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A. F. & A. M.—Hiram Lodge No. 450, G. R. C., Markdale, meets in the Masonic Hall, Reburn Block, at 8 o'clock p.m. the second Thursday in each month. T. Stewart Cooper, W.M.; A. E. Colgan, Secretary.

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**News and Information for
the Busy Farmer**

Furnished by the Ontario Department of Agriculture
Sixteen countries have already announced their intention of taking part in the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference to be held at Regina from July 25 to August 6, 1932.

The importance of Eastern Ontario in the dairy industry of the province is indicated by the fact that over 650 cheese factories are operating east of Toronto as compared with 85 factories west of Toronto. These figures were recently compiled by Geo. H. Barr, Director of the Dairy Branch of the Department.

The Ideal Exhibit
Addressing the annual convention of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association recently L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealist, summarized the essentials of the ideal exhibit as follows: "The ideal exhibit might be defined as one consisting of kernels typical of the variety and as nearly alike as possible in size, shape and color. The whole exhibit should present a sound, vigorous, lustrous, vital appearance, and should be free from all impurities and all evidence of disease or unsoundness."

It is also of interest to note that Mr. Newman strongly advocates the application of the growing test to determine the true worth of the seed sample before prize awards are finally made.

Nutritional Deficiency in Cattle
When your cows start chewing the rail fence or cleaning up on the old shoes, it is time to look into the food supply question and find out just what makes them want to fill up on wood and leather when hay and chop are available. A recent survey of Ontario conditions by members of O.A.C. and O.V.C. staffs makes clear that nutritional deficiency diseases are very evident, especially in the counties of Bruce and Grey.

Phosphorus and calcium are the two most important mineral elements in the animal body since they greatly influence muscular movement, the clotting of blood and the digestive processes. Iodine is also important in that it affects the thyroid gland and hence the growth of the animal.

Depraved appetites and stiffness are sure symptoms of disease, which can be combated only by supplying the necessary mineral elements.

Roughage of a leguminous nature, such as alfalfa and clover hay are excellent for this purpose as is the feeding of iodized salt. Exposure to sunlight is essential, while clean and sanitary conditions combined with regular brushing and combing will do much to stimulate the production of vitamins connected with mineral absorption.

Preserve the Woodlot
Steps will be taken to conserve the woodlands of Middlesex County. I. C. Marritt, Ontario Forestry Department, visited the county recently to arrange for giving farmers of the county assistance and advice in regard to preserving their woodland, which is now only ten per cent. of the acreage of the county.

"There is too strong a tendency for farmers to sell their wood, and particularly at the present time, without any regard to the preserving of their woods for the future," stated Mr. Marritt. One thing that is done consistently and which is not looked upon as any great harm to the woodlands is allowing cattle in, he stated. Cattle eat the small trees and do considerable damage to the source of the forest of tomorrow.

Get Rid of the Roosters
Many farmers through sheer force of habit, still-keep too many roosters in the flock during the summer season. A farmer who keeps 100 or 200 hens for laying purposes has no need to allow any roosters to run with them. The farmer who is producing eggs for market will be well advised if he will pick out the cockerels or year old roosters or others if very valuable—which he expects to need next spring—and segregate them. Keep them away from the hens, most of the time at least, until next February or March, according to the time when he intends to start hatching again. Keeping roosters, now that hatcheries are used so generally is a needless expense after the hatching season closes.

Red Clover and Alfalfa Seed
Reports from field representatives show that red clover came through the winter in excellent condition and has made unusual development since. The stands are exceptionally strong and thick. From a seed production standpoint this condition is not wholly desirable, since strong, sappy plants of legumes do not usually set seed well, and the best seed fields are produced in moderately dry seasons when growth is less rank. Evidently the best hope for seed of either red clover or alfalfa this year is in the second cut, as fields which are cut for hay early, not later than the last week in June, should be fairly promising of a seed

crop. Farmers should use home-grown clover seed because of its superior hardness and adaptability to native conditions. Besides home-grown seed of red clover and alfalfa usually commands a substantial premium over imported seeds of these kinds. Imported red clover and alfalfa seed is known by the presence of green or red stained seed required by government regulation to identify it as foreign seed.

