

News and Information For the Busy Farmer

A thorough cleaning of walls, ceilings and windows makes a big improvement in the appearance of the stable. The cobweb-covered walls and windows are unsightly, to say the least.

The organization of the fourth World Poultry Congress by the British Government is well in hand and world-wide interest indicates that it will be better supported than even. Over forty governments have already decided to participate and 24 of these have set up national committees for organizing their representation.

The Laying House in Winter

Pullets, to give maximum results, must not only be well bred and well fed, but must also be well housed. The laying house should be dry, comfortable, thoroughly ventilated and bright and cheery. Leaking roofs should be avoided and the floor should be sufficiently elevated above the ground so as to allow good drainage. By all means use dropping boards under the roosts and clean them off regularly. When the pullets are brought in from range in the fall, they should be given all the fresh, clean air possible.

Barley on the Increase

According to the department's final report on crop estimates, there was a net decrease in the area devoted to an small grains in Ontario of over 360,000 acres this year. The greater part of this slump was due to a decline of 1,300,000 acres in the area seeded to oats. By barley showed an exceptional increase of over 6,000 acres. A backward season favored the growing of barley over spring wheat and oats, but it would also seem that the high value of barley as a feed grain is beginning to assert itself. In addition barley appeals to farmers as a solution of their rotation problems, because it provides in one season, as no other grain crop does, an opportunity to clean up the land to the best advantage with a hay crop in the following year. There is always an industrial demand for all Ontario barley of good quality, this is surplus to the farm requirement. The quality for manufacturing purposes, however, can only be produced by the sowing of clean seed on land that is in good heart.

O. A. C. Short Courses

Short courses in agriculture, horticulture, live stock, farm meats, dairy matters, draining, poultry raising and beekeeping open at the Guelph Agricultural College January 1 and continue

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 attain that than by attending one of the courses 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 O. A. C., to students of the three London 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, president of the O. A. C., in which he regretted that most of the brightest students in the high schools and especially boys from the farms, whose fathers were stock breeders, did not go to agricultural colleges and pursue their profession in a scientific manner.

Buck Lamb Not in Favor

As a live stock product, there is nothing to be said in favor of the buck lamb. The marketing of uncastrated male lambs during the late summer, fall and winter was for many years a blot on our sheep industry and a serious hindrance to the development of the consumption of lamb. The practice has been largely wiped out in Ontario by the action of lamb buyers in discounting the price of all bucks coming to market during the fall and winter. Farmers have now generally adopted the practice of castrating male lambs intended for market.

A Big Investment

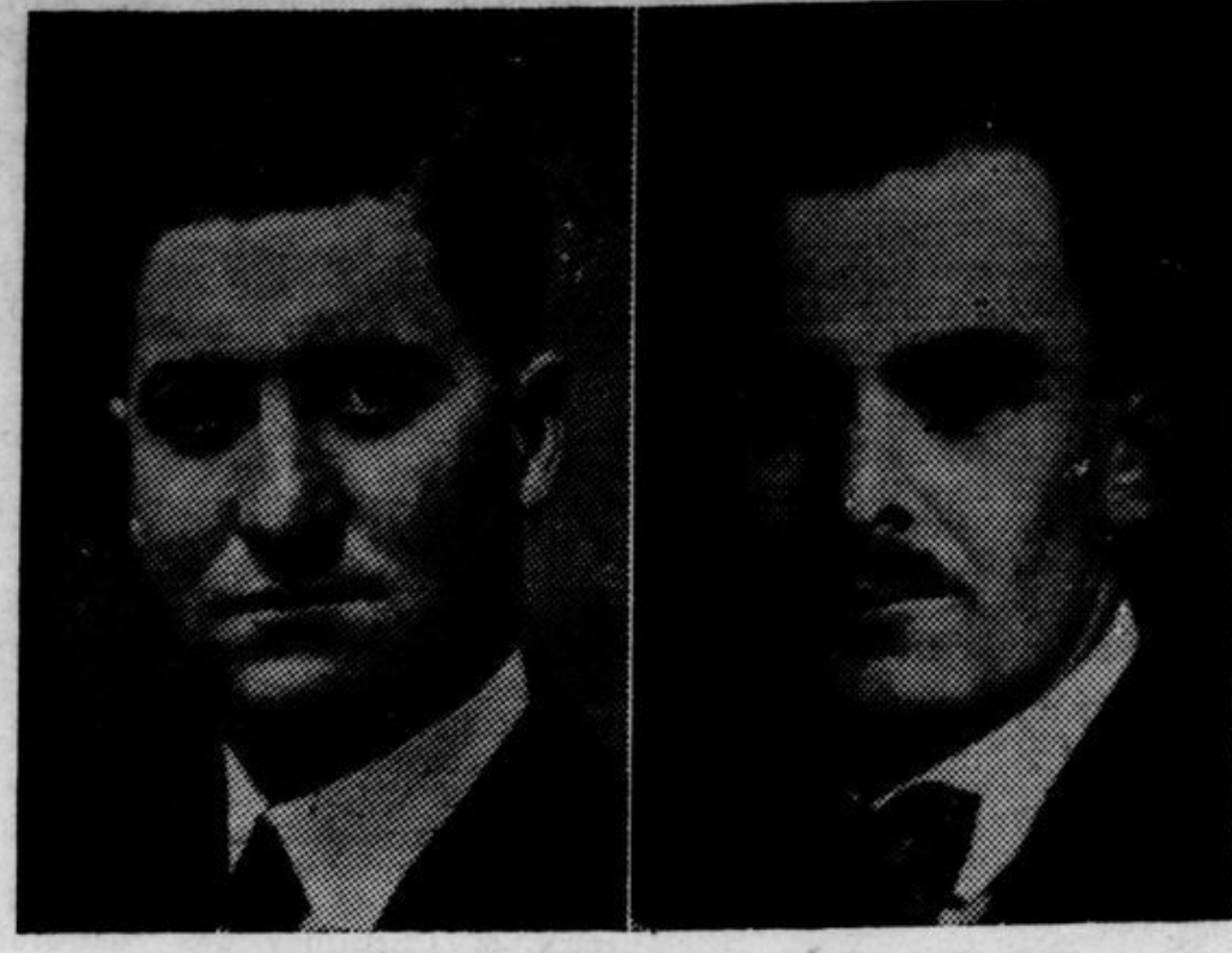
There are in Ontario, according to R. W. Wade, director of the live stock branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, over 120,000 farms maintaining live stock with capital investments in this stock of approximately 24 million dollars. This investment is roughly proportioned as follows: Horses \$2,000,000; cattle \$120,000,000; sheep \$7,000,000; swine \$14,000,000; poultry \$16,000,000.

