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News and Information for the Busy Farmer

Dehorning Cattle

Experience has proved the great advantage from every standpoint of dehorning commercial cattle, and a great benefit would accrue to the live stock industry if all commercial cattle were dehorned. Every effort should therefore be made to attain this object, and it more than merits the active support and co-operation of the press, and all institutions and organizations interested in the live stock industry to encourage the practice of dehorning all horned commercial cattle between March 15 and April 15 or during the month of October.

Champion Egg Eaters

Although, compared with some other countries, the per capita consumption of poultry in Canada is relatively low, Canada retains the egg-eating championship with 28.36 dozen eggs consumed per head of population in 1933. While the average consumption of poultry by each inhabitant of the United States in that year was about 18 pounds, of which 7.7 pounds were hens and chickens. Although 113,341,308 pounds of poultry and eggs has been relatively well maintained. In June last year, according to the bulletin, "The Agricultural Situation," issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the number of hens and chickens on farms in Canada was 84,943,000.

Soft Bacon

The further expansion of our bacon trade with Great Britain depends to a large extent upon quality improvement. Recent advices from the British market criticize our supplies on the score of underfinish in a large percentage of bacon sides, as indicated by softness and flabbiness. This soft flabby bacon is most likely the product of underfinished hogs, of which there are considerable numbers being marketed at yards and plants in Canada at the present time. The remedy lies with the producer in holding back unfinished hogs. In most cases, another week or so on feed would put on the finish so necessary for the making of firm bacon. All hogs of bacon and select weights should be properly finished at their weights. Underfinish is as detrimental as overfinish, and in this case is a very serious obstacle to efforts being made to popularize Canadian bacon with the British consumer. Every hog raiser is asked to co-operate to the best of his ability.

Raspberry Plantations

Where manure is not applied to raspberry plantations until the spring, a cover crop is also advisable to prevent too late growth of cane. As the advent of mosaic disease is making it advisable to renew plantations more frequently, the grower who is unable to get large quantities of manure will find that shorter rotation lends itself more to the cover crop and mulch system. For each new plantation may be preceded for a season by a crop of clover or alfalfa which, when turned over, will leave the soil in excellent condition for the new plantation. This method of renewal, say every six years, with proper green manuring, cover crop or mulch, and adequate quantities of commercial fertilizers, will render it possible for raspberry growing to take its place beside orcharding, in being more or less independent of the falling and increasingly expensive supply of manure.

Hog Outlook Favourable

While it is likely there will be some temporary price declines during the present year the trend of hog prices appears upward. Market supply prospects are for a moderate volume during the first half of the year, followed by a fairly substantial increase. Prospects for export appear to be satisfactory, and the restrictions existing on exports from foreign countries selling to the British market are working quite favourably toward stabilization of prices. Despite the present favourable export outlook improvement in breeding, feeding, selection and processing so as to secure a large percentage top grades of bacon is much more desirable than a marked increase in general production.

More Than $2,000 in Prizes Offered for Malting Barley

This Province is ideally suited to the growing of first-class malting barley and, with the purpose of encouraging the efforts of Ontario farmers in producing this crop, the Ontario and Quebec Brewing Industry has offered prizes amounting to well over two thousand dollars. This was the recent announcement of Hon. Thomas L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario.

All Ontario farmers will be eligible for competition, and the media used for exhibiting will include the Winter Seed Fairs, Combined Field Crop Competitions, and the Fall Fairs, sixty of which have already been selected.

Prizes at the Winter and Seed Fairs will total some two hundred and fifty dollars. Combined Field Crop competitions have been allotted over one thousand dollars; and Fall Fairs a similar amount. Much prizes, and details of competition, will be under the administration of the Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, J. A. Carroll, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

In connection with the Field Crop Competitions, societies have been chosen in areas particularly well-suited to producing the desired quality of barley.

All competitors must be paid-up members of an Agricultural Society. There must be at least ten entries, and not less than eight crops inspected. It is further required that only Registered O.A.C. No. 21 Barley be sown, and that the minimum acreage be five acres. In case where a field entered for competition comprises more than five acres the entire field will be judged.

