

News and Information For the Busy Farmer

The Ontario Approved Turkey Breeders Association inspection work has been greatly increased with 2,000 turkeys eligible for approval inspection in 1935 against 682 in 1934.

Canada continues to be the chief source of supply of tomato ketchup and sauces to the United Kingdom, increasing her shipments in the 1935 period to 96,857 cases from 89,709 in 1934. The tomato soup trade also is almost entirely in Canadian hands.

The figures of imports of wheat into the Scottish ports of Glasgow and Leith for the first six months of 1935 show that Scotland has taken more Canadian wheat than two previous years. The shipments of Canadian flour also were greater than for several years previous.

Burley Tobacco

Burley tobacco growers of the Province of Ontario have submitted to the Dominion Marketing Board a Burley Tobacco Marketing Scheme under which it is proposed to regulate the marketing of Burley tobacco grown in Ontario. The scheme has the sponsorship of the Essex Burley Growers' Association and the Kent Burley Growers' Association.

The scheme is in many respects similar to the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Scheme which came into effect in October, 1934. The Local Board under the proposed scheme will be made up of representatives of both the producers and the buyers, the latter being for the most part the large tobacco manufacturers. Copies of the proposed scheme are available on request from the Secretary of the Dominion Marketing Board at Ottawa.

Ontario Marketing Schemes Honey

The Dominion Marketing Board has recently been giving consideration to a scheme to regulate the marketing of honey produced in Ontario. The scheme has the sponsorship of "The Ontario Beekeepers' Association" and representatives have waited upon the Dominion Marketing Board to explain the marketing conditions which the scheme is intended to improve. The scheme is still subject to further review and amendment by the Dominion Marketing Board.

Copies of the proposed scheme are available on request from the Secretary of the Dominion Marketing Board at Ottawa. Those who wish to make representations with respect to the scheme may make them in writing or may make a request for a hearing before the Dominion Marketing Board.

Rye and Wheat Crops

Reports compiled by the Department indicate that the average yield of fall rye is 18.9 bushels per acre which is an increase of 3 bushels over last year. Early prospects of a heavy yield for fall wheat, however, were not sustained owing to extremely warm weather during the filling period and considerable damage by rust. The average yield is placed at 23.9 bushels per acre, which is approximately two bushels under the ten-year average, but considerably higher than the very low yield of 15.8 bushels per acre of a year ago. The total crop amounts to 13,265,000 bushels as compared with 6,724,000 bushels in 1934 and a ten-year average of 16,666,000 bushels. The acreage harvested this season was about 130,000 acres greater than last year. The quality of fall wheat is quite variable, with a considerable portion of the grain small and somewhat shrunken.

Cattle Bloating in Ontario

Reports of cattle and horses in the St. Thomas district suffering from bloating with some cases ending fatally were investigated recently by Professor R. G. Knox of the Department of Animal Husbandry, O.A.C., Guelph, and Dr. McIntosh, Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, accompanied by F. S. Thomas, agricultural representative for Elgin county. The bloating of the cattle, Professor Knox stated is probably due to a change of diet, cattle that were on dry feed being turned on lush pasture. The condition that has caused cattle to chew bones and wood meal also has some bearing on

the bloating, he stated.

Dr. McIntosh said that the chewing of bones and wood occurs as a result of deficiencies in the diet, and in this particular instance phosphorus is the deficient one. The animals most frequently affected are young, milking cows. The condition usually manifests itself in the spring when cattle are first turned out to grass at the conclusion of a long stable-feeding period.

Hay and grains grown in years of drought such as occurred last year are quite deficient in phosphorus and consequently animals may crave for this element, he said.

Dr. McIntosh advised local farmers who have reported cattle with depraved appetites, to correct the condition by the addition of bran cake, or soybean meal to the grain rations.

Hay and Clover Crops

The cutting of hay and clover has lasted over a longer period than ordinarily this summer. A very heavy hay crop, frequent rains in June which delayed operations at the start, the early maturity of grain crops with lodging, all contributed to prolong the period of hay harvesting. At the end of July about 12 per cent, of the hay crop was still in the field in Western and Central Ontario, while in Eastern Ontario 20 per cent, remained uncut, and in Northern Ontario from 25 per cent, to 50 per cent. In Southern Ontario the main hay crop was practically all harvested. The yield is heavy in all sections of the Province and in a great many cases barn storage has been taxed to the limit so that grain threshing operations will have to be carried on in the field to a greater extent than usual. The first cutting of alfalfa is estimated at 2.02 tons per acre as compared with 1.08 tons per acre in 1934, and a normal yield of approximately 1.75 tons per acre.

Feeder Purchase Policy

To encourage the winter feeding of young cattle and lambs in those districts of Canada where feed is plentiful, the Hon. Robert Weir, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, has announced the renewal of the feeder policy which was in effect in 1934. The policy is effective from August 1 to December 31, 1935, and under its terms one-way transportation and reasonable travelling expenses will be allowed to a farmer in any part of Canada purchasing one or more carloads of young feeder cattle or feeder lambs according to the conditions as laid down by the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, Department of Agriculture.

In Eastern Canada, information, expense forms, and so on, may be obtained from the nearest Dominion Live Stock Branch representative at the stockyard visited, or from R. S. Hamer, Assistant Commissioner, Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa.

