



FLAG TO VIET NAM

Mrs. Nellie Harynyk holds a City of Winnipeg flag similar to one which has been sent to her son (shown in photograph) Staff Sgt. Patrick Harynyk, stationed in South Vietnam with the United States army, asked for the flag in a letter to Winnipeg mayor Stephen Juba. He wants to fly it atop his tent in a small village near Saigon.

FACTS FOR FARMERS

Feeding And Caring Of Dry Dairy Cows

By R. WAYNE DICKIESON
Queens Co. Agricultural Representative
P.E.I. Dept. of Agriculture

Dairy cows should have a dry period for a time before calving, as they will then produce considerably more milk in a year than if they are milked continuously.

The rest period enables the cow to rebuild in her body the store of nutrients which she has drawn upon during the height of milk production. Also, a dry period is necessary for proper recuperation and development of the secreting tissues of the mammary gland before another lactation starts. It has been shown that only during the dry period and the last weeks of lactation can a high-producing cow regain the calcium and phosphorus drawn from her body stores earlier in lactation. For this reason alone, it is undoubtedly important that good cows have a dry period of reasonable length.

The length of dry period needed depends on the productive level of the cow and on her state of flesh at the end of lac-

High producers should have a longer rest than lower yielders, and cows thin in flesh should be dry long enough and be fed so that they will be in good condition by calving time. I don't believe that a cow should be overly fat or rolling fat at calving time. Cows in high fat usually have a harder time during calving and also are found to be more susceptible to Milk Fever and Acetonema.

A dry period of 30-60 days is usually recommended depending on how much milk the cow has produced and her state of flesh.

METHODS OF DRYING OFF

Various methods are used in drying off persistent producers. Probably the best and most rapid method is to discontinue milking abruptly, if the cow is not giving more than 20 pounds of milk per day. If a cow is giving more milk than this, her production can usually be reduced to this level by severely restricting her feed. If the udder fills up, it should be milked out at once if necessary. This method dries off a cow much more rapidly

than the older method of gradually decreasing the frequency of milking, first to once a day, then once in two days, etc. This method (sudden cutoff) should not, however, be used for cows having Mastitis.

FEED AND CARE

Proper feeding during the dry period is important to get the cow into condition for heavy production and also to prevent trouble at calving time. During the barn-feeding season no better ration can be provided than good quality hay or hay and silage, with enough grain mixture to get the cow into proper condition before she freshens. Plenty of well-cured hay is important because it furnishes Vitamin A and D. Vitamin A is necessary for the dam to raise a good healthy calf and also is necessary in the first milk, Colostrum. Vitamin C is necessary for the rebuilding of the stores of calcium and phosphorus in the bones, which may have been lost during the flush of milk production.

By the time the winter months come (January and on) a great deal of Vitamin A and D has been lost from the hay. Therefore, it is necessary to supply additional Vitamins A, D and also E, either with the grain ration or separately. This is not required during the summer months when the dry cow is on pasture. Grain ration need not be supplied to the dry cow on good pasture but should be when there is a grass shortage. The amount of grain fed depends on condition of cow usually 4-6 pounds.

With good quality high-protein hay, a 14 per cent protein dry cow ration can be fed but with poor hay a 16 per cent protein ration should be fed.

A 14 per cent dry ration that could be mixed by the farmer or custom mixed using the farmers home grown grains is illustrated below:

1000 lbs. oats
600 lbs. barley
200 lbs. bran
300 lbs. — 35 percent commercial Dairy Concentrate.

2000 lb.

The above oat and barley ratio can be varied depending on the farmers grain mixture with a maximum of 800 pounds of barley and 1200 pounds of oats.

With this ration the cows should receive mineral mixture of Bonemeal, Limestone and salt or any commercial mixture free-

choice. If your hay quality is poor the dry cow should also receive a vitamin A, D, E supplement emphasizing Vitamin A.

It is also important that the dry cow receive plenty of water and exercise.

CHALLENGE OR LEAD

This is a new concept in the feeding of dairy cattle just before and after calving that I think should be brought out in this article. It is based on the fact that some cattle have a much higher potential for milk production than others. Challenge Feeding is a method of testing this potential and determining the maximum amount of grain that should be fed.

On this program cattle are started on a dry cow ration about eight weeks prior to freshening—approximately the time the cow will be let dry—at the rate of 4-6 pounds per day again depending on the cows condition. If cattle are in poor condition up to 10 pounds per day may be fed.

This is a very important step in the dairy feeding program, and will result in larger and healthier calves and higher milk production.

The level of feeding should be increased so that two weeks before calving the cow is eating at least 10 pounds per day, and this is further increased so that by calving time she is getting approximately one pound of grain per 100 pounds of body weight or about two-thirds as much feed as it is estimated she will require when she reaches peak production.

Some quite bulky feed such as bran or some bulky ration should be fed for the day before and after calving to provide a laxative effect and encourage easy elimination of the afterbirth.

The feed consumption should be increased as rapidly as possible after freshening to a level slightly higher than it is estimated the cow will require at peak production.

