

# THE MARKDALE STANDARD

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## News and Information for the Busy Farmer

### Ontario Department of Agriculture

**Beautifulizing the Farm Home**  
Every unimproved or unembellished home in Canada can be made more attractive and more valuable by the planting of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers and a well-kept lawn. The cost of the nursery stock is one of the most profitable investments a farmer can possibly make, because such improvements will actually increase the money value of the place many times the amount spent in a simple plan of home planting.

**Good Hoppers Needed**  
The annual waste of mash through the use of poor hoppers is enormous. While you are getting everything in readiness for the coming year, see that your hoppers are in good condition and that they are of the type that will not permit the wasting of mash. Supply at least two running feet of hopper space per ten hens. The table type of hopper with a wire top keeps the hens from walking in the mash, keeps it clean and wholesome and does not clog as most of the wall hoppers do.

**Potato Seed Important**  
The selection of seed potatoes should begin in the field the previous season, for virus diseases are detected only by the foliage and not by the tubers. Only good sized tubers should be selected for planting and this refers to seed weighing three ounces or over. Observations show that plants affected with virus diseases such as mosaic and leaf-roll produce mostly small and unmarketable tubers. All potatoes showing traces of disease and of frost should be discarded along with those which have been subjected to mechanical injury.

**Hay and Pasture Crops**  
The largest area of land used for growing pasture and corn occurred during the period 1914-23 or during the years of the World War and five years immediately following. The greatest acreage of small grains and roots in Ontario was grown in the 10-year period 1894-1903; and of potatoes and hay in the period 1924-28. Although hay and pasture crops have increased in area during the recent years, there has been very little improvement in the quality of most of the crops grown for these purposes. Much improvement is still possible in the hay and pasture crops through the medium of selection and hybridization; the choice of the most valuable varieties to use in hay and pasture mixtures; the use of artificial fertilizers to increase the yield and improve the quality, and better management of these crops.

**World's Grain Show**  
J. A. Mooney, managing director of the World's Grain Show, during a recent visit to Ontario, stated that there is a surprising interest growing in Canada and in foreign countries in the event, which will be held in Regina from July 25th to August 6th, 1932. From countries he has estimated that between fifty and sixty countries will participate. The executive is receiving requests from national and international institutions to be permitted to hold their conventions in Western Canada during the show period.

**Farm Drainage**  
The drainage of land is receiving increased attention in Ontario. The high acre returns from orchards and other cultivated cash crops has stimulated this interest. Properly installed drains, while increasing production, lower the overhead cost per unit of commodity marketed. The greater ease with which the drained land can be worked further lowers production costs. The O. A. C. Department of Drainage stands ready to assist the farmers by making drainage surveys, inspection of drainage work installed, the securing of machines where possible and any advice needed by the individual farmer in securing loans under the Tile Drainage Act. You can secure further particulars from your local agricultural representative or by writing to the Department of Drainage, O. A. C.

**Fighting the Sow Thistle**  
Prof. Howitt of the O. A. C. recommends the following practices to assist the farmer in combatting the sow thistle menace:  
1. Vigorous mid-summer cultivation during the dry, hot weather immediately following haying or harvest.  
2. The use of smother crops such as sweet clover, rape and buckwheat. These are very effective when properly handled.  
3. Short crop rotations which give a chance to use hoed crops frequent-

4. Under-drainage of lands requiring it. (Poorly drained land is most favorable to the growth of the sow thistle).  
5. On heavy clay soils, deep plowing immediately after haying, especially if the ground is very dry and hard. (This means plenty of power).  
6. Thorough cleaning out of the first small patches that appear on the farm, to prevent the weed from becoming established.  
7. A determination not to be beguiled or devil.

**Protecting Swine**  
Vermine cause considerable annoyance to swine and their presence in large quantities is destructive to profits. If the swine have a good wallow hole they can free themselves of the pest during the summer, but without the assistance of a wallow, some other aid must be given, or else the lice will flourish. The application of crude oil to the pig's skin will make the lice go. The crude oil may be applied through the use of a rubber post equipped to deliver oil when the pigs rub against it or it may be applied with an oil can. A good time to do this is when the pigs are standing at the feed trough. Colony houses should be well-sprayed with a two per cent solution of creolin in the autumn and again in the spring.

**Herd Depreciates**  
In a discussion of the costs of dairy farming an item is often overlooked that should be mentioned—the cow itself. Many a dairy farmer is not making as much money yearly as he thinks he is because of the depreciation in the value of his herd. The useful life of a cow is not very long. The troubles which occur in every herd, such as abortion, non-breeding, udder troubles, take a large toll than is thought possible without records for guidance. A study of the situation shows that the average cow remains in production for about five years. Allowing ten months milking per year, this limits the average useful life of a cow to 50 months. During this period the cow has to pay all costs of feed, labor, housing, etc., besides a profit to the owner. Only good cows can do this.

