A thorough cleaning of walls, ceiling: and windows makes a big improvement tain that than by attending one of the in the appearance of the stable. The cobweb-covered walls and windows are ci unsightly, to say the least.

The organization of the fourth World at Poultry Congress by the British Gov-To ernment is well in hand and world-wide w interest indicates that it will be better O. A. C., to students of the three Lonw supported than even. Over forty govef ernments have already decided to pargr ticipate and 24 of these have set up national committees for organizing their To representation.

#### The Laving House in Winter

elevated above the ground so as to allow good drainage. By all means use dropping boards under the roosts and fresh, clean air possible.

per hopi fron

T

#### Barley on the Increase

According to the department's fina lar report on crop estimates, there was of net decrease in the area devoted an small grains in Ontario of over 360,000 counting the price of all bucks coming not been found in orchards which have bacon is no better than it was before Geese are seldom good breeders until Put on advertised hat and gloves, int acres this year. The greater part of bo this slump was due to a decline of Farmers have now generally adopted kit 300,000 acres in the area seeded to oats. the practice of castrating male lambs: by Barley showed an exceptional increase intended for market. cit of over 6,000 acres. A backward season -lfavored the growing of barley over spring wheat and cats, but it would also Re seem that the high value of barley as R. W. Wade, director of the live stock a feed grain is beginning to assert it- branch of the Ontario Department of nic self. In addition barley appeals to Agriculture, over 180,000 farms mainrat many as a solution of their rotation taining live stock with capita! invested a problems, because it provides in one in this stock of approximately 240 milseason, as no other grain crop does, lion dollars. This investment is roughly fee an opportunity to clean up the land, to proportioned as follows: Horses \$82,000,abl grow a paying crop and to seed down to 000; cattle \$120,000,000; sheep \$7.000,pathe best advantage with a hay crop 000; swine \$14,000,000; poultry \$18,000,in the following year. There is always ar | 000. leg industrial demand for al! Ontario barap ley of good quality, this is surplus to the farmers in the proceeds of the sale of me farm requirement. The quality for their products approximately \$100,000,ren manufacturing purposes, however can 000. Stock yard sales of cattle show ald only be produced by the sowing of clear, an annual revenue of \$27,000,000 while seed on land that is in good heart.

It is surprising how soon vermin ap-Mr pears on some live stock after it in Cal established for the winter. These pests me breed fast and cause much annoyance per to the animal. One suggested remedy tial is to dust sabadilla powder into the tion hair. Another is to dust in one part hor hellebore to six parts cement. Appli-= cation should be made at 10-day period: if vermin has made its appearance.

### O. A. C. Short Courses

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until April. In almost all of the courses there are no fees or other costs, except that the student pays railway fare and his own board and lodgings. There must be one or more departments in his chosen field of industry, in which every young farmer would like to be proficient; and in what better way can he atcourse; named.

#### Gives Three Scholarships

Thomas E. Wilson, a London Old Boy, and now a leader in the packing industry in Chicago, has given three annual scholarships, available at the don Collegiate institutes. The scholarships are worth \$300 each. A preference is expressed for farm boys and particularly those whose parents are stock breeders. His generous gift comes as a direct result of a recent speech in Chicago by Dr. G. I. Christie. Pullets, to give maximum results, president of the O. A.C., in which he must not only be well bred and well regretted that more of the brighted fed, but must also be well housed. The students in the high schools and eslaying house should be dry, comfortable pecially boys from the farms, whose thoroughly ventilated and bright and fathers were stock breeders, did not go cheery. Leaking roofs should be avoid- to agricultural colleges and pursue ed and the flood should be sufficiently their profession in a scientific manner

#### **Buck Lamb Not in Favor**

As a live stock product, there is noclean them off regularly. When the thing to be said in favor of the buck pullets are brought in from range in lamb. The marketing of uncastrated the fall, they should be given all the male lambs during the late summer, spread of about half an inch. The fall and winter was for many years a skeletonizer was found in the lower blot on our sheep industry and a ser- Hudson valley in 1917 and has spread the consumption of lamb. The practice though very little is known as yet conby the action of lamb buyers in dis- mination it is known that this pest has tailing it. It is not that Canadian the previous mating season. to market during the fall and winter, received the calvx spray alone.

#### A Big Investment

There are in Ontario, according to

Dairy cattle return yearly to Ontario the annual sales of vea! calves approximate \$3,000,000.