Before a competitor can qualify for a prize, at least fifty bushels of the crop must be cleaned to Grade No. 1. Field and bin inspection will be made without cost, and barley must be ready for bin inspection and final grading not later than December 1. Prizes in each competition will be awarded as follows: First, thirty dollars; Second, twenty-five dollars; Third, twenty dollars; Fourth, fifteen dollars; Fifth, ten dollars, and Sixth, five dollars.

Winter and Seed Fairs will include Guelph Winter Fair, Ottawa Winter Fair, South-Western Ontario Corn and Seed Exhibition at Chatham, Quinte District Seed Fair, and the Ottawa Valley Seed Fair. At each of these exhibitions fifty dollars will be distributed in prizes. Eighteen dollars in prize money has been allotted to each of the Fall Fairs, or a total of ten hundred and eighty dollars.

No exhibitor may win a prize at more than one Fall Fair. This, however, will not debar the exhibitor from competing at one of the large seed shows or winter fairs. Barley will be judged on its suitability for malting, not for seed. The points desired in barley for malting, in order of relative importance are soundness, size and uniformity of kernel; freedom from other grains; and freedom from weed seeds and inert matter.

Concluding his remarks on this subject, Col. Kennedy said: "While I heartily endorse any movement designed to encourage Ontario farmers, the action of the Ontario and Quebec Brewing Industry should have an even more important result than only raising the standard for malting barley. I look for a definite improvement in all Ontario barley; whether grown for malting, feeding, or any other purpose."

"The Ottawa Spotlight"

By Wilfrid Eggleston

Ottawa, March. 30—Parliament Hill these days resembles one of the more active hot-springs areas in Yellowstone National Park—you don't know where the next geyser is going to spout. So many discussions and inquiries and organizations are going on at once you hardly know which one to watch and which to pass up. And when it comes to boiling the whole thing down into a column at the end of the week, that's tidy chore, too.

The focus of attention looks like passing for a while from the Stevens probe into mass buying and price spreads over to the banking and commerce committee studying the central bank bill. I never saw a committee meeting more fully attended, nor more earmarks of tough sledding ahead, than in the first active meeting of this body. Some of the Liberals and Independents are going to put up a stiff fight for public ownership of the Bank of Canada. Hon. Ernest Lapointe wants to make sure the new Bank of Canada bills will be bi-lingual. Several of the C.C.F. members are sound that the Douglas theory of social credit shall be thrashed out. And on top of that the banking and commerce committee has on its hands the inquiry into the relationship between the banks and the C.P.R., the pulp and paper industry, the stabilizing of wheat by John I. MacFarland and a few other things. If that doesn't spell trouble and a heavy long session of the committee, I don't know what would.

Centering Agriculture

For farmers there are a couple of developments of especial interest. One was the formation at Ottawa last week of the "Canadian Federation of Dairy Farmers." They claim to be the new official mouthpiece of the milk industry and to represent 100,000 dairy farmers. If they do, they should be a power when it comes to discussing with Ottawa and the provincial governments steps needed to assist the dairy industry get back on its feet.

Hon. Robert Weir announced that his Agricultural Marketing Act will be introduced in a few days. This looks like an attempt to regulate and control the export of farm products so as to prevent—if possible—the small export surplus depressing the whole market and driving prices down to a ruinous level.

A Battery of Wheat Boards

As forecast, the provinces are to have wheat boards with the power to set up a license or other scheme designed to control the delivery of wheat to the local elevators this fall. Just exactly how they are going to supervise and enforce such a restriction nobody at Ottawa seems to know yet. If necessary, a federal wheat board will also be set up to control exports of wheat, so that Canada will live up to the pledges she made at London last July. It seems to be the fervent hope and prayer of the authorities here either that the crop will be reasonable light, or that the world situation will improve somewhat before next fall. I gather that they are not very anxious to have to work these boards. They would prefer that drought or grasshoppers do the job for them, I imagine.