Weekly Crop Report
Reports submitted by district representatives would indicate that all over Ontario farmers are going to reap bountiful harvests. A bumper crop of fall wheat is practically assured. Barley and oats are heading out heavily. Cutting of a heavy crop of alfalfa and clover is general. A good crop of peas or canning is assured, while early potatoes are in bloom and promising, and root crops generally are showing satisfactory growth. Early beans suffered from weevil, but those sown later are doing well. Tree fruits are promising. The cutworm has been active in the tobacco fields and a small percentage of the crop will be spotty. On the whole the warm weather with occasional showers has been most favorable for growth and the outlook is most encouraging.

Watch Effect of Fertilizer
If you applied any fertilizers to your lands last spring, much can be learned by watching their effect on growing crops. Experience has shown that properly chosen fertilizers produce six important results: (1) They increase stalk or straw growth. (2) They strengthen the crop to resist disease. (3) They hasten the growth of the crop so that it ripens days earlier. (4) They increase yield. (5) They improve the catch of grasses and clovers. (6) They improve the quality of product. Whether these results be obtainable depends upon the condition of the soil as to drainage, soil reaction, supply of organic matter and wisdom in the choice of fertilizers. They must be chosen to suit the special needs of the crop and make up for soil deficiencies. Here are some things to watch as the season advances: Is there a stronger growth on the fertilized than on the unfertilized land? Has the fertilized crop ripened earlier? Has there been more or less disease in the fertilized crop? Has there been more or less insect injury? What was the comparative yield per acre? What difference in quality of product do you note? Assistance in your fertilizer problems will be gladly given by your agricultural representative or by the O.A.C.

Swine Work at O.A.C.
Speaking before members of the Ontario Swine Breeders' Association at the O.A.C. recently, Prof. R. G. Knox, swine specialist at the college, outlined some of the work which had been going on in his department. One of the leading problems which had been studied recently was pernicious anaemia of young pigs, a disease which accounts for the death of a large number of young pigs every year in Ontario. In co-operation with the staff of the Ontario Veterinary College much progress has been made and a reasonably sure remedy is under test at the present time.

The policy of using pure bred stock in the hog industry was justified by the results of a five-year experiment with a number of pure bred and cross bred hogs kept under similar conditions, the pure bred stock coming out on top owing to their extra quality.

Miss Macphail's Letter

An Ottawa paper said a day or two ago: "The parliamentary session is at the stage where, for everyone, work becomes wearisome and there is a common wish to wind up and get home," and truer words were never written. After four months of it, the last one in extreme heat, one gets to the place where they must have everything repeated before they know what it is all about, which further delays progress. At this time of year committees sit while the house is in session and the Beauchamps Committee is meeting morning afternoon and evening and at that it looks as though it will be some time before the report comes in. The general opinion seems to be that Mr. Gardiner's charges were not ill-founded.

Months of insufficient exercise and much concentration make tempers short. The last week has provided three amusing rows. The Prime Minister answered the Leader of the Opposition in short tones and in one word. Mr. King called the Prime Minister a 'dictator and a disagreeable dictator' and accused him of indifference to the convenience of members and rudeness. Mr. Bennett ignored the reference and simply called the next number on the Order Paper. At the hour for private bills Mr. Woodsworth was speaking to his bill which seeks to curtail the activities of city police commissioners in forbidding assemblies in rented halls when Mr. Nicholson (Conservative) of Algoma

East gave a dissertation on the evils of communism. He said there were paid agents of Russia in Winnipeg and Toronto. Mr. Woodsworth hotly resented it and said Mr. Nicholson was inferring that he was a paid agent of the Soviet. Mr. Nicholson said he was inferring no such thing but if the cap fitted to put it on. As a matter of fact the communists are more bitter against Mr. Woodsworth than any other member of the commons. And then last and worst an incident occurred between Mr. Heenan an ex-minister of Labour and Mr. Price a Conservative which was wholly unworthy of the commons and has by commons consent been dropped from Hansard. They invited each other to a scrap which afterwards took place in the lobby. The Speaker a week before would not let members remove their coats in deference to the decorum of the house. The behaviour on Friday night was much more unseemly than coatless members. The long grind and the excessive heat could scarcely account for the behaviour of the two gentlemen.

