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ren cordially invited. Chester
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NOTICE

Weeds MUST be controlled this
year. Clean all seed grain and sow
only grade No. 1 small seed.
Occupants and lessees of land are
responsible for weeds upon the
farms operated by them.
Frank Meagher,
Weed Inspector, Glengarry Township

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Advertise in The Standard.

**News and Information for
the Busy Farmer**

Furnished by the
Ontario Department of Agriculture

Judging by the crop of early
lambs the past winter has suited the
flock. In many flocks there is an
average of two lambs to a ewe, or
200 per cent. increase. The pleas-
ing feature is that the lambs seem
particularly strong.

Pigs are rapid growers if well and
properly fed. But they require
plenty of nourishment to make rig-
orous growth. It is a good plan to
have the young pigs eating before
weaning so as to avoid a setback. If
growth is slowed up at any stage a
loss is probable, especially at the
low price of hogs. Grain alone will
not give rapid development.

When to Plant Garden Seed
A timely suggestion with respect
to the planting of the home vegeta-
ble garden is that the hardy seeds
should be sown as early as weather
and soil conditions will permit.
Smooth or dimpled peas, onion, ra-
dish, lettuce and spinach can be
sown as soon as the soil has dried
enough to permit working without
injury to the texture. Beet, carrot,
parsnip and wrinkled peas may fol-
low, with beans and other tender
crops sown or planted after the
danger of freezing is past.

When to Apply Lime
...1. Po. hdy.

A test of the soil should be made
to make sure that it requires lime.
If the soil proves to be acid then
the answer to the question when to
apply lime might be "when you have
time." Lime is for the benefit of all
crops in the rotation, but particu-
larly of benefit to legumes. The best
time is possibly just before sowing
a grain crop that is seeded down
with alfalfa or clovers. Liming land
plowed for fall wheat which is to be
seeded with clover in the spring is
a convenient and satisfactory prac-
tice. Lime is not a fertilizer, but
simply neutralizes the acidity of the
soil, and should be thoroughly
worked into the soil during the pre-
paration of a seed bed to become
efficient. It is poor business to
farm land that is lacking in lime
and strongly acid in reaction. The
productive power of the soil is re-
duced when it becomes acid. Cor-
recting this condition with the use
of ground limestone increases the
efficiency of the manures and fer-
tilizers applied and therefore con-
tributes to the cutting down of
costs of crop production.

Interesting Publications

Among publications recently is-
sued of interest to farmers are the
following: Report of the Ontario
Veterinary College, 1931; 53rd an-
nual report of the Agricultural and
Experimental Union, 1931; and a
bulletin on the subject of Draft
horses, by J. C. Steckley, Professor
of Animal Husbandry, and M. W.
Staples, Lecturer in Animal Hus-
bandry at O.A.C. Copies of these
publications are obtainable free up-
on application to your local agri-
cultural office.

Feeding Young Chickens

Tests made at the Central Ex-
perimental Farm, Ottawa, have
shown that better results are at-
tained by feeding chicks early than
by the methods of delayed feeding
formerly in vogue. The following
is a chick starter, that has given ex-
cellent results at the farm: 1 part
shorts, 1 part middlings, 1 part
ground yellow corn, 1 part ground
groats, 1/2 part animal feed mix-
ture, 3 per cent. bone meal, 1 per
cent. salt, 1 per cent. cod liver oil.
The animal feed mixture used is
made up of equal parts ground beef
scrap, fish meal and milk powder.
When liquid milk can be had the
milk powder is omitted. Hoppers
of chick grit, oyster shell and char-
coal are hung at a convenient height
on the walls.

Weekly Crop Report

Seeding operations in Ontario are
in progress from as far west as
Rainy River to Glengarry County
in the east. Reports from the Agri-
cultural Representatives would in-
dicate that the land is working up
in a very friable condition. Fall
wheat is reported in excellent con-
dition and the majority of counties
report Red Clover and Alfalfa hav-
ing withstood the winter much bet-
ter than was anticipated. Sweet
clover seems to have fared the worst
and many cases of heaving are re-
ported. Cheese factories are open-
ing up and farmers are anxious to
get their cattle out on grass as feed
is getting scarce. Prices for hogs,
eggs, butter-fat and lambs are very
disappointing. Orchards are look-
ing well with a goodly number of
fruit buds in those orchards where
fertilizing is an established prac-
tice. Wellington County seems to
be typical of the general attitude in
regard to alfalfa, as it looks as if
12,000 acres will be seeded to al-
falfa in that county this spring.