Experts on figures have finally decided that as signed, the wheat agreement gives Canada the power to export—provided she can find customers—some 245,000,000 bushels in the crop year which begins August 1st, 1934. We'll probably be lucky to be able to find an outlet for so much. If we don't, the wheat agreement won't work any hardship. If we could have sold more, and the agreement binds us down, then of course we shall have lost a golden opportunity to reduce a surplus which has been hanging over our heads for five years now.

Titles and the Waterway

Two contentious subjects were laid away in camphor for a few months anyway. The vote on titles gives Premier Bennett the authority to ask the King to honor a list of Canadians on June 3rd, should he so desire, and no further debate, by the rules of the House, can be carried on this session. The action of the United States Senate in rejecting the St. Lawrence waterway treaty sets at rest a topic on which very strong views are held in Canada on both sides.

Parliament takes a ten day recess for Easter. The fact that the St. Lawrence waterway will not come up for ratification shortens the prospective session considerably. Still, it will not be over for a while. The budget is to come down shortly after Easter.

Federal revenues were much better in February. In spite of it being a short month, customs and excise receipts were up $3,500,000 over the total a year ago. The improvement comes too late for a balanced budget, but it all comes as a welcome relief to Hon. E. N. Rhodes.

If you value your neighbor's friendship, don't make a path across his lawn, cutting corners.

ESKIMO IS DOOMED

Dependence Upon White Man and Ways of Civilization Fatal to Natives of the North.

In close Government supervision of both natives and traders lies the future welfare of Canada's Eskimo charges, according to Major L. T. Burwash, famous Arctic explorer, and for many years Northwest Territories Branch investigator.

While the Eskimo population of the Dominion is holding its own at present, the only hope, he believed, of preventing their eventual extinction is Government control of trading. Denmark took over operation of Greenland's trading posts 160 years ago, he points out, and the Eskimo population of the island has increased gradually from 3,440 to 17,000.

Marked difference in the outlook on life of the Arctic aborigines after short contact with white men has

MAJOR L. T. BURWASH

greeted Major Burwash when in 1930 he met Eskimos on King William Island whom he first saw in 1915. Unpolled kings of their own country four years before, they were begging food from the visitor on his second visit.

Too sudden thrusting of the natives from primeval conditions to the white man's civilization is blamed by the explorer for the transformative state, they should be educated gradually to live in competition with the white man.

The Eskimo imagines himself better off in close proximity to the white man's can-opener, but in Major Burwash's opinion he is wrong. Life becomes more complicated for him with each new food or trinket he discovers, until in a short time he has learned to rely on white man's goods to keep him alive.

However, he still holds to the old Eskimo custom of having two or three wives if he can afford them. Besides taxing his ability as a provider, wives bring another complication in that the possessor of more than his share may unconsciously invite less fortunate natives to make them marriageable widows. Killings of this sort, Major Burwash says, provide the major crime problem in the Arctic, although the custom of doing away with old people, who are believed to have lived their allotted span still goes on despite Government efforts to stamp it out.

FIFTY-TWO SOVEREIGNS.

Golden Hoard Found on Street by Three English Lads.

Three boys of Tottenham, England, feel that their education has been sadly neglected. They think they should have been told that England, in the dim dark days before the war, had a little coin called a sovereign. A pretty little coin it was, too, even if rarely seen nowadays.

The boys had, recently, the unexpected pleasure of seeing fifty-two of them all at once—and they did not know what they were! They found them in a bag they picked up, and thought they were "badges" of some mysterious order. In fact they thought they had done a good stroke of business when they sold three to a passer-by for a shilling. With most of the others they, literally, played ducks and drakes, for they were used to skim over the surface of the river. They shone beautifully.

Not until one of them returned home with one of the "badges" he had saved as a memento, was the full truth known. His father broke it to him gently—and then reported the matter to the police.

THE NEW RUBBER.

