be fed to pigs as well as chickens to ward off trouble.

Weaning the Litter

Natural weaning gives the best results with a litter of young pigs, and to obtain this, feed suitable for young pigs should be provided in the creep. A good mixture for the purpose is a half and half combination of middlings and finely ground oats from which the hulls have been sifted. Young pigs will start to nibble at feed at about two to four weeks of age, and by the sixth or seventh week should be eating quite freely. Under such procedure shock incidental to more abrupt methods is overcome and weaning develops as a natural event.

Some Pointers on Honey

Honey varies in colour from water white to almost black. The colour has little or no effect on its quality as a food or as a sweetener. It does appear, however, to be associated with flavour, for generally speaking, the darker the colour of the honey the stronger is its flavour. All Canadian honeys granulate or crystallize sooner or later, but the granulation is not caused by adding sugar to the honey as many people seem to think. Granulated honey can be brought back to its liquid state by setting the container in a bowl of hot water for a short time. The water should not be heated higher than 150 to 160 degrees Fahrenheit.

Willow Blight

The pride of many farm homes, are the beautiful willow trees growing in the front garden, trees many years old which in many cases were planted by granddadd or father many years ago. The lives of these beautiful trees are now being menaced by a destructive blight which is gradually working its way westward from the Maritimes where it was first noticed. It has now reached a point within fifty miles of Montreal.

The earliest symptoms of this fungus disease appear on the leaves as water-soaked spots which turn greyish and then brown and gradually spread to the twigs. Willow Blight can be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture used at the same strength as used for apple trees and potatoes. Three to five sprays are necessary, the first being applied just as the leaves come out. Prune diseased trees when necessary only in the winter.

Give Pullets Plenty of Room

It may be well to again remind poultry raisers of the importance of giving the pullets plenty of room. Crowding in the brooder house or range shelter is very often detrimental to the birds. The cockerels should be separated from the pullets, and if they are being raised for roosters should be kept on a separate range. If the pullets are then crowded there may be a number of them that are off type or featuring slowly that could be picked out and sold for broilers. With high-priced feed making the net returns none too remunerative he cannot afford to keep anything but the best birds either in the growing pullets or in the laying flock. It is better to get what you can on the market for the poorer

stuff and give the best a chance to develop normally.

Curtailing on the feed for growing pullets may be false economy. The birds need a full ration of good quality feed in order to keep them growing and developing so that they will come into production early. True, it is not always wise to crowd a pullet too much on soft feed, as they may not then be able to stand up under heavy production, but a good growing mash and hard grain will tend to give them stamina in the digestive and productive organs. A strong digestive system must be developed in the bird to permit it to come near the 200-egg mark in its first laying season.

Ploughing Practice

A series of experiments carried out at a government experimental station has given some interesting results in regard to ploughing at different depths and times.

On an average, over a period of nine years, ploughing four inches deep for a rotation of corn, oats, clover and timothy has given higher yields than has ploughing seven inches deep, except in the case of oats, in which the yields have been practically the same. The shallow ploughing is of particular advantage to the corn crop.

In the preparation of sod land for grain, it has been found that ploughing in July, as soon as the hay is off and top-working during the summer has not only given higher yields of oats, but has also left the land free from couch grass. The experiment has shown that on sandy loam soil, it does not pay to either rip the land or re-plough in the fall. On heavy clay soil, ribbing or reploughing late in the fall gives the frost a chance to mellow the soil and leave it in a better state of tilth.

In the preparation of sod land for corn, manuring on the sod and spring ploughing has given higher yields than manuring and fall ploughing.

It would, therefore, appear that for corn on sandy loam, the land should be manured and spring ploughed four inches deep, while for grain, it should be ploughed as soon as the hay is off and top-worked.

Combat Weed Seeds on Canadian Farms

The greatest difficulty in maintaining successful farming, and particularly in producing a more abundant supply of clean forage and grain seed, is the prevalence of weeds. New weeds are introduced on farms with imperfectly cleaned cereal, clover, and other commercial seeds and with commercial feeding stuffs which often contain vital weed seeds. These seeds are spread from district to district through the various transportation facilities, are disseminated within a locality in stable manure from towns and cities, and are distributed from farm to farm through threshing machines, and from field to field by farm implements. The wind carries weed seeds long distances; streams disperse them along their courses, and herbivorous animals and seed-feeding birds help to swell the evil broadcast.

It is important to consider not only the large number of weeds sown with improperly cleaned grain but also those already in farm soils. Some of the worst weeds in Canada are so prolific in the production of seeds that relatively clean fields may become badly contaminated in two or three years if these seed weeds are allowed to go to seed. For example, a single plant of wild mustard, stinkweed, foxtail, pigweed, or camomile produces from 10,000 to 20,000 seeds, worm-seed mustard about 25,000, shepherd's purse about 50,000, and tumbling mustard about 1,500,000. With such productiveness, soils become quickly infested with weed seeds, although the presence of the seeds is not fully realized at the moment, owing to their inconspicuousness.

