## FARMING TAKES ITS COAT OFF

Fenland is still under water. Scores of square miles of prime agricultural land is out of action, for though the rivers are no longer flooding it may take till the end of May to pump the water out of this low-lying country. Farmers hereabouts are the worst hit of all in what is officially declared to be the greatest agricultural catastrophe ever known in Britain. The damage to the farming community as a whole is already computed at twenty millions, a figure which many experts malan a disused airport were taken over by managed to rescue his cattle before his farm begame w completery subperged, but still patting a brave face on mi sfortune Ars. Betty Bedford refused to give may to pessimism. the typical farming attitude in face of calamity.

> Upon Welsh-mountain sheep-farmers has fallen disaster of another kind. They are among the greatest sufferers in the nationwide loss of sheep. At farm in Brecon,

the value of sheep lost was eight hundred pounds. Some of the animals were a pathetic sight, still just alive when the snow melted. They were given stimulant, but were

(after CU sheep) No such farmers can sustain loss on

this scale without help from the national fund. To contribute is the obligation of us all. Not only are one-and-a-half-million sheep dead; that is serious anough; but the frost came in the lambing season and many ewes were killed, by the front. Their surviving lambs are being bottle fed.

At a large three-thousand-acre farm in Oxfordshire, where the seeds of winter-sown wheat were washed away

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in the rivulets of the receding flood mas vivid evidence of the damage to arable land. On this form, by great good fortune, the large field of winter-wheat survived, but a large crop of clover-seed was destroyed - a loss of £10.000. Of the crop of brussels sprouts only one-tenth remained. and of root-crops, swedes, like all the rest were killed by the frost. Fermans, self-reliant as ever in face of misfortune, plough the stuff in. Racing against time, they may yet succeed in mining wheat on such land for the next harvest. And it is a race against time. Using six tractors at a time they got the land under the plough and prayed for a few days of drying wind to make it fit country for the sowing. The whole Entries is concerned in this operation. Food is short. We must raise every ounce we can.

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