**How to Stop Early Swarming**  
For beekeepers it is all important to have each colony at maximum strength in time for the main honey flow. To do this, careful management of the colonies in the spring and early summer is required. All manipulations in the apiary at this time are for the purpose of producing bees to gather the harvest and to prevent them from splitting forces through swarming. The important factors in building up the colonies are good queens, abundant food, sufficient room and protection. Early in the spring the queens start their egg-laying and as the spring advances and new nectar and pollen are coming in, the number of eggs laid each day increases until there are between two and three thousand produced every 24 hours. Twenty-one days after the first eggs are laid, new bees are being added to the colony. New bees cannot be produced unless there is, directly, sufficient room for the queen to reach her maximum egg production and, secondly, enough food to feed the young bees. A colony may reach a feeling in strength before the main flow commences and decide upon swarming during the dandelion and fruit bloom flow. This is easily controlled by giving the queen sufficient room for egg-laying by enlarging the brood chamber and by giving enough super room so that surplus nectar may be stored in supers instead of the brood chamber.

**Miss Macphail's Letter**  
Ottawa, May 2, 1930.  
It is good to be in Ottawa when the budget comes down. And yet better still to be in Parliament, the expectation of momentous words falling from the lips of the Finance Minister may fill the galleries, but a member is always sure of his place on the floor. Mr. Dunning's first announcement on May Day was chosen as the time for Mr. Dunning's first budget, and when he rose at 3.35 he was the central figure in a crowd of budget expectants. Mr. Dunning's extreme pallor showed that he felt the strain, but his voice was clear and controlled, reaching easily and far corners of the chamber, the far corners of the chamber, Parliament is always extraordinarily quick and fervent in the expression of its feelings with its "Hear! Hear!" sharp and militant, and its cheers of approval or derision, but on a Red Letter Day it is especially so. Then Mr. Dunning announced a surplus of revenue over expenditure, he was carried high on the rising waves of his party's applause. As he proceeded and it became evident that conces-

sions were to be made to the protectionists principle on agricultural products, the Finance Minister presented the dramatic point of view the best bit was when Mr. Dunning quite evidently lured the opposition into loud jeers by announcing free trade on fresh fruit and vegetables from the British Empire. When they had finished reviling him he said: "In taking this action we have had in mind the growing ability of Bermuda, and the West Indies, to supply the Canadian market during the Canadian off-season, a possibility which is rendered more feasible than before, now that Canada has her own direct steamships connected with these islands, employing vessels especially built for efficient transportation of perishable commodities." And then the wild storm of the Liberal's supporting applause broke.

Just what the budget means it is yet too soon to say. Everybody can find something in it they like, and some other thing they dislike. It does seem to attempt to be "everybody's body." It claims to extend greatly the British preference; it gives a considerable increase in protection to the iron and steel industries; it reduces the tariff on tea seven cents a pound under the British preference; it protects beans, butter, fresh fruit and vegetables; it announces the abrogation of the New Zealand Treaty in October of this year, and introduces for the first time countervailing duties, and by the budget the countervailing duties are made effective on potatoes, soups, livestock, fresh meats, cured and pickled meats, butter, eggs in the shell, frozen eggs, wheat, flour, oats, oatmeal, rye, cut flowers and cast iron pipe. By this it would appear whatever the Aftersan tariff against us on these commodities is that same tariff does not impose against them. Mr. Dunning said, "Canada will not engage in a tariff war with any other country." The world shows at the present time too many examples of disaster following such a course. As a great exporting nation, our course must be the contrary one of facilitating trade with those who raise prohibitive barriers against our products, and we will extend most favorably to our own good customers rather than to them. I speak in no spirit of retaliation. I would much rather see a lower tariff favour rather than those who extend them to us impose prohibitive tariffs for like treatment." Mr. Dunning said that by the budget the rate would be increased on 34 items, and decreased on 46. Under the Intermediate Tariff, the rates would be increased on 15 items and decreased on 23, and under the British Preferential Tariff the rates would be increased on all items and decreased on 270.

Every one is asking everyone what they think of the budget. One hears all sorts of answers, such as "It is an attempt to go two ways at once," "A mighty clever budget," "An attempt to take the ground from under the Tories feet," "An election budget," and "A shrewd interpretation of the people's thought." We can at least agree that it is a momentous budget, affecting on the whole, the rates in the Customs tariff, the rates of repatriations, and what else we will say. That the Liberals have definitely accepted the Finance Minister's advocated most loudly by the Conservatives seems certain.

The rest of the week was particularly full, most of the time being spent in discussion of the legislation which the Natural Resources of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be returned to these provinces. The resources are being given back without any earmarking. The Provincial Government will be in full control. The School Land Fund will be subject to certain sections of the Dominion Land Act so that the interest accruing on the School Land Fund is to be used for education in accordance with the law of the Province. Under this public and separate schools will benefit.