Dairy cattle return yearly to Ontario

farmers in the proceeds of the sale of their products approximately \$100,000,000. Stock yard sales of cattle show an annual revenue of \$27,000,000 while the annual sales of veal calves approximate \$3,000,000.

New Orchard Pest

This year another insect of the old world, the apple and thorn skeletonizer, has been added to the already formidable list of orchard pests in Western Ontario. Prof. L. Caesar, provincial entomologist, 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 half an inch long and of a pale greenish color with black spots on the back. Working under a slight web they gnaw away the green tissue on the upper 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.

CANADIAN BACON STANDS SUPREME

Hog grading in Canada, which was primarily entered upon with the definite purpose of increasing the export trade, has had the actual effect of curtailing it. It is not that Canadian bacon is no better than it was before hog grading began, or that it is less suitable for the British market, or even that hog production has decreased in recent years. Eight years ago Canada's export of bacon amounted to more than one million pounds. During this time the marketings of hogs have gone down to one million head. The effect of grading has in reality so improved the quality of Canadian bacon that more and more of it is consumed at home. As stated recently by Mr. W. E. Arkell, the Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa, the reputation of Canadian bacon stands supreme on the American continent and is equal to any bacon offered on the British market.

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 been deducted from the market value. Consequently as one branch of the farming operation, practically every farmer should be interested in the actual cost of pork production.

At the Dominion Experimental Station, Kapuskasing, Ontario, some interesting 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.

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.

NO INCREASE IN YIELD FROM DEEP NARROW PLOUGHING

Clay and sandy loam soils at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, which have given just as good yields of corn after corn as when they were ploughed 7 inches deep. The yields of corn and oats on the same soil which were ploughed with furrows 16 inches wide were practically as high as when the sod and corn stubble had been ploughed with furrows 6 inches wide. These are the results of six years of experimental 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.

While perhaps in some rare cases there may be soils to which the results of these ploughing experiments may not apply, on most farms of Eastern 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 bushel 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 general 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 St. Anne de la Pociere 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 laid an average of 123.6 eggs in the year. Last year the yield of the best fifteen had gone up to 246.2 eggs per hen.

MANAGEMENT OF BREEDING GEESSE DURING WINTER

(Experimental Farms Note.)
Breeding geese should be selected in the fall before the marked birds are put up to fatten. Select only strong, well developed females as undeveloped stock are usually poor breeders. Care should be taken in picking out the young females. Make sure that any masculine looking birds are taken out and fattened for market as they too are undesirable specimens.

Distinguishing the sex in young geese causes considerable concern to many and yet the differences in the sex are 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 a voice with a high note and of a double sound while the male is bass in sound and of a single note.

ISN'T IT FUNNY

That so many business men will get up in the morning, Refresh themselves with a dose of advertised fruit salt, Clean their teeth with an advertised brush and advertised tooth paste, Shave with an advertised razor, Wash and shave with advertised soaps, Put on advertised underwear, Advertise hose, garters, shirt, collar and shoes, Seat themselves at the table And eat advertised breakfast food and bread, Drink advertised tea, coffee or cocoa, Put on advertised hat and gloves, Light an advertised match, Go to the station in an advertised motor car, Dictate letters to a typist Who types on an advertised machine Using advertised carbons, Sign their letters with an advertised pen Containing advertised ink, Turn down a proposal to advertise on the ground That— Advertising doesn't pay!

It will pay you to advertise in The Chronicle.