#### **New Orchard Pest**

This year another insect of the old world, the apple and thorn skeletoinizer, has been added to the already formidable list of orchard pests in Western Ontario. Prof. L. Caesar, provinentomologist, has found the new insect to be fairly common between Oshawa and Niagara. It has also been discovered in the O. A. C. orchard. The caterpillars of the species are about Short courses in agriculture, horticul- half an inch long and of a pale greenture, live stock, farm meats, dairy ish color with black spots on the back. matters, draining, poultry raising and Working under a slight web they gnaw beekeeping open at the Guelph Agricul- away the green tissue on the upper tural College January 1 and continue surface of the leaf. The moths are



TAKING NEW POSTS ABROAD Rev. George A. Bott, B.A., Toronto, (left) now of the East Tokyo Mission, who is appointed temporarily to the Central Tabernacle, Tokyo, in place of Rev. R. C. Armstrong, Ottawa, deceased. Rev. W. H. Mitchell, also a Canadian, who has been teaching in the Indore Christian College, Central India, has been appointed to the Honan Mission of the United Church of Canada.

purplish brown in color with a wing CANADIAN BACON ious hindrance to the development of in several states of the U.S. A. Al-

#### COST OF PORK PRODUCTION

Many farmers give a good deal of thought endeavoring to make their farming operations more profitable One of the best means of accomplishing this is by making a detailed study of the actual cost of producing the various farm products since the profit may be considered, as that which is left after the cost of production has en deducted from the market value. Consequently as one branch of farming operation, practically every farmer should be interested in the actual cost of pork production. At the Dominion Experimental Sta-

tion, Kapuskasing, Ontaric, some in teresting figures have been obtained on this subject. These figures cover a period of four years and include 336 pigs. It was found that each pig consumed 567 pounds of meal and 97 pounds of milk from weaning time until finished. at which time they weighed an average of 172 pounds each. The average cost of raising these pigs

to time of weaning was \$5.04 each. This plus the value of the meal consumed at the average market price and the skimmilk at 50 cents per 100 pounds makes the total cost of each pig to finishing time, \$18.05 or \$10.51 per 100 pounds live weight. No charge has been made for labor or buldings.

#### NO INCREASE IN YIELD FROM DEEL NARROW PLOUGHING

Clay and sandy loam soils at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, which were ploughed to a depth of corn after corn as when they were ploughed 7 inches deep. The yields of corn and oats on the same soils which were ploughed with furrows 16 inches wide were practically as high as where the sod and corn stubble had been ploughed with furrows & inches wide. These are the results of six years of experimenta! work on the clay, and seven years on the sandy loam soil. In all of these trials, of course, the ploughing was well done and good seedbeds were prepared before sowing.

not apply, on most farms of Eastern sufficient. Canada very deep ploughing and the use of ploughs which turn narrow furrows will not give any more crop per acre than more shallow ploughing and the use of ploughs which turn wide furrows.

As ploughing is the most expensive of all cultural operations required in preparing land for the sowing of crops, lower costs per bushe! and per ton will be accomplished by paying attention to every possible means of reducing the time spent on this farm operation. It takes less time and energy to plough land shallow than it does to plough it deep. It takes considerably less time to plough a field with wide furrows than it does to plough it with narrow ones.

Except in two cases, there was not a bushel of oats or a ton of corn difference in the yields obtained from the different methods of ploughing employed in these experiments on the two types of soil mentioned. Moreover, the two exceptions did not give sufficient differences in yields to change the genera! conclusions mentioned above which were drawn from the results of these ploughing trials conducted to determine the influence on crop yields of different depths and different widths of the furrow slice.

## IMPROVE POULTRY BY SELECTION

By selecting the best laying hens of the flock, and mating them with males from heavy laying stock it is possible to build up the laying capacity of the flock in a few years. At the Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere Experimental Station, operated by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, the production of eggs per hen in the flock has been doubled in six years. For this period each year since the test began fifteen of the best layers were set apart for the production of hatching eggs and were mated with the sons of heavy laying hens. The first year of the test the fifteen best hens laid an average of 123.6 eggs in the year. Iast year the yield of the best fifteen had gone up to 246.2 eggs per hen.

This policy of systematic selection with hens whose records are known by trap-nesting, might well be followed by many of the egg and poultry farmers of the country.

primarily entered upon with the definite purpose of increasing the export has been largely wiped out in Ontario cerning the proper methods of exter- trade has had the actual effect of curthat hog production has decreased in often twelve to fifteen years. recent years. Eight years ago Canada's time the marketings of hogs have gone quality of Canadian bacon that more entire winter and seem to possess more Andand more of it is consumed at home. As stated recently by Mr. W. S. Arkell the Live Stock Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. the reputation of Canadian bacon stands supreme on the American continent and is equal to any bacon offered on the British market. As pointed

out recently by Mr. W. A. Wilson, Agri-

cultural Produce Marketing Agent in

Great Britain, the most pressing need

in relation to the Canadian bacon in-

dustry is larger production and contin-

MARKETING BOARD

URGED FOR CANADA

Creation of a Canadian marketing board to act in close relation with the Empire marketing board was suggested as a practical means of extending Canadian export trade by F. L. Robson, London, England, at a luncheon of the Canadian Export Trade club of Toronto in the King Edward Hotel.

