NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

(Furnished by the Ontario Department of Agriculture)

An Enormous Loss

A prominent authority has estimatad that twenty-six million dollars is the price paid by farmers and poultry raisers for loss through diseases in poultry flocks in Canada in the past year. Most of this loss is caused by internal parasites and much of this is preventable. A good deal of it can be avoided by keeping the young chicks away from the adult birds and on ab solutely clean soil.

Campaign Against Weeds

The provincial authorities are leaving stone unturned in their campaign against weeds. Many of the highways have the usual prolific crops along the sides of the road. Some of the farms throughout the country nave crops of weeds which will soon be ripening and spreading their seeds to the four winds. Delinquents in this respect will given an opportunity to explain the reason for their contempt of the law a: soon as the weed inspector makes his rounds.

Still Time to Plant

There is still plenty of time to get in corn or roots and both crops are essential for feeding all kinds of live stock, taking the place of green gras: they are liable to become tough and make less palatable feed than those which make most of their growth in early fall.

Low Producer a Liability

The dairyman, and for that matte: the owner of any class of live stock, har enough to contend with without putting up with a bunch of low producers. the moisture. The burden of the low producer is fel; most in time of feed scarcity and low price of dairy products. She is a liability, but yet it is rather difficult for the and labor.

Buckwheat Very Useful

In speaking about weed control it is the middle of July. The first named makes a splendid sheep pasture while the latter, of course, is unexcelled as a producer of feed grain. Both can also se plowed under for enriching the soil. Buckwheat is one of the most popular crops to sow in the orchard about the first of July, controlling the weeds, and surplus moisture and furnishing splendid feed and run for poultry and hogs.

Warn Weather Helpful

much to improve the appearance of Howard Ferguson. parts of the province. There were many Hall, and at which time degrees will elected -crops plowed under this spring, but be conferred by Sir William Mulock, many farmers reported that new seed- | Chancellor of University of Toronto. | early May. Many sections reported that of Public Works; Hon. J. S. Martin. the land has never worked better than Minister of Agriculture; Hon. Lincoln ceremonies. during the present month of seeding. Goldie, Provincial Secretary, and May 23rd will be a red letter day in will have to pay out so much more

Commercial Fertilizer

used in Ontario because our land has will also attend and take part in the province will attend.

splendid results, lower the cost of production and increase farm returns.

One Bushel Per Acre

Speaking in Saskatchewan recently Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, declared that an increase of one bushel per acre, which could be easily obtained if only the most casua! attention were paid to the seed, would add to the value of Saskatchewan's grain crop, roughly speaking, about thirty million dollars. This does not apply to Saskatchewan alone, where perhaps more attention must be paid to the sewing of clean seed, but also to Ontardollars would mean to Ontario's farm product; this year!

Fruit Need: Moisture

seed will have the early moisture. ly to set well. If there is a shortage Turnips are not planted before the of moisture during the summer and second week in June and may go in autumn the fruit will notesize up well antil about July 19. If planted too early and if the soil is dry when the winter sets in the danger from root-killing is much greater, hence the importance of conserving moisture when there is any likelihood of there being a shortage. What is known as the sod mulch system of orchard management is an excellent conserver of moisture. Grass is spread over the trees, preventing the growth of weeds and grass and saving

Help the Alfalfa

Ontario's alfalfa fields have experdairyman to make up his mind to send lenced some hard knocks during the her to the block and take his loss past twelve months. Last summer's This question of keeping records of drought permitted only sparse growth. milk, cost of feed, and getting rid of and alternate freezing and thawing poor cows has been discussed time; early this spring caused some serious without number, and yet many low heaving of the plants especially on the producers continue to occupy a stall and heavier soils. But hard luck has never consume as much feed as its stablemate permanently discouraged an intelligent which the records prove has returned Ontario farmer. Actual tests conducted have been asking myself since this de- doubt farmers everywhere in this a substantial profit over the cost of feed under the direction of the O.A.C. College show how weakened fields can be are the low tariff Liberals? helped. Six alfaifa growers in Western Ontario top-dressed their alfalfa fields last summer with fertilizers high in potash and phosphate and secured gressive. I am a United Farmer, and the price of butter and that it is a very two crops that can go in right up to gran come of course sell must be be be severity of bad thing for the farmer, and so the crop per acre. Of course soil must be party discipline silenced every one of farmer has had that idea firmly placed well drained if it is to grow good aif- the low tariff Liberals? I can just in his mind, and the only way to make alfa year after year and generally it imagine some of the sage old Liberals him happy is to abrogate the treaty. I should be limed one ton to the acre in the country—there are still a few of congratulate the government for doence in four years so as to keep condi- them in my county and in others-ask- ing that, though the reason they do it tion: favorable for alfalfa growth.

Will Lay Cornerstone

The cornerstone for the new Administration Building and Students' Residence at the Ontario Agricultural College. Guelph. Ontario, will be laid on Continued warm bright weather dur- the afternoon of May 23rd by the Prime ing the first two weeks of May did Minister of the province, the Hon. C alism was begun in 1896. I would say price goes up they will produce more

Miss Macphail's Speech on the Budget

Miss AGNES MACPHAIL (Southeast Grey): Mr. Speaker, the few remarks been depleted of plant foods and also that I intend to make should really not because farmers are gradually learning be dignified by the name of address or more about the use of fertilizers. Con- speech, but I felt that one could not siderable study must be given the sub- vote for or against the budget without ject of fertilizers before the best results saying something about it. As a matcan be obtained. Good drainage, good ter of fact, one vote on this budget is tillage, good seed and good cultura! no good, one would need nalf a dozen methods are all necessary before fer- votes in any case. It is impossible with tilizers can be expected to make pro- one vote to say whether one is in favor fitable returns. Properly used com- of or against a budget that ranges all mercial fertilizers will usually give the way from A to Z, from black to white or white to black, whichever way you wish to take it.

The budget brought down by Minister of Finance (Mr. Dunning) on the first of May is quