

NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

(Furnished by the Ontario Department of Agriculture)

Hon. John S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture, will accompany Premier Ferguson to London, England, next summer to open the new Ontario Government Buildings there.

About 50,000 tons of hay have been recently exported from Eastern Ontario and Quebec to Great Britain. The 1929 exports of hay from Canada are greatly in excess of those in the previous year.

Ontario Potatoes Appreciated

Good success is being attained by the Central Ontario Potato Growers' Association. This organization is marketing potatoes under a brand name and graded to a standard above Canada No. 1. To January 10, 30 car loads were sold in new sacks bearing the brand name.

Some of the largest retail firms in Ontario are now handling this stock. The price compares favorably with that received for potatoes imported from eastern provinces.

Co-Operative Marketing

Co-operatives grow not simply by an increase in membership, but more surely by an increase in the loyalty of the members. Not necessarily according to the number of cars, or tons, or dollars handled, but according to the extent the business aids in improving the conditions of each member. Not by an increase in quantity, but constantly by an increase in the quality of the marketable product of the individual.

Use Tested Seed

That price should be the last consideration in the buying of seed is the advice of a well-known seed specialist. Quality, as indicated by purity, germination and truthness to name is the important thing. Experience has repeatedly demonstrated that it is far cheaper in the end to buy the best seeds obtainable than to take as a gift low quality, weed-infested seed.

Milk-Testing Pays

There is sound common sense in the suggestion of a farmer keeping five good cows in place of fifteen "just cows." The case is cited of a farmer who tired of the work entailed by keeping fifteen cows and who reduced his herd to five "good ones." The surprising thing was that the net return from the five were greater than they had been from the fifteen. This should prove conclusively the value in the use of weeding out the non-paying members of the herd by milk-testing.

New Hog Grading Rules

The new hog-grading laws which came into effect last September have resulted in some confusion among the less well informed breeders and shippers. The new qualifications are as follows: Hogs shall be divided into two classes, and bacon hogs and the non-bacon hogs; the bacon class is divided into two classes, and "selects" and "bacon." The standard for the select grade is the same except that the minimum weight is now set at 190 pounds weighed off car.

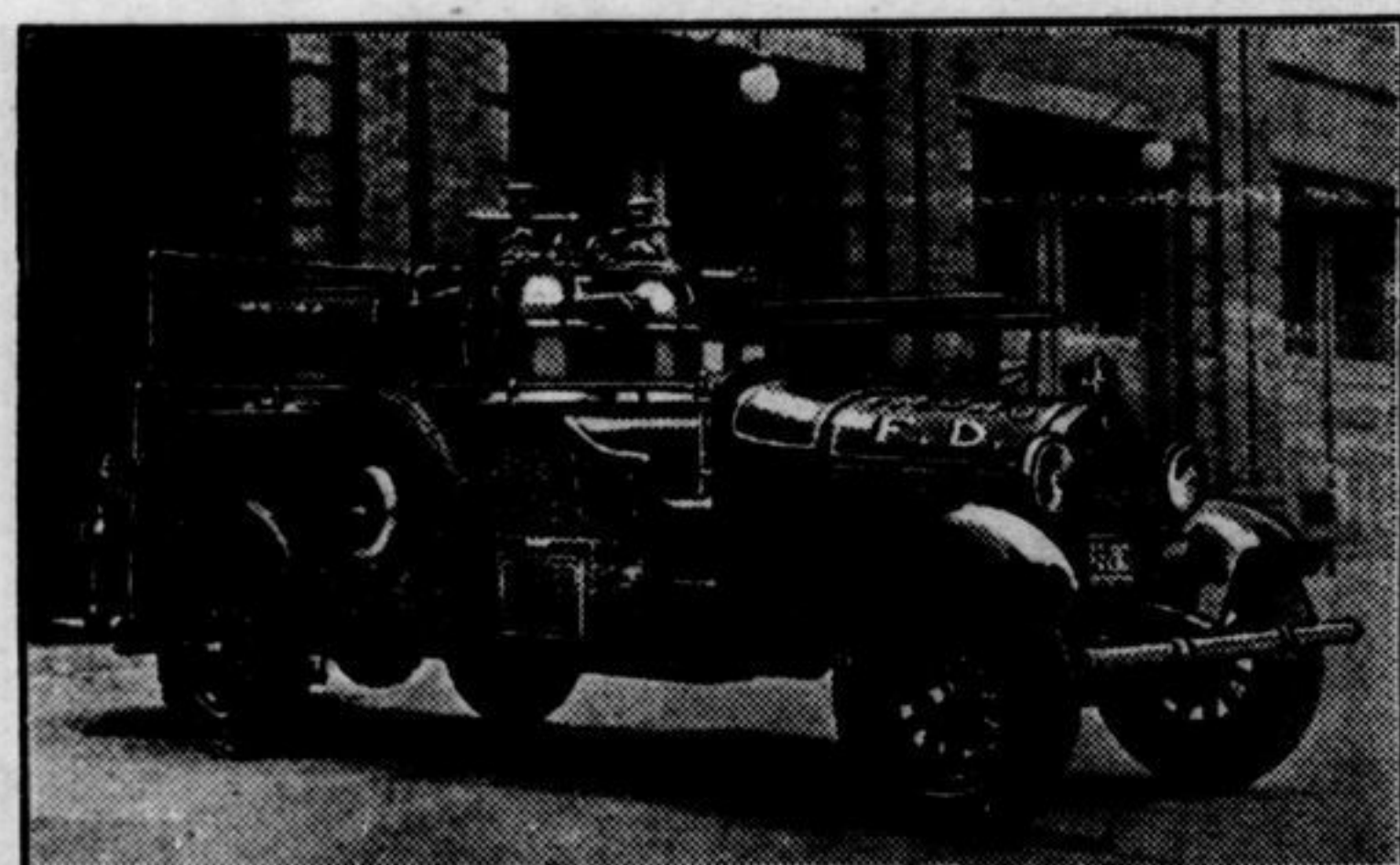
Protecting Cattle

The stockman must be perpetually on the lookout to prevent his choice or even scrub cattle from attacks by vermin, particularly lice and ringworm. The former are most persistent and cause much annoyance. Cement and hebleore, six parts to one, have been used but it has been found that this dries the hair. Linseed oil may be rubbed into the parts attacked by lice or sabadilla powder or some insect powder may be dusted into the hair.

Water For Cows

Cows producing large amounts of milk require large amounts of water as well as feed. It makes up seven pints of every gallon of milk produced and is necessary for all life processes. It is said that of every 100 pounds of milk produced, there is contained, on an average, 87 pounds of water. The cow requires 500 pounds of water including that in the feed, for every 100 pounds of milk produced. Good cows should be supplied 12 gallons or more of water per day, and should have access to it at least twice a day.

They Built Their Own



THE town of Truro, N.S., needed a new chemical engine, so the fire crew bought a Canadian Ford truck chassis and built one themselves. With the exception of the chemical tanks, which were transferred from an old horse-drawn chemical cart, the engine is entirely a home-made affair, all of the work being done in spare time by the fire crew with the assistance of local blacksmiths and plumbers.



MEMORY OF FAMOUS INVENTOR HONORED The memorial to Dr. Alexander John Forsyth, the inventor of the Percussion Lock, is here seen being unveiled in the Tower of London by Rt. Hon. Mr. Adamson, Secretary of State for Scotland. At the side of Mr. Adamson is Major Foulk, Governor of the Tower.

Milk Market Improved

Market milk has been greatly improved in quality in recent years. Health departments in many cities have been applying scientific tests in order to protect the consumer from contaminated or adulterated milk. Milk dealers themselves are also making use of these tests to protect the consumer, the dealer and the careful milk producer alike. By systematic testing and grading of incoming raw milk supplies, the dealer is now able to eliminate milk unsuitable for bottling and thus to improve the quality.