Mr. Woodsworth's bill, Bill No. 20, advanced from the Committee stage and is now ready for third reading. By arrangement the vote of it will come Tuesday, May 6th. Should it carry, the grounds for divorce will be exactly the same as they are now. The method of dealing with them will be changed, a court, not a committee of the Senate will be the tribunal and the court will have authority to provide for the children, which Parliament cannot do. This week a block of divorce bills, numbering 38, were given second

reading. No one in the Commons knew anything about the cases, yet under the present system we had to pass them or have them sent to a committee of the House of Commons for investigation, which would consume at least weeks of time. We are all conscious of being used, as rubber stamps to O.K. the set of decisions by the Senate of the merits of which we are in entire ignorance. Agnes C. MacPhail.

### Our Ottawa Letter

Ottawa, May 5th, 1930.  
Mr. Dunning is already appearing how brief is a Finance Minister's hour of glory. Political life is busy analyzing his budget, and as the examination proceeds the scepticism grows. Although the impression is well established that a budget which, at first glance, was regarded as the most radical since Confederation, will in reality effect but little change. There were, three things, which the budget, on its face, purported to do. In the first place, it made a gesture of shaking the nose of United States by the adoption of countervailing duties, a device whereby Canada undertakes to match increases which the United States may make upon a limited list of commodities. In the second place it made a great show of protection, and of adopting wholesale Conservative principles. The iron and steel industry of the country had its protection increased, the fruit and vegetable growers had their claims for consideration largely met and their grievances over the destruction of their markets by dumping of early produce and vegetables substantially recognized. The butter and egg producers received immediate protection against New Zealand and an assurance of the termination of the New Zealand trade arrangement on October 12th next. Finally, after these protective features and the deliberate forsaking of the tariff policy for which the Liberal Party has additionally stood, the budget advanced large claims to having extended the British Preference.

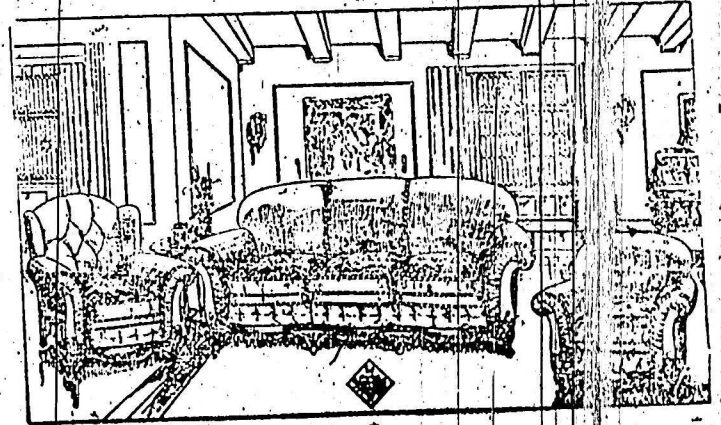
These provisions, then give the budget in its main outline. There was, in addition, the reduction of the sales tax to one per cent, a change which will cost the government \$22,000,000 annually in loss of revenue, and there are also some adjustments in the income tax in order to exempt donations to charities and to make the same allowance for dependent parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters or adult children, physically incapacitated, as for children. Co-operative societies are exempted from the income tax entirely, and some changes are made in the stock transfer tax. The taxation changes, however, are at best a minor feature of this year's budget.

The question which political Ottawa is asking and is endeavouring to answer by close study of trade returns and other data, is the effect which the protective and British preferential features of the budget will have upon industry. Investigation so far suggests that the reply will be "but little." Amongst the Conservative forces the cry has already been raised, and statistics cited to support it, that Hon. Mr. Dunning has brought down a "camouflage budget."

Experts upon the iron and steel industry are inclined so far to dispute the additional protection which has been given it as insufficient for practical purposes. They go further, however, and say that the last state of the industry under the new tariff will be worse than the first, because, while the rate against United States products has been increased, the rate under the British preference has been reduced. The British Empire Steel Company serves a market which is cheaply reached by water from Britain, and it is prophesied that Bescot will simply face intensifying competition from Britain, without any guarantee that United States producers will be lessened. The tangible benefit which appears to have been given to the iron and steel industry is the bounty of 39 1/2 cents per ton upon Canadian steel used in the manufacture of steel. It is anticipated that this provision may mean in the neighborhood of half a million dollars annually to Nova Scotia.

With regard to the fruit and vegetable growers, sufficient time has not yet elapsed for a conclusion to be drawn. The current impression, however, that sufficient has not been done for the industry's security and at least one deputation of the Niagara peninsula to the capital, the Niagara peninsula to the capital, it is in the British preference

## May 3rd to 10th National Sani-Bilt Week Oliver's Furniture Store



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