

News and Information FOR THE BUSY FARMER

[Furnished by the Ontario Department of Agriculture]

Conservation Movement Making Rapid Headway

The movement for a province-wide program of reforestation and soil conservation is rapidly gaining momentum throughout Ontario. Following the original meeting in London of representatives of nine counties to form the Western Ontario Conservation Committee, a second meeting was held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on January 13th, when representatives of thirteen Southern Ontario counties assembled to organize a second District Conservation Committee and to formulate a program of action. A third meeting was held at Bowmanville on Friday, January 15th, with a large number of Eastern Ontario counties being represented.

This series of meetings has been sponsored by the Farmers' Advocate, with its editor, Mr. W. H. Porter, as the moving spirit. Warden Adam McCoigan of Wellington County presided at the Guelph meeting and an all-day discussion of reforestation, water and soil conservation and woodlot preservation took place. At the conclusion the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That in the opinion of this meeting the people of Ontario, both rural and urban, are ready for a practical and constructive conservation program. It is further resolved that we recommend to the respective county councils that definite action be taken at their January sessions." It was recommended by the gathering that county councils set up a nucleus of a committee of two of their number, along with the county agricultural representative, to build up a strong conservation committee within each county. It was suggested that each county council make a grant of \$25.00 to its District Conservation Committee to enable the latter to carry on its work, while the appropriation for work within the individual county would be left to the discretion of each county council. It was further recommended that county councils demonstrate their sincerity by proceeding with some definite project of tree-planting and that a survey of each county be made in order to form a sound conservation program.

As a preliminary step in the campaign, the Guelph meeting recommended that Ontario be divided into five districts, in each of which a District Conservation Committee will be formed to supervise the program. The districts are as follows:

No. 1, Essex, Kent, Elgin, Lambton, Middlesex, Huron, Perth, Norfolk and Oxford.

No. 2, Welland, Lincoln, Haldimand, Wentworth, Halton, Brant and Waterloo.

No. 3, Bruce, Grey, Dufferin, Simcoe, Wellington, Peel and York.

No. 4, Ontario, Durham, Victoria, Peterboro, Northumberland, Hastings, Point Edward, Lennox and Addington.

No. 5, Renfrew, Lanark, Carleton, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Leeds, Frontenac, Prescott and Russell.

Various speakers stressed the need of tree-planting to conserve moisture and relieve drought conditions which had wrought havoc in the last two or three summers. Preservation of woodlots by stopping indiscriminate cutting of trees was deemed essential and also that farmers should learn to keep their livestock out of woodlots where they were doing much damage.

Educational programs were considered vital and it was suggested that the government prepare a primer on reforestation and conservation for use in public schools. Planting of trees by individual citizens for windbreaks and beautification purposes was urged as a coronation year feature. Plots of trees could also be set out as memorials to distinguished public men, who had rendered notable service to their country.

The serious effect of drought in lowering the water-level of streams and rivers and drying up wells was emphasized. Farmers had found it necessary to draw water for their stock as far as five miles. It was

also pointed out that there were too many municipal drains which were having the effect of taking moisture from the land where it was needed. Swamps were disappearing and trees being ruthlessly destroyed. All farmers must co-operate in the movement in order to secure satisfactory results.

Dr. G. I. Christie in a luncheon address predicted that this movement was destined to play a great part in the future development of Ontario. It would result in leaving a wonderful heritage for the children and grandchildren of the present generation. Planting of trees would go far towards solving the problem of conserving the water supply. Mr. E. J. Zavitz, Provincial Forester, and Frank S. Newman, superintendent of the St. Williams Forestry Station were other speakers, the latter declaring that misuse of forest lands in the province was without parallel and that a remedy must be found. Mr. Monroe Landon, president of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, spoke on the need for a revision of the Assessment Act to provide for the exemption of forest growth from taxation. He declared that trees were the only crop taxed and that the present assessment practice was a deterrent to private reforestation efforts.

A Central Committee representing all five districts will be set up and a brief is in course of preparation to submit to the Ontario Government.

FARMERS, BEWARE!

Since many nutritional disorders and diseases of farm animals have been traced to the lack of adequate minerals in their rations, there has been an increasing demand for mineral supplements. Salesmen are known to be operating extensively throughout the Province and in some cases are offering so called "mineral supplements" which are useless and may be worse than worthless and these products may be offered at prices far in excess of that which the farmer can afford to pay.

Recently two striking instances of fraudulent practice were brought to the attention of the Dominion Government Inspectors. One material consisted almost entirely of ground limestone. The other of common salt. Yet both were being sold at fantastic prices.