Alfalfa Now Sixth

Alfalfa now stands sixth in area
among all field crops grown in the
Province of Ontario, and occupies
about 650,000 acres. According to
James Laughland, Field Husbandry

Department, O.A.C., Guelph, the
great increase in this crop during
the last 20 years has been due to
the development of hardy strains al-
ong with the outstanding merits of
alfalfa as a forage crop. Being a
hardy deep-rooted perennial legume
alfalfa improves the texture of the
crop, adds humus, and aids in the
storing of nitrates. It begins to
grow early in spring, helps to con-
trol weeds and remains green
throughout the season.

Home Surroundings Count

"We are influenced to a greater
extent than we realize by our sur-
roundings" observes F. C. Nunnick,
chairman of the More Beautiful
Canada Campaign Committee of the
Canadian Horticultural Council. As
he points out "children are particu-
larly responsive to home surround-
ings and where these include lawns,
shrubs, trees and flowers they make
a much better place in which to
bring up children than in a home
where no attention whatever is paid
to these friends of the plant king-
dom."

Environment is an important fac-
tor with children. The constant
contact with the beautiful things of
nature which well-kept home
grounds affords is too important in
the welfare of the home and the
child to be overlooked.

Cow Testing

Ontario has .22 per cent. of its
cows under test; New Zealand has
19.7 per cent. of its cows under
test. The following figures show a
remarkable increase in cow testing
in New Zealand:

1922-23	.....	\$4,825	cows
1923-24	.....	151,214	cows
1924-25	.....	196,850	cows
1925-26	.....	169,776	cows
1926-27	.....	170,150	cows
1927-28	.....	224,130	cows
1928-29	.....	259,594	cows
1929-30	.....	233,731	cows

It has been estimated that in the
last ten years the average produc-
tion of butter fat in New Zealand
has increased by 50 pounds per
cow.

Here in Ontario our dairy farm-
ers are not cow testing to any great
extent, herd improvement has not
been very rapid and it seems more
desirable that Ontario farm-
ers should weigh the milk from in-
dividual cows, have it tested for
butter fat—thus being able to eli-
minate poor producers, in order to
compete with New Zealand or any
other country that follows a system
of scientific improvement.

Miss Macphail's Letter

The extraordinary has happened.
The Senate attracts full galleries, a
large and formidable press repre-
sentation and the headlines in the
daily papers. It has become the
Upper Chamber in truth. And the
cause? Beauharnois! A senate com-
mittee has been studying the great
power scandal, seeking to find to
what degree the three senators, Mc-
Dougald, Haydon and Raymond,
were responsible for the looting of
the public purse, or, to be more ac-
curate, to what extent they used
their high positions as Senators of
the Dominion of Canada to assist in
the giving to private interests the
valuable power resources of the St.
Lawrence which should have been
retained for the people of Canada
as a whole; they being part of the
private concern which benefitted at
the people's expense.

Even Beauharnois might not have
made the Senate the centre of in-
terest had not the Rt. Hon. Arthur
Meighen been the prosecutor. He is
presumably the Crown Attorney, but
actually the gleeful Tory partisan,
exulting in his traditional enemies'
downfall.

After a tedious presentation of
the Committee's report by Senator
Tanner, the Rt. Hon. George P. Gra-
ham upheld his three colleagues in
an impassioned speech. With his
eloquence and wit he sought to de-
fend his friends from the deadly at-
tack of the enemy. Senator Graham
objected to an investigation into the
conduct of any member of the Sen-
ate on a charge made by a member
of the House of Commons; he
sought thus to rally all the Senators
to the defense of their own mem-
bers. He condemned any self-right-
eous attitude by any party on the
question of campaign funds, stating
that they were legitimate and nec-
essary and all parties needed them
and collected them. It was, then,
he said, only hypocrisy to deny the
fact. Particularly in his defense of
Senator Haydon, Mr. Graham plead-
ed with his heart; this was his as-
sociate for long years, the cotidian
of the party funds, his friend, "By
birth, instinct, training, education
and practice, he is a gentleman," he
said.