The Tariff Board was not finished until this week when it had an exceedingly rough passage through committee and a division on third reading all of which consumed almost three days. Most of the rest of the week was spent on tariff items. It was amusing to hear the lawyers discuss the relative values of corn or barley as chicken feed. The farmers at the house sat in silence drinking in the information voluntarily given. Mr. Willis of Manitoba (Conservative) declared that barley was better feed for chickens than corn and the Messrs. Ralston and Elliott and Hisey were stout advocates of corn. Mr. Hackett varied the discussion by giving a few facts on ducks and duck feeding. As one western member said "What does it matter to us when our eggs are selling for 3 cts. a dozen?"

The Australian Treaty is to be brought down in the house on Monday. The Australian Parliament will discuss the treaty on Tuesday. Some clauses of it are apt to be contentious.

A bill passed the house with the approval of all parties which enlarges the control of the Finance Department and creates a controller of the treasury-endowing him with exceptional power. No contract is to be valid unless it is registered with the controller. He must approve all expenditures and generally keep track of the financing maintaining a sort of running audit.

When the speaker leaves the chair and the house goes into supply, that is to discuss the spending of the money item by item, or into Ways and Means, that is to discuss taxation tariff income excise etc. Item by item, any member can arise and discuss any public question. I made use of this privilege to put before the house the extreme importance of the approaching World Disarmament Conference. In speaking of it, Lord Robert Cecil said: "It is one of those crucial events in the history of the world that must either succeed or fail." In the preamble of the Covenant of the League of Nations and also in Article 8, all members of the League solemnly promise to reduce armaments by international agreement. Part 5 of the Treaty of Versailles says in effect that Germany was only beginning disarmament which would become general. Practically all the nations of the world have said they will not again use war as an instrument of national policy. Then one question, why keep the instruments which they do not intend to use again. A special Committee of the League of Nations has been, since 1925, preparing a plan for disarmament which is to be February submitted to the World Conference in 1932. In speaking of this plan which is usually called the Draft Convention, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Minister of Foreign Affairs for Great Britain said, "The figures written into it will depend upon the public opinion of the world. At the Disarmament Conference the governments will do what the peoples want. If the peoples want disarmament they can have it; if they will exert their will they can compel results." Lord Robert Cecil agreed that the present plan permits almost any degree of reduction. According to the best British opinion, the failure of the conference would mean a rivalry in armaments between two powerful groups of states, maneuvering for superiority. "Succeed we must," says Lord Robert Cecil. "And there is a way to succeed that those who share the convictions which I have expressed refuse to be side-tracked by expert objections about the technical value of this particular form of armaments or that, and concentrate upon the one form of reduction which the ordinary citizen can understand and which comes within the scope of every parliament. Let them demand a definite cut in the total military expenditure of the powers represented at the conference. I believe that it is perfectly reasonable and possible—with dogged perseverance—to achieve at the 1932 conference an all round reduction of 25 per cent in the military budgets of those countries which did not have reductions imposed upon them by the treaties." I urged that

a strong delegation be sent from Canada and that they be men who believed in disarmament by international agreement.

The Hon. Ernest Lapointe strongly supported the idea of sending a Canadian delegation who would do creditable work in Geneva and he pointed out that we were in honour bound to work against war, since the soldiers in the last one were told that they were fighting to end all wars and we must honour their sacrifice. He thought it fitting that the debate in the commons should take place the same week as the great mass meeting in Albert Hall, London, England which, on Saturday was addressed by the Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin and the Rt. Hon. Lloyd George.

The Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, concluded his statement on the coming conference with the following words: "I can say this to the hon. member for Southeast Grey: that insofar as it may be possible, having regard to the time of year at which the conference is held, this country will worthily discharge every obligation that rests upon it in that regard, and I trust that the representatives we will offer, will not be unworthy of the great traditions of Canada in her struggle to maintain peace, and in her belief in peaceful methods for the settlement of disputes, in her conviction that by recourse to judicial and arbitrary methods the differences of people having been settled, the differences of nations may also be concluded. With that hope and that inspiration and that conviction this government, when the conference is held, will do its duty by the Canadian people."

Agnes C. Macphail.

Here and There

The zoo at Toledo, Ohio, has secured a mammoth sturgeon captured in Lake St. Clair, Canada. The fish weighed 239 pounds and was sold to Toledo for \$100.

Feeding bees on sugar and milk at the Government Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B.C., has resulted in an average of 23 pounds more honey than ordinary diet. This may mean a further impetus to Canadian honey production.

Capital amounting to \$500,000,000 is invested in the development of 13,000,000 horse power electrical energy in the province of Quebec. Throughout Canada electric power development investments total \$1,400,000,000.

East and west of Suez as also in London, Berlin, Paris and other famous centres, canned and frozen salmon from British Columbia was successfully marketed last year. Most of the shipments went from Victoria.

Monday, August 10, has been officially set as the opening date of the fourth "Buyers' Week" to be held during the month of August in Montreal. The first Buyers' Week brought 251 buyers from all over the continent to Montreal; the third brought 1,100 buyers, indicating the growing success of the plan.

Individual holders of Canadian Pacific Railway common stock numbered 21,186 on September 2, 1930, and by the 1st June, 1931, there were 34,872 holders, an increase of 13,686. This shows the growing popularity of this stock since its split into four new shares for one of the old stock.

Unity of all peoples who live on the shores of the Pacific was the object behind the recent visit to British Columbia and Alaska of the Portland, Ore., Chamber of Commerce who took a seven-day cruise on board Canadian Pacific steamer Princess Charlotte in northern waters.

Completing a coast-to-coast holiday trip, Viscount Duncannon, son of Canada's Governor-General, the Earl of Bessborough, and his cousin, the Hon. Arthur Fensby, arrived at Vancouver over Canadian Pacific Lines from the east recently. They went on to a six-day trip of British Columbia waters aboard S.S. Princess Magellan.

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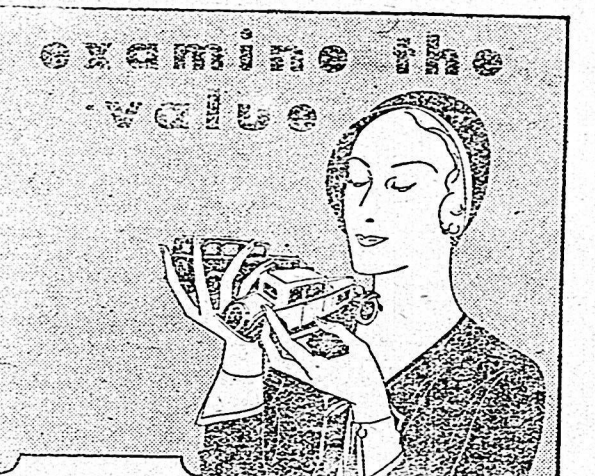
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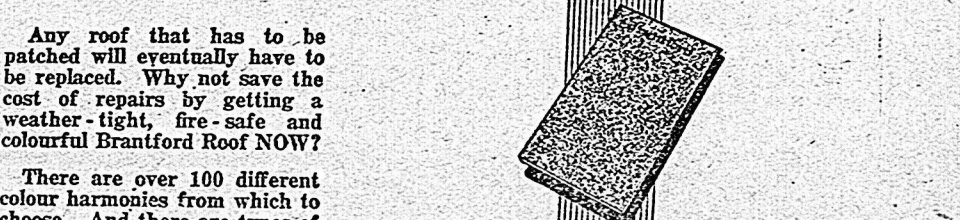


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