GREENFELL'S WORK

Labrador Becoming Prosperous Since Introduction of "Trades."

It is nearly 40 years since Dr. Greenfell, as he then was, heard of the hard life led by the fisher folk on the Labrador coast. He was then working for the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen in the North Sea. He left that work to act as a pioneer of similar work in Labrador and has devoted his life to its people ever since.

Writing for the annual report of his association on board the Maraval, a little power-driven schooner, Sir Wilfred tells of his volunteer crew. The skipper is a Boston lawyer—a Bowdoin graduate; the mate a Yale man from New York; the deck hands, Princeton and Dartmouth men; the cook is a Philadelphia wool merchant who had some experience in cooking at sea in his youth, and two Groton boys make themselves generally useful. Sir Wilfred maintains that his own work and that of his helpers is not to be looked upon as "work," but as "fun," for there is no fun in the world which comes up to that of doing a thing just because it wants doing.

The association has, during the last few years, put into operation an industrial department. This is to give work among others to women of the coast so that they can have a measure of economic independence. The articles made include silk hooked-work rugs, and grass baskets, while ivory work, and toy-making are carried on. Sir Wilfred appealed for gifts of old silk stockings which, when unraveled and dyed, form the material for the silk rugs. For the standard size mat, 26-40 inches, some 60 to 80 pairs of stockings are required.

In many other ways Sir Wilfred is extending the work which he loves. Labrador salmon, he said, can compete with the finest Scots and Irish fish. Sixteen leading chefs in London chose Labrador salmon as the best out of 16 unclassified specimens. Parts of Labrador, too, were to be stocked with reindeer which were now in request as a source of meat supply.

Employer (to new boy)—And has the foreman told you what to do? Apprentice—Yes, sir. He told me to wake him up when I saw you coming.

TRUE WAR HISTORIES ARE URGED FOR CANADIAN SCHOOLS

United States Periodicals, News and Radio, Are Misleading Children and Young People, According to News Report in Saturday's Toronto Globe.

Canadian children should be educated in the facts of the Great War in properly written histories in their schools instead of learning all they know of the gigantic epic of modern times through pervasive propaganda emanating from the United States.

This was the strongly expressed opinion of Lieut.-Col. George A. Drew, when he spoke Friday night to members of the Canadian Military Institute in Toronto, following the dinner tendered to him by its president and directors. And so fully did his listeners concur with the speaker's observations that the proposal was made that his address should be incorporated in pamphlet form for distribution through the schools. This suggestion was to have been dealt with at last Monday's meeting.

"We have three sources of daily information—the written word, the radio and the motion picture," the speaker averred. "As far as the written word is concerned, we gather that very largely from American periodicals, and to a very large extent the news contained in our daily newspapers comes from American news agencies. We tune in on American radio programmes, and America has practically a monopoly of the motion picture trade."

"These three factors are affecting the background of this country far more than the background which our experience may have acquired," Colonel Drew declared to his audience of military men, which included Major Thane McDowell, V.C.; Captain R. H. Geary, V.C., and Mayor (Major) Bert Wemp. "They are gaining their impression of the war, and what led up to the war, by what they read and see in the moving pictures day by day." The speaker declared that this did not apply only to the young people of ten age, but also to young men and women up to 24 years of age, who could have no real recollection of the war, and for whose education regarding it no provision had been made.

Elders Laugh, Youth Believe. Colonel Drew read to his listeners many excerpts from American newspapers and magazines, published in every part of the Union, and many of them of a syndicated nature, which would reach the length and breadth of the country. His audience laughed aloud at the absurdity of many of the observations culled from the American press, but the speaker told them that though they, with their own knowledge and experience might laugh, yet the young people of Canada know no better than to believe what they read in these papers, and consequently derive a completely false impression of the war, and of the relative parts taken in it by the British and American forces.