WEATHER FORECAST

Clear, cold, with light winds.

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DR. A. G. BESS

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The Durham Association will show on Tuesday of each week requested to give James J. Moore, Durham, Phone 601 r 13.

DURHAM HIGHER SCHOOL

The School is to take up the following: (1) Junior Matriculation, (2) Entrance to University. Each member of the faculty is a Graduate Teacher.

Intending pupils enter at beginning of the year.

Information as obtained from the School. The School has in the past which in the future.

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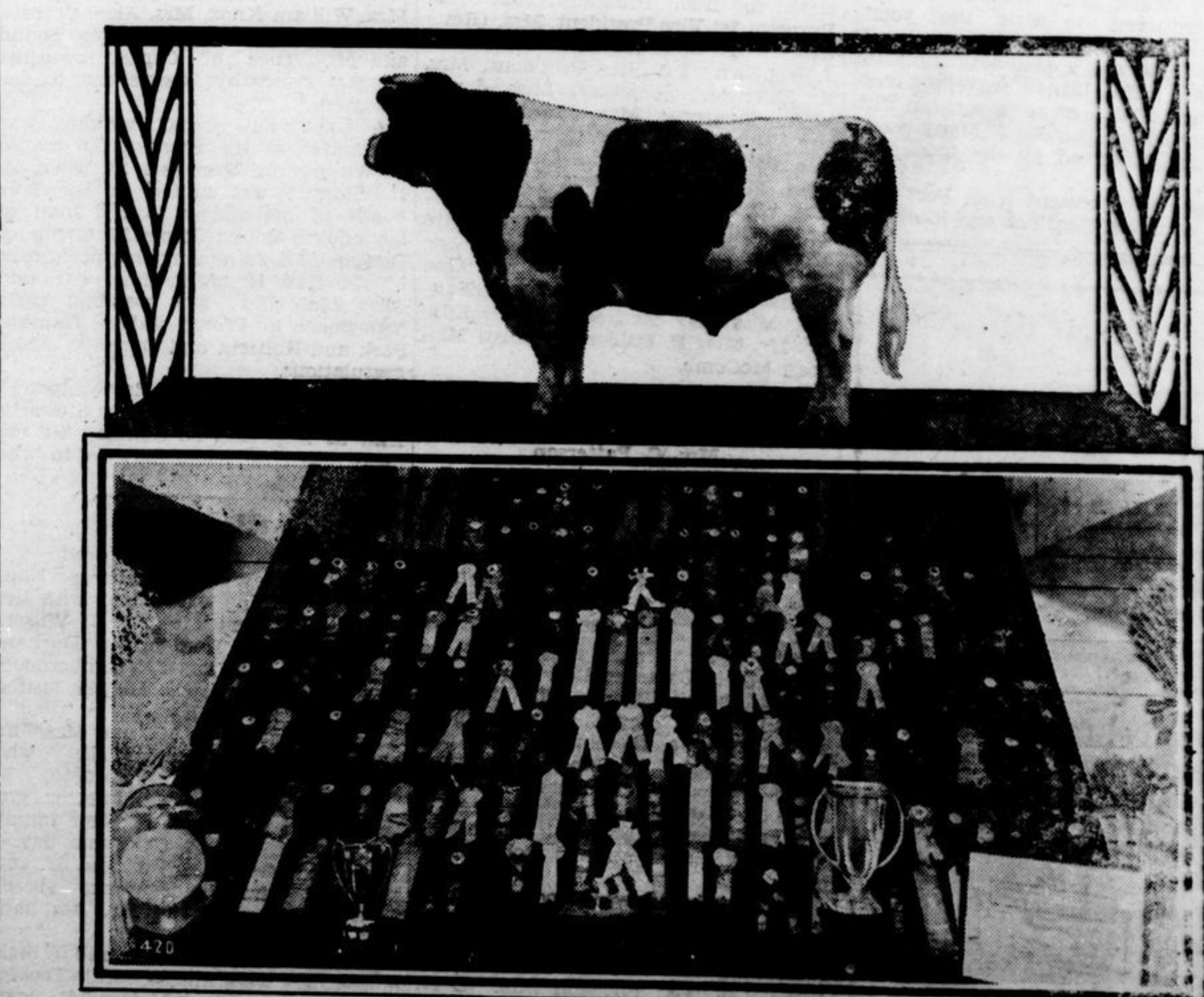
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C.P.R. Herd Wins Hundreds of Prizes



Here are some of the 179 first prizes and 73 championships and 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 and 79 firsts in 1929. The shield at lower left was won by a carload of calves from the Canadian Pacific farm at Chin, Alberta in 1928. The large cup, right, was won at the Calgary spring show for the best purebred Aberdeen Angus heifer. Diploma at right was won by the Holstein bull Strathmore McKinley Fairchild. Wayne, a grand champion in 1928. He is shown above and he went through all western fairs without a defeat from 1927 to date. He was Grand Champion at the three coast fairs and also at Saskatoon. The Canadian Pacific Railway thus honored the finest, if not the finest, herd of cattle in Canada. The cow, right, has done a great work in the breed of cattle throughout the West.