In this way milk production is made to follow feed consumption, rather than the old method of allowing feed consumption to follow milk production. By this method, peak production may be reached in two or three weeks compared with the older method of reaching peak production at five or six weeks.

By this method of feeding the cow's system is prepared for high grain feeding as soon as she calves which is the most economical time. If you delay high grain feeding, you will just

Usage Of Powdered Metals Expanding At Rapid Pace

By MICHAEL BLAIR
MONTREAL (CP) — Powdered metals are being used in diverse fields such as the manufacture of precision machine parts and enriched cattle feeds. Markets are expanding for the rapidly growing industry.

Iron powder is the only one of a variety of metal powders that is produced in Canada. It is used in making engine and gear parts for the three major auto manufacturers, tools, Pharmaceuticals and a number of other products.

The result to industry, after the capital outlay for equipment, is a saving in cost on conventional tooling methods in the production of intricate, mechanically perfect parts.

Instead of one man working on a gear part for minutes or hours, the powder or an alloy of powders is poured into a mold, pressed, and sintered—a process involving putting the parts through 2,000-degree-plus (fahrenheit) heat to bond the metal, and out comes the finished product.

By this process, parts can be turned out to thousands of an inch tolerance at 40 to 60 a minute depending on size, without sacrificing the metal's strength.

The powdered metals can also waste the extra grain by waiting too late in the lactation.

I hope that this article will bring out some new ideas to those dairymen that feel as though they are not getting the optimum economic production from their cows.

For further information concerning the feeding of dry dairy cows and related problems please contact Wayne Dickieson P.E.I. Department of Agriculture, Box 2,000 Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Studded Tires Probe Coming

OTTAWA (CP) —The Canadian Highway Safety Council will launch an investigation into the usefulness of studded tires.

The council's executive committee said following a meeting with its provincial managers that the tires are sold and used across Canada despite the fact their use is forbidden in all provinces except Alberta and British Columbia.

Some officials claim roads are damaged by the metal studs inserted in tire treads to prevent slipping on ice.

Travel Program Now Permanent

OTTAWA (CP)—The student travel and exchange program developed for the 1967 centennial of Confederation is being put on a permanent basis and extended to adults, it was announced here.

The citizenship department said that J. Rene Prefontaine, 42, has been appointed a senior officer who will become responsible for the administration "of

for the Montreal plants to take advantage of the industry's growth, and even with the new plant Domtar expects to maintain its U.S. export market—more than 50 per cent of the local production.

Another 10 per cent is shipped to Australia, Britain, Mexico and Chile.

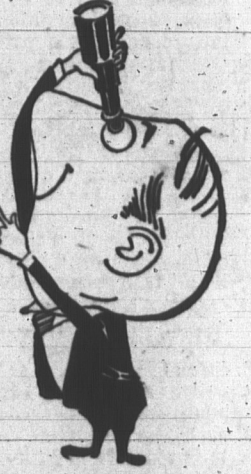
a permanent travel and exchange program embracing not only youth, but adult Canadians as well."

Mr. Prefontaine has been vice-chairman of the Manitoba Centennial Corp. and chairman of the travel and exchange program for Manitoba.

The government recently decided to extend the youth travel and exchange program beyond the centennial year and to develop a youth services program in the citizenship department.

PLAN LECTURES

OTTAWA (CP)—The role of agriculture in the world of economy will be the subject of a series of lectures to be given annually under the auspices of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, the institute announced Wednesday. The program, starting in Vancouver Feb. 1, will end in Eastern Canada late in May.



LOOKING FOR CASH?

Many of us need some ready cash to reduce those after-Christmas expenses and one of the easiest ways is to run a little low-cost want ad and sell something you no longer need. A lot of readers are looking for good used furniture, clothing and sporting equipment. Take advantage of their needs and get some extra cash quickly.

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be added to cattle feeds to provide vitamins, and farmers have reported such feeds are especially beneficial to pigs. Very pure forms of the powder are also used in pharmaceuticals.

Two Canadian companies produce iron powders—the meat powders division of Domtar Chemicals Ltd., and Freeman Corp. of Trois-Rivieres, Que., which produces a small amount for specialized uses.

"It's a growing field," said Dennis Fairbairn, general manager of Domtar Metal Powders, in an interview.

The powder, he explained, is made from scrap steel and high grade pig iron and treated until it emerges as a spongelike iron, then ground and packaged.

He said powdered iron came into prominence in 1933 and during that year 30,000,000 pounds were produced in North America, jumping to 190,000,000 pounds by 1965. Market surveys estimate that 400,000,000 pounds of powdered iron a year will have to be produced by 1970 to meet the growing demand.

TO OPEN U.S. PLANT

Domtar started production of iron powder in 1960 and now have two plants, in the Montreal suburbs of Lachine and LaSalle, which have a total capacity of 22,500,000 pounds a year, to be doubled when a \$3,000,000 iron powder plant is completed in November at Ridgeway, Pa.

Mr. Fairbairn, a native of Victoria, and a 1942 graduate in mining and metallurgy from the University of British Columbia, said the new plant is located in an area where 20 per cent of U.S. manufacturers using metal powders are located.

Further expansion is planned

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