The value of research carried on by such a board would be of inestimable value, Mr. Robson commented, and as an illustration, he detailed the progress made by the investigating committee of the Empire board. Already 2,500,000 had been raised by the Empire board inches have given just as good yields of for analysis of trade conditions and for advertising, by poster and radio, Empire products, he said.

Mr. Robson has recently completed a trip in the interests of a group of British manufacturers during which he visited 22 countries. His observations led him to believe that there are unparalleled opportunities for Canadian manufacturers in India, China, Brazil, New Zealand, the Hawaiian Islands. and other countries in the east.

While he commended the efforts of While perhaps in some rare cases the Canadian trade commissioners in there may be soils to which the result; foreign countries, Mr. Robson said that of these ploughing experiments may he did not believe their number was

MANAGEMENT OF BREEDING

(Experimental Farms Note.)

are undesirable specimens.

Distinguishing the sex in young geese causes considerable concern to many quite marked. Take the bird in question and remove it from the flock, leave it loose in a pen in sight of the flock and listen to the call. The female has paired. a voice with a high note and of double sound while the male is bass in sound and of a single note.

In selecting the male choose the daring gander rather than the timid one as the more masculine he is in temperment the greater will be his chances as a breeder. Seldom does this characteristic fail in the selection of a breeding gander. Mate one male with two or three fe-

males. Confine the mating in a pen by Clean their teeth with an advertised themselves, away from all other geese and keep them by themselves from Shave with an advertised razor, STANDS SUPREME ing season commences. When once Put on advertised underwear, Hog grading in Canada, which was matings can be allowed to run together during the winter and they will seat themselves at the table mating with the same females as in

hog grading began, or that it is less they are ten years old, but the period Light an advertised match,

Breeding geese require very little Dictate letters to a typist export of bacon amounted to more housing and even in zero weather all Who types on an advertised machine than one million pounds. During this they require is protection from deep Using advertised carbons, than one million head. The effect of Farm, Ottawa, some of the breeding grading has in reality so improved the geese remain outside throughout the Containing advertised ink. are housed part time. All that geese require is a dry bed of straw. Temper- Thatature has little effect on them as they Advertising doesn't pay! carry a thick coat of feathers and down.

the winter. About sixty per cent. of The Chronicle.

their ration should be green feed, such GEESE DURING WINTER as, clover or alfalfa hay which has been cut green and well cured, cabbage, mangels, potato pealings, etc. The Breeding geese should be selected in grain ration should include equal parts the fall before the marked birds are corn, wheat, barley and oats. Feed put up to fatten. Select only strong, twice daily, morning and evening durwell developed females as undeveloped ing cold weather. When the spring stock are usually poor breeders. Care opens up egg production can be stimshould be taken in picking out the ulated by the feeding of a wet mash young females. Make sure that any at noon. The mash may be made as masculine looking birds are taken out follows: ground oats, commeal and and fattened for market as they too bran, equal parts with a liberal allowance of green feed. From the time the geese come off the grass in the autumn until the grass starts to grow in the and yet the differences in the sex are spring it is necessary to supply an abundance of green feed to breeding geese, otherwise fertility and hatchability of the eggs will be seriously im-

Keep a supply of grit where the geese can help themselves and if there is not lots of snow on the ground the birds should be provided with drinking water daily.

#### ISN'T IT FUNNY

That so many business men Will get up in the morning, Refresh themselves with a dose of advertised fruit sait.

brush and advertised tooth paste, December until spring when the breed- Wash and shave with advertised soaps, they are properly mated different Advertised hose, garters, shirt, collar and shoes.

separate out in the spring, each male And eat advertised breakfast food and bread. Drink advertised tea, coffee or cocoa,

suitable for the British market, or even of usefulness of a good breeder is Go to the station in an advertised

snow. At the Central Experimental Sign their letters with an advertised

vigor in the spring than those which Turn down a proposal to advertise on the ground