When in 1921 the "Feeding Stuffs" Act of Canada was drawn up the wide demand for mineral supplements was unforeseen. Consequently no measures of control for their sale were incorporated in the Act. Therefore, until a revision of the said Act is completed it behooves the farmer to be on his guard against the insidious advances of these sometimes ignorant salesmen. The farmer should—first, satisfy himself that the mineral supplement is the product of a firm with a reputation to maintain and demand to be shown a statement of analysis, bearing in mind that calcium and phosphorus are the principal ingredients and that the proportion of calcium to phosphorus should be approximately two to one. The maintenance of a correct balance between these two is considered important.

Consult your Agricultural Representative or the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph if you are in doubt as to the analysis of the product which is being offered to you. Don't be fooled.



Sauguen Lodge No. 327
Markdale, Ont.

FRIDAY, JAN. 29th—Social Evening for members and their friends. All members are asked to come out and enjoy the evening.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st—Regular Meeting for General Business.

ROY FREEMAN, Noble Grand
W. J. COLGAN, Recording Sec.
HERB. WALKER, Financial Sec.
W. J. HOWARD, Treasurer

Miss Macphail's Weekly Letter From Ottawa

Tradition is a curious thing. Because, in the long ago England's chief export was wool, the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada get kinks in their backs from a long sitting on the "Wool Sack", on the day of the Opening of Parliament. If tradition were replaced by reason the Judges, in their scarlet and ermine, would be sitting on sacks of Canada wheat, which, while equally uncomfortable, might bring them closer to the producer.

Tradition is at least colorful and is used to make the opening day of Parliament of Canada a great social event. The only drab note is struck by the Commoners in their business clothes who stand in an irregular formation outside the bar of the Senate, having been summoned thither by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod impressively dressed in Medieval velvet and lace. Only the Prime Minister is allowed inside the enclosure wherein the Senators and high officials and ladies sit. Dominating the whole scene is the Governor General, resplendent and dignified. Supported on the one side by his Lady in court dress and on the other by the Prime Minister, who stands rigidly, and I am sure uncomfortably, while His Excellency reads the Speech from the Throne in both languages.

There must be something in it that "Prosperity has turned the corner" or else the ladies are wearing their pre-depression dresses, and they don't look it, . . . for a larger number of them beautifully gowned in evening clothes attended the Opening than I have ever seen there before. They spilled all over the place entirely filling the outer and inner Senate lobbies and even the nearby stair cases. They certainly did not hear "The King's Speech" because I was standing much closer and heard only an occasional word. A system of amplifiers might well be installed. As a matter of fact, I am all in favor of the Danish method, not of amplifying, but of the opening of Parliament.

In Denmark, though they have a King, who, while not crowned, succeeds to the Throne on the death of his father, Parliament is opened by the Prime Minister. Both Houses meet in one great room used only for the Opening, and on a slightly raised platform the Prime Minister, surrounded by his Cabinet, stands and reads the speech which he himself has written, quite possibly after long consultation with his ministers. In this speech he deals with the general condition of the nation and forecasts the legislation to be brought down. It does seem a very direct and sensible method of conveying to the Parliament the intention of the Prime Minister. It isn't, I admit, very colorful.

But to get back to the opening ceremonies in Canada. The wives of both the Speaker of the House and of the Senate hold receptions immediately after the ceremony is over and serve tea and food to the parched and weary multitude. Both Mrs. Casgrain and Mrs. Foster are cordial and delightful hostesses. The "proof of the pudding is in the eating", . . . not that they ate the delightful ladies, but that the crowds, replete and happy, stayed on and on.

And now for the speech, the King's speech (Mackenzie King's), even though the Governor General did read it. Here's an idea: Might it not have been an improvement if the Governor General, Mr. John Buchan, a famous author, had written the speech and Mr. Mackenzie King, in fine voice, had read it. But to get on:

From the Speech we learned, in formal terms, of the abdication of King Edward VIII of the necessary legislation which would come down giving assent to the change in succession, and of the resolution of loyalty which would be sent to King George VI. This was certainly the correct order in which to deal with the matter, but when the House got under way they passed the resolution of loyalty before the Parliament of Canada was asked to give assent to the alteration in the law touching the succession, calling down by such action, the well expressed criticism of Mr. J. S. Woodsworth.

COLLECTIONS

A client wrote us on January 2nd, 1937, as follows:

" Many thanks. It is really wonderful the way you get results. It is more than I ever expected."