Chemists who discover ways of making synthetic products do not usually give away the secrets of their process. But the men who have succeeded in making a synthetic rubber told members of the American Chemical Society just how the feat was performed. The ingredients are simple, merely acetylene, salt and water. But the process will seem a bit complex to those unversed in the vocabulary of chemistry.

The catalytic polymerization of acetylene to mono-vinylacetylene is followed by a treatment with hydrogen chloride to produce chloroprene, which by controlled polymerization is turned into synthetic rubber. Making synthetic gin seems considerably simpler.—Boston Post.

VARIED CLIMATE.

Colombia, the third largest country in South America, although within the tropics, enjoys all kinds of climates. Along the sea shores and in low lands of the valleys of the large rivers the heat is intense; in the plateaus of the cordilleras the climate is mild and temperate, while freezing cold prevails in the proximity of the tall peaks covered by perpetual snow. Consequently, in Colombia there are grown products of all the zones.

New Egg Grades

The revised Dominion egg grading regulations recently passed at Ottawa are now in force in Ontario for all shipments. The former grade names of fresh specials, fresh extras, firsts, seconds, pullet extras, etc., etc. have been changed to A-1, A, B and C, with different weight classifications within each grade.

The chief purpose of the revision is to enable the farmer to be paid on a quality basis, as well as making it possible for the consumer to tell what he or she is buying. Producers are allowed eight eggs per half-case under grade on examination and suitable penalties are made for any infringement.

GARDEN TIP

Summer is coming (Hurray! Hurray!) and we would like to pass along the tip that the best and quickest way to make a rock garden is to play a saxophone in your backyard at midnight.

The reason why a lot of men are bachelors is because they failed to embrace their opportunities.

THREE ILLS ROUTED

Health Tip from Woman of 67

"For headache — constipation — rheumatism—I use Kruschen. And since I have used it, I am in very much better health. In fact, I hardly ever wake with those bad headaches and that general feeling of lassitude. Kruschen has helped me beyond words. I am 67 and feel young,"—thus writes Mrs. M. O.

It is reasonable to ask why it is that headaches, constipation, and rheumatism all yield so completely to Kruschen? What is the secret of Kruschen's effectiveness against these different complaints? The secret is an open one. It is revealed on the analysis on the bottle—for physicians and everyone else to see. Six vital mineral salts. That is the secret. Each of these six salts has an action of its own. Where one cannot penetrate another can—and does. Blood, liver, kidneys and digestive tract are all benefited and toned up to a top-notch condition of efficiency.

FREE TRIAL OFFER

If you have never tried Kruschen, try it now at our expense. We have distributed a very many special "trials" for people who have never had Kruschen brought to their notice. Ask your druggist for the new "trial" size.

The success of our regular 75c bottle together with a separate trial bottle has led to the best seller of all the relieving medicines that it now does everything we make it do. Its personal profits to all who use it are here. Take it home. Your druggist is authorized to refund your 75c. Independently and without question, the first trial bottle free, at our expense, which must be honest. Manufactured by the Kruschen Wright Ltd., Montreal. Sole Distributors: McKesson Robbins Ltd., Toronto.

CANADA CELEBRATES HISTORICAL EVENTS

Three important events in the history of Eastern Canada are to be celebrated this summer, according to information received by the Canadian National Railways. The first of these is the Toronto Centennial, the observance of which will be divided into three parts of three days each, May 24-26; July 1-4; August 4-6. The second is the 400th anniversary of the landing of Jacques Cartier at Gaspe in 1534 and the third will be the 300th anniversary of the founding of the city of Three Rivers, P. Q.

Historically, the event at Gaspe is the most important. It was on the shores of this bay in the Gaspe Peninsula of Quebec that Jacques Cartier landed on July 16, 1534 and in so doing was the first European to set foot in Quebec although the land was sighted by Gaspard de Corterial in 1500. When Cartier landed, his first act was to erect a thirty foot cross and to take possession of the territory for the King of France. The exact spot where this cross was planted is not known but a similar cross as close as possible to what is believed to be the spot, will be put up during the celebration this year.