BULK RATHER THAN CAVIAR
Here's a fine letter—from a woman reader of an Ontario country weekly newspaper:

Just a few lines in regard to the—Has I think my time his almost expire or soon will be, and has I can get another paper almost as large a lot cheaper, just has soon as my time his up, you can stop sending it. I have nothing again it, only it seems dear to what I hear other paper his for the same amount off reading. Trusting theirs no harm done—

Now, that is an honest letter. Of course the publisher of the dear paper is saddened by this letter. His reader does not seem to mind what she reads, so long as she can save a little money. In the good old days Western Indians bought size 13 boots because they cost the same as boots that fitted. A lot of us like bulk rather than caviar.

Treasurer's Sale of Land for Taxes in Municipality of Vaughan, County of York.

BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT issued by the Reeve, under the Corporate Seal of the Township of Vaughan, to me directed, bearing the date of 3rd of June, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned below, the arrears of taxes due thereon, with costs, I hereby give notice that unless such arrears and all costs are sooner paid, I shall proceed to sell lands, or so much as may be necessary for payment of taxes and costs thereon, at the Masonic Hall in the village of Maple, in the Township of Vaughan on Wednesday, the 6th day of October, 1937, beginning at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Standard Time, in compliance with the Assessment Act.

Maple, Ont., June 3, 1937.

JAMES M. McDONALD, Township Treasurer.

Parcel	No.	Assessed to	Township Lot and Description	Acre	Con.	Taxes	Casts	Total
2	W. E. McKay	Lot 26, Con. 1	1/2 . . . . .	.32	1.	\$446.87	\$ 2.27	\$459.14
3	Lewis Birmingham	Ept. Lot 30, Con. 1	1/2 . . . . .	.365.67	10.24	375.91		
4	W. E. McKay	Ept. Lot 1, Con. 2	1/2 . . . . .	.55.12	2.48	57.60		
5	Thos. Bowes Est.	Ept. Lot 7, Con. 2	100	59.10	2.58	61.68		
6	Harold Wilson	Wpt. Lot 21, Con. 3	1/4	9.60	1.35	10.95		
7	Harold Wilson	Ept. Lot 20, Con. 4	1/4	51.30	2.38	53.68		
8	Victor Snell	Lot 35, Con. 11	1/2	402.86	11.17	414.03		
9	Mrs. Thomas Dock	37(Lot 1/2 14, Plan 1984)	1/4	42.78	2.17	44.95		
10	F. W. Woodland	37(Lot 27, Plan 1984)	1/2	49.03	2.33	51.36		
11	Gertrude Webb	37(Lot 1/2 45, Plan 1984)	1/4	44.80	2.22	47.02		
12	Arthur Hughes	37(Lot 53, Plan 1984)	1/2	49.02	2.32	51.34		
13	A. G. Midgley	37(Wpt. 62, Sub-lot 63).	1/2	107.32	3.78	111.10		
		Plan 1984						
14	Victoria Geeyer	37(Lot Ept. 86, Plan 1984)	1/4	33.87	1.95	35.82		
15	Elizabeth Burns	37(Lot 1/2 108, Plan 1984)	1/4	42.77	2.17	44.94		
16	Mrs. Yarnoska	37(Lot 115, Plan 1984)	1/2	115.48	3.98	119.46		
17	John Moffat	37(Lot 117, Plan 1984)	1/2	79.94	3.09	83.03		
18	Mrs. B. Johnson	39(Lot 24, Plan 1930)	1/2	58.91	2.57	61.48		
19	John McDonagh	39(Lot 29, Plan 1930)	1/2	87.74	3.29	91.03		
20	Wm. H. Ullman	39(Lot 35, Plan 1960)	1/2	80.20	3.11	83.31		
21	A. Ullman	39(Lot 52, Plan 1930)	1/2	79.90	3.10	83.00		
22	Wilfred White	39(Lot 63, Plan 1930)	1/2	55.38	2.48	57.86		
23	G. R. Bailey	39(Lot 71-72, Plan 1930)	1/2	79.88	3.09	82.97		
24	Wm. Jeffries	39(Lot 78-90, Plan 1930)	1/2	96.13	3.50	99.63		
25	Charles Beamish	39(Lot 84, Plan 1930)	1/2	107.27	3.78	111.05		
26	Julia Brockwell	39(Lot 85, Plan 1930)	1/2	34.43	1.96	36.39		
27	Isabel Smith	40(Lot 44, Plan 1960)	1/2	91.20	4.45	96.66		
28	Kathleen Walsh	40(Lot 90, 91, Plan 1960)	1/2	58.21	2.55	60.76		
29	Walter B. Stockdale	40(Lot 129, Plan 1960)	1/2	56.45	2.51	58.96		
30	Phyllis Perry	40(Lot 135, Plan 1960)	1/2	37.21	2.03	39.24		
31	Wm. McCue	40(Lot 137, Plan 1960)	1/2	113.19	3.93	117.12		
32	Wm. J. Jackson	40(Lot 150, Plan 1960)	1/2	84.53	4.22	87.75		
33	Thos. White	40(Lot 162, Plan 1960)	1/2	92.81	3.42	96.23		