One excerpt, from the pen of Garret Garrett in the Saturday Evening Post, read: "We had more men in the front within 18 months, excepting only France." The speaker read aloud statements of similar import from periodicals published in Buffalo and in Seattle. In a Buffalo weekly paper recently it was stated that the defeat of the Germans after that nation had won the war was due almost entirely to American effort, and another journal published: "The only monopoly which developed in the later part of the war was to make courage count by providing it with effective weapons."

"We Won the War." Still another journal published in the United States asserted that had it not been for the part taken by Americans in the war, "the Woodchopper of Doorn would be sitting on a world throne."

"Such clippings are evidence of the train of thought in that country," Col. Drew declared, adding that similar sentiments may be heard over the radio. He cited hearing over the ether recently the old "wisecrack," defining the phrase "A.E.F." as "After England Failed." "Such things," he said, "are being repeated through the country over the radio." The speaker was not impressed by the statements of Americans themselves that "No one believes the Americans won the war—it's only said jokingly."

"We have no reason to be ashamed of any facts concerning the Great War—either why we went into it, what we did in it, or what we have done since." Col. Drew said, "Hear, hear!" from his gallant audience greeted this remark.

Never Equalled British. Refuting the assertions contained in the clippings which he had read aloud from American publications, Colonel Drew stated: "There was no minute, no hour, no day, no time at all when the American forces played a large part in the war as the British forces. Admitting that the activities of the American forces in the Meuse-Argonne section had been extremely important, he said: "Nevertheless, there is a lot of nonsense talked in this country regarding the share of participation." The speaker supported his assertions by startling statistics: While during the final period of the war, from July 28, 1918, till the Armistice, the British forces captured 315,000 German and Austrian prisoners in all, the Americans' prisoners numbered only 43,300. The longest time that any American division was engaged in actual fighting was 93 days, the speaker continued.

"The Americans stress the idea of having made courage pay by providing effective materials," he continued, "but on Armistice Day the British forces were manning 9,000 guns, while the Americans in the Argonne were manning but 2,200, and of that number only 130 had been sent from the United States, the rest being from France and Great Britain."

Month After Armistice. "They were particularly fitted to turn out tanks," Colonel Drew declared, referring to the giant factory at Bethlehem, comparable to the Krupp factory in Germany. The result of this capability was that the first American tank reached France one month after the armistice, he went on. The speaker also made reference to the waste of the huge sum of \$640,000,000, which was voted by America on her entry into the war, for the manufacture of aeroplanes. There were, he said, 22,500 British aeroplanes in active use at the time of the armistice, while no American plane had reached that country in April, 1918.

"There is no comparable case of dishonesty on a large scale, or of such tremendous inefficiency, save perhaps in Russia," was Lieut.-Col. Drew's comment on this waste of \$640,000,000.

"It is the growing generation of this country who adopt the idea that the British nations in the war were inefficient and that they learned a big lesson from the nation to the south, then isn't it natural for them to say: 'We'd rather be allied to these efficient people to the south than to that inefficient group overseas?'" Lieut.-Col. Drew demanded. "That, after all, is not unreasonable," he observed.

"There is no use being hysterical about our British ties," he went on, referring to the recent debate at Hart House, in which he said: "There was a lot of nonsense and a lot of common sense." Of the defeat of this motion, "that this House would view with pleasure the termination of Canada's existing ties with the British Empire" by 286 votes to 183, the speaker remarked: "This was not a very comforting result. It means that a very considerable proportion believed that we should sever the ties that we now have with the British Empire."

"It is said we've had enough of war, let's forget it," the speaker went on. "That's all very well; one might concede the point if there were no possibility of our young people in the schools ever hearing about the war. They are going to hear about the war, though. We can't prevent it. We can't keep out American magazines—that would be very stupid; we can't forbid our citizens to listen to American radio programmes, and we would be very stupid if we tried to keep out any American picture dealing with the war."

"The only solution is in our schools," he concluded, urging a properly directed course of the history of the war, set down in proper form.

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