Three Rivers is eight years older than Montreal and appropriate celebrations will mark the 300th anniversary of this city which was founded by the sieur Laviolette in 1634.

Toronto, which has become the second largest city in Canada, celebrates 100 years as an incorporated city this year. The periods chosen for observance begin with May 24 (Empire Day) with July 1 and extend to include July 4 and thereby appropriately observes the part American history played in the development of the city; and with August 4, which is the day on which Canada entered the Great War. Pageants, choral festivities, military manoeuvres, symphonic concerts and band concerts on a large and lavish scale are part of an extensive program of entertainment.

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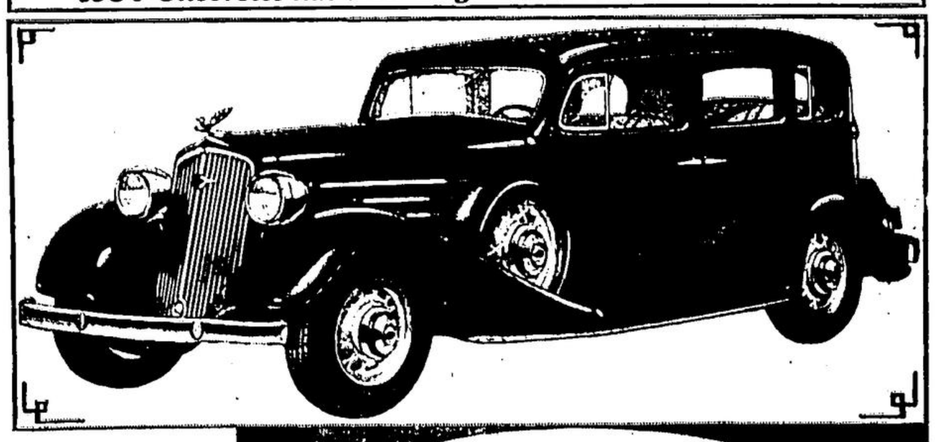
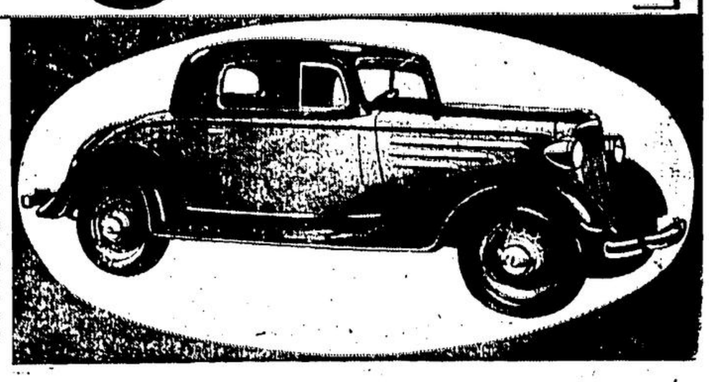
1934 Chevrolet has New Engine and Knee Action Wheels



MANY IMPROVEMENTS

The Chevrolet Six for 1934, with an engine of new design delivering 60 horsepower, with knee-action front wheels, and with increased all-round performance, is considered the most extensively improved annual model since Chevrolet became a Six. The new front wheel springs are enclosed in an oil-filled housing attached rigidly to the frame, making a neat and efficient type of individual suspension. Larger and more luxurious bodies by Fisher, with improved no-draft ventilation, are offered. The picture above shows the Master Six special sedan, and below is seen one of the coupe models.



GIVE A MAN A JOB - -

Georgetown Community Club

MAKES IT'S BOW

This Club has been organized to help the Unemployed help themselves. Anyone who wants to help is eligible for membership. Unemployed have free membership—others make whatever contribution in cash they desire.

The Club wish to announce as their first attempt to help others the organization of an

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We are prepared to secure men for odd jobs, such as:—

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CLEANING CELLARS	SNOW SHOVELLING
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CLEANING WINDOWS	STOVEPIPE CLEANING
LAWN CUTTING	GARDENING

FARM HELP.

And any other odd jobs you have.

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