Are you having trouble with your unpaid accounts? If so, send us your list at once and await results.

KELLY & AIKEN

Collection Specialists,
ORANGEVILLE, ONTARIO.

Est. 1890

Bank reference on request.

While the constitutional crisis was in progress Mr. Woodsworth had sent the Prime Minister of Canada a telegram worded as follows: "As a member of Parliament pledged to loyalty to King Edward VIII I protest the usurpation by the Cabinet of the powers of Parliament", and he took the occasion to further protest, not against the address of loyalty to the new King, but against the change in the King of Canada by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Mackenzie King. To quote: "There are two questions that persist in my mind. First, why should our Prime Minister, in connivance with Mr. Baldwin, be in a position to absolve me, and other members, from our declaration of loyalty to King Edward VIII; and second, why should the Liberal party be in a position to decide who is to be the King of the Canadian people . . . it seems to me that this action (Mackenzie King's) has made the Statute of Westminster a farce". Mr. Woodsworth feels strongly that on such an important matter as a change of monarchs the Parliament and not the Prime Minister should decide. "Surely", he says, "if the King of the United Kingdom can be distinguished for legal purposes from the King of Canada then the recognition of the King of the United Kingdom as King of Canada can wait until there is time to call Parliament. And again, "If the Prime Minister can choose our King he can declare war or commit this country to any policy of less importance than the selection of the Head of the State".

We were told too, in the Speech, that the international situation is very grave but that conditions in Canada, and indeed in the North American continent were in happy contrast and the visit of the President of the United States was instanced. Economic conditions were claimed to be better due to improved trade arrangements. In fact, trade was the key-note of several paragraphs in the Speech. A new trade arrangement has been agreed upon between Canada and the United States which will be submitted to Parliament during the session. The Minister of Trade and Commerce is visiting Australia and New Zealand to discuss the revision of existing agreements. We were assured that the Government's efforts to expand the trade of Canada will be unremitting.

Legislation is forecast providing

pensions for the blind, a trans-Canada air service, the revision of the capital structure of the Canadian National Railways and provision by way of loan for repairs and improvements of rural and urban homes. We are assured too that something will be done in co-operation with the Provinces to assist in the establishment of unemployed young people, and that, despite improvements, unemployment continues to be "a foremost problem".

It looks then like a short session, but they all look like that the first week.

AGNES C. MACPHAIL
House of Commons, Saturday,
January 16th, 1937.

Live Stock Market Report

BY DUNN & LEVACK, TORONTO

Monday's cattle market was somewhat drabby as buyers were bidding lower prices and all other markets in both Canada and the United States were easier.

Only a very few choice heavy steers made 7.00, with the bulk selling from 6.25 to 6.75; fair to good from 5.50 to 6.15. In the butcher section, prices were considerably lower, choice cattle selling at from 5.25 to 5.50; fair to good from 4.75 to 5.25; common and medium 4.00 to 4.50. The cow trade was easier, choice from 3.50 to 3.75, with a few top heifery cows at 4.00; fair to good 3.00 to 3.40; canners and cutters 2.00 to 2.75. Choice heavy bulls made from 3.75 to 4.00 and choice light butcher bulls from 4.00 to 4.50; while bolognas brought 3.75.

In the small meats, choice lambs featured the market by advancing to a top of \$10.50 and choice sheep from 5.00 to 5.50. Calves were slightly easier, choice from 10.50 to 11.50, with a few fancy up to 12.00; fair to good from 9.00 to 10.25; common and medium 7.00 to 8.50.

The hog market was disappointing, as prices dropped suddenly, due to a severe reaction on other markets, as well as in the Old Country. Monday's sales were mostly on the basis of \$25 for truck deliveries, and the prospects for the balance of the week do not look any better.

A stone school 2 1/2 miles west of Walkerton was burned to the ground last week. Only the four stone walls were left standing.

The Markdale Standard Clubbing Rates

We announce the following clubbing arrangements for subscribers of The Markdale Standard to receive their home paper and any others they may desire, for a period of one year.

The rates apply to Canadian points only.

The Standard and The Toronto Daily Star	7.00
The Standard and The Toronto Evening Telegram	6.00
The Standard and The Toronto Globe and Mail	6.00
The Standard and The Owen Sound Sun-Times	5.50

If the paper you want is not in the above list, we can get it for you and save you money.

These prices are strictly CASH IN ADVANCE.

Send subscriptions by Post Office or Express Money Order to

The Standard, Markdale, Ont.