It is very important that those who desire to take advantage of this policy should familiarize themselves with the terms because the policy does not apply to shipments purchased for speculative purposes and all stockyard purchases must pass inspection as to type and quality by the Stock Yards agent of the Dominion Live Stock Branch in order to qualify for the expense payments under the terms of the policy. Attention is also directed to the necessity of applicants interviewing the Branch agent at the Stock Yards in advance of purchasing.

Tax Isn't Helping

That the Provincial government's stiffening of the Amusements Tax regulations is affecting the attendance at amusements has been demonstrated in connection with the talking pictures which have been put on frequently by a traveling company in Dundalk, says The Herald. Before the tax was raised to apply on 25-cent tickets, local organizations sponsoring these shows would clear as high as \$10 sometimes. But since the new regulations have come into effect, very little if any profit is being made. Last Saturday night the local Bowling Club cleared only 3 cents while the amusements tax, which goes to the government for relief purposes, amounted to \$3.60. Smaller crowds result, it is claimed, from the increased admission fee caused by the tax. The manager of this traveling picture show says similar results are experienced in any districts he has visited since the Amusements Tax regulations were changed.

When a Hog Had a Chance

We saw some more literature the other day about hogs, and the theme was that at six months the hog should weigh about 200 pounds and right close to that time the hog should go to market. Pictures in the literature too showed the way fat and lean should be streaked in the bacon. Directions for feeding were given. Everything must conform with that one idea of six months and 200 pounds. Then off to the packing house. Perhaps that is the best way to raise hogs, but it's hard on hogs. They don't get a chance to live long enough to learn much or see much or do much. They are cut off before they've had time to feel at home on the farm where they belong. It did not use to be so. On the sixteenth concession a hog had a much better time. It was well fed and the day of its departure was not hastened. It got everything to eat in the way of swill, whey, a bit of bran, some corn cobs and all it could pick up on its own hook. How many wormy apples the hog ate in a season, we never knew. It grew big and it got fat. Time came though when there was a fire put under the old iron kettle in the yard beside the barn. That meant the hog was going to be scraped, and the fact that it was going to be scraped meant that it was going to be killed. But even so the hog had been allowed to live long enough to know what winter and summer was like. In some cases it could compare this summer with last summer; it had opportunity to perceive the wickedness of the world and that should have made it easier to escape from any more of it. Actually there were no particular dimensions to which a pig should attain in those days. We know that after a hog killing on the sixteenth concession the young folk used to be able to play football for a short time. Of course people who live in cities do not understand that. We recall too that there was much lard to be rendered and if the hog were made into sausages, there would have been enough of them to have roped off a diamond for a softball game. The thing seemed to go along more smoothly than it does to-day. At a hog-killing some of the neighbors used to come over just like a threshing or a barn raising. We don't recall that there was any literature issued then saying how long or high a hog ought to be before the hangman slipped the black cap over its head, but the idea of doing away with a hog at six months was not heard of. A hog used to have a decent chance to show how big it could grow. But of course that was quite a long time ago before anything got put on the efficiency basis.

Agriculture to be Taught in High Schools

Agriculture is to replace chemistry and physics in the Middle School Course was the decision of the Markdale High School Board the other evening. The Board feels that in keeping with the changes being made in other high schools, that it will answer the purposes of this community to a greater part than does the two science subjects now taught. It was also thought that such a change would prove more attractive to the students coming in from the country.

The course in agriculture is divided into two parts: Part I Agriculture replacing physics, and Part II Agriculture replacing chemistry, the complete course taking two

Municipal Officer Wanted

TOWNSHIP OF GLENELG

Applications will be received by the undersigned, up till Friday, September 6, 1935, for the Office of Collector of Taxes for the year 1935. Duties to commence October 25, 1935, and Roll to be returned to the Treasurer on or before March 15, 1936.

Taxes are to be collected in two installments; first installment becoming due December 1, 1935; second installment due March 1, 1936. Salary \$100.00.

By order of the Council.
H. H. MacDONALD, Clerk,
R.R. 1, Durham.

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years. Agriculture Part I has as its basis the fundamentals of the physics course and Agriculture Part II has for its basis the fundamentals of the chemistry course; using these courses as the foundation then, the student is taught the practical application of the theories now studied, and enables the student to get a better, more comprehensive grasp of the two sciences. These two Middle School agricultural courses are acceptable to all Universities and places of higher

learning in lieu of the Middle School Chemistry and Physics now taught; in fact in some institutions these two new subjects are given the preference.

This change in the curriculum should prove attractive to those pupils already having agricultural training, as the school now has a progressive course in agriculture covering a four year period; to those who have had little agricultural training it will open up a new field of study which should be of inestimable value for the future.

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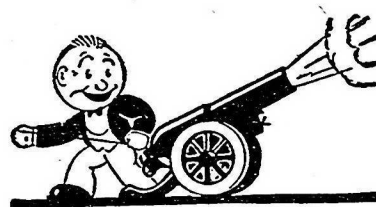
A good dairy herd is the means of a steady income to the farmer. In most cases a farmer's prosperity can be judged by the size of his herd. To realize the most for your dairy product a good market is necessary. By selling to the Markdale and Dundalk Creameries you are assured of a good market at all times.

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