Feed breeding geese sparingly during It will pay you to advertise in

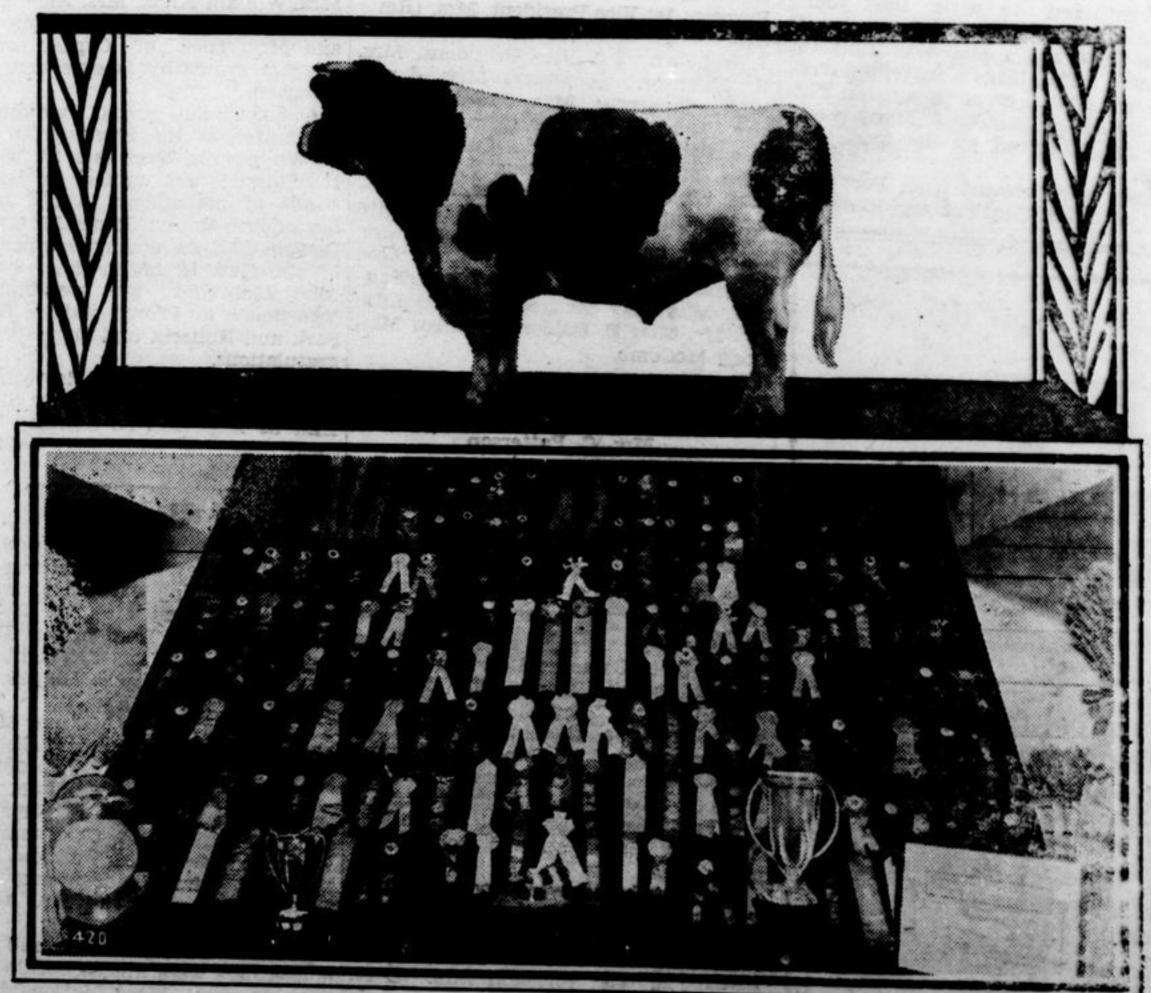
# GREETINGS

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W. J. VOLLETT Garafraxa Street

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# C.P.R. Herd Wins Hundreds of Prizes



Here are some of the 179 first | shield at lower left was won by a | all western fairs without a deleat

prizes and 73 championships and carload of calves from the Cana- from 1927 to date. He was Grand

reserve championships won by the Strathmore Farm herd on the prairie and coast show circuits during the current and last year. The Strathmore show herd of fifteen Holsteins won 100 first prizes at 8 major exhibitions in 1928. The large cup, right, was won at the Calgary spring show for the test purebred Aberdeen Angus heifer. Diploma at right was won by the Holstein bull Strathmore hot the fine the fine the fine that the first prizes at 8 major exhibitions in 1928. The large cup, right, was won and also at Saskatcon. The Canada Pacific Raily ay thus or nor so of the finest, if not the fine the first prizes at 8 major exhibitions in 1928. The large cup, right, was won at the Calgary spring show for the test purebred Aberdeen Angus heifer. Diploma at right was won by the Holstein bull Strathmore McKinley Fairchild Wayne as grand champion in 1928. He is shown above and he went through West.

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