Senator Graham resented the in-
sultation made by Senator Tanner
that Andrew Haydon was not as
sick as he pretended to be. So sick
was that Senator Graham felt a
shame, he said, to be one of the
Committee who went to his house
to examine him under oath. The
charity and sympathy of all Sena-
tors should surround their col-
league. He concluded with the
words: "I reiterate my belief that
I am as much a custodian of the
honour and integrity of this house
as any member in it, but I cannot
condone the condemning of my col-
leagues who, I think, are not guilty

under the Act."
And then Meighen rose; the same
Meighen we had known in the Com-
mons. Not quite so light, not quite
so bitter, but as able, Meighen the
inimitable, the incomparable. With
all dates and figures accurate
(though without notes) and with
just the right material gathered a-
round each date and figure, clearing
up perfectly as he went, never hav-
ing to retrace, he relentlessly pur-
sued the condemned Senators; not
the three, Senator Raymond being
from Quebec was handled with
gloves on, but the other two. At
the conclusion of three hours of per-
fect public speaking, they were as
worms in the dust, and it would be
a brave listener indeed who would
rise and say "These are my friends."

Senator Meighen said that Sena-
tor Graham had not dealt with the
essence of the report but only with
the externals. "The fleas and in-
sects surrounding the problem." He
then gave a minute resume of the
financial history of Beauharnois,
from its original syndicate stage to
the present. Its charter was secur-
ed from the Quebec Legislature, but
its plans necessitated approval by
the Dominion. "The efforts of Mr.
Sweeney and his associates," pro-
ceeded Senator Meighen, "in secur-
ing approval of these plans consti-
tute the main chapter in the drama."

"This is the crux of the question;
did Sweeney or did he not induce
others to take money for what could
be nothing else than their political
influence?" Since Mr. Sweeney, the
Beauharnois President, engaged
lawyers to create a proper atmos-
phere, "they were not so much law-
yers as perfumers." However, they
were successful; the much desired
Order-in-Council being passed in
1929.

After gently disposing of Ray-
mond, Mr. Meighen devoted himself
to Senator Haydon. He was not, he
said, going to compete with Senator
Graham in eulogizing Senator Hay-
don. Senator Graham had placed
about the condemned one's head "a
halo as big as a spare tire." He
then proceeded to show that Sena-
tor Haydon had received a retaining
fee of \$50,000 from Mr. Sweeney,
contingent on the approval of Mr.
Sweeney's application to the Gov-
ernment for ratification of his St.
Lawrence plan. Not only did the
firm of McGiverin, Haydon and
Ebbes, receive the \$50,000 but also
\$15,000 a year for three years. They
were being paid for getting the Or-
der-in-Council through. Senator
Meighen charged, since the legal
work would have been well paid
with \$5,000. "This kind of legal
work is the cheapest kind. To say
that they would get for it this \$50,
000 retainer and \$15,000 for three
years, is to affront the common
sense of Parliament. The inherent
facts tell us and they are more pow-
erful than opinions or statements of
witnesses—the basic outstanding,
protruding facts," said Mr. Meighen,
"scream against Senator Haydon."

In April 1923, Senator McDougald
had said in the Senate that he was
not interested in Beauharnois. Sena-
tor Meighen took some time to es-
tablish the apparent fact that Sena-
tor McDougald was, in all probability,
the owner of what is called the
Sifton shares, on that date. He did
not hold the shares himself. The
late Winfield Sifton, acting for Mr.
Sweeney, asked Clare Moyer, a law-
yer in Ottawa to act as trustee for
800 shares of the Beauharnois syn-
dicate. He wanted Moyer to go to
New York with him. This he did
and in New York Sifton gave Moyer
\$15,000 in bills, which were placed
on deposit in the Wall Street branch
of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Five
days later, Mr. Meighen pointed out,
Clare Moyer issued his cheque in
Montreal for the entire deposit. Mr.
Meighen stressed the secrecy that
surrounded these transactions, the
trip to New York, the payment in
bills instead of cheques. There was
still another trip to New York when
the remaining price of the shares
was paid over, this time in drafts
which were so fashioned that the
payer could not be identified. "Why
were all the shades down" and all
the lights out?" Senator Meighen
asked.

He then proceeded to deal with
the value of the Sterling Industrial
Corporation; this, you will remem-
ber, was the Corporation; this, you
will remember, was the corporation
organized by McDougald and Hen-
ry, which Sweeney bought out for
a million dollars, simply to get it out
of the way and win the goodwill of
McDougald and Henry. "It was the
nuisance value of Sterling—and
nothing else—that Sweeney want-
ed," Mr. Meighen stated. "McDou-
gald, a Senator of Canada, used his
nuisance value to enrich himself. Has
a member of Parliament any
right to capitalize himself by being
a nuisance?"

"No one had ever given an ex-
planation of why there had been
such constant concealment in the
transactions of Senator McDougald.
Why was he constantly covering up
his tracks?" His actions showed
that Senator McDougald knew his
conduct to be unworthy of a public
man. "It was unfitting for it to ap-
pear in the light," said Senator
Meighen. In conclusion he called
on the Senators to vote on the mer-
its of the question and no partisan
bias should be allowed to influence
any member of the Senate. Never-

theless the vote will be taken on
strict party lines and I will be sur-
prised if every Liberal Senator does
not vote in defense of their col-
leagues and every Conservative Sena-
tor in condemnation of them.

If we had as high a regard for
the honour of our public people as
Great Britain has, not only these
three Senators but all members of
either House who seek personal
gain at the expense of the country,
would quickly be put out of public
life.

We finished with the vote on the
budget. Our group voted for our
own amendment, which being the
amendment to the amendment, was
submitted first. In it we advocated
the creation of new currency and
the taking over by the Finance De-
partment of the Federal Govern-
ment the issuing of all money. Next
came the Liberal sub-amendment.
Some of our members voted for it
and some against. I voted for it
because it advocated lower tariffs
and tariffs make the farmer's life
more difficult. Then came the main
motion which was supported only
by Conservative members and Mr.
Neill, the Independent from Comox-
Alberni, British Columbia.

The Prime Minister and the lead-
er of the Opposition both made
lengthy speeches; both well done in
a heavy wordy sort of way. Mr.
King uses more words but under-
stands them better than the Prime
Minister. Oddly enough each of
them made a curious error. The
Prime Minister ridiculed Vincent
Massey; accused him of holding
"parlour meetings" of the "chosen
few" when he was on a speaking
tour for the Canadian Clubs across
Canada. He was acting as an or-
ganizer for the Liberal party, the
Prime Minister insinuated, and left
pamphlets dealing with social re-
construction, not in an above-board
way, but in an underground man-
ner, according to the Prime Minis-
ter. Mr. Bennett then proceeded to
read the pamphlet onto Hansard and
this, he said, is the Mr. Massey who
was Envoy Extraordinary and Min-
ister Plenipotentiary in Washing-
ton. It turned out that Mr. Massey
was not organizing for the Liberal
party; that he had become interest-
ed in the League for Social Recon-
struction which has been formed in
McGill and Toronto Universities by
well-informed and high-minded pro-
fessors and citizens who, sensing the
bog our country is in, set about e-
volving plans to improve conditions.
Mr. Massey is a patriotic and un-
selfish Canadian and had used his
opportunity of meeting people a-
cross Canada to acquaint them with
the advanced programme of the a-
bove mentioned professors and citi-
zens.

Mr. King in dealing with the
money question, inflation, deflation,
etc., confused the two and quoted
Professor Keynes presumably to
prove that inflation was disastrous.

What actually Keynes was saying
was that deflation was a policy
which benefited the rich and harm-
ed the poor.
Agnes C. Macphail
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Applications will be received by
the undersigned up to noon on Fri-
day, May 13th, 1932, for man to
operate Euphrasia township grader.
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Restore
an Estate

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fered from the great depression? Have you
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How can that situation
be met?

You can instantly restore your
estate to a healthy basis by taking out
more insurance. The sane way is to in-
sure to the point of safety—**at least.**

Over five hundred million dollars of life
insurance was taken out in the Sun Life Com-
pany last year—much of it by level-headed
men who balanced their accounts by this
simple method.

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
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**\$3,000.00
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1st prize—\$1,000.00 cash
2nd prize—\$500.00 cash
3rd prize—\$200.00 cash
4th prize—\$100.00 cash
5 prizes, each \$50.00 cash
95 prizes, each \$10.00 cash
104 prizes totalling \$3,000.00

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PRIZE CONTEST**

Here's a profitable way to spend half
an hour... Glance at that prize list and
you'll say "profitable is right."

Anyone except tire dealers, employees
of tire companies and the families of both
can, without a cent of expense, try for
one of the prizes.

All you have to do is to examine the six
tires of various sizes, types and ply-
thicknesses on display here. Figure out
how many cords you think would be in
each; then add the six figures and divide
by six to find the average. Use the section
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help you.

Submit your estimate on a standard
entry blank. There is nothing to buy, no
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Closing date: June 5th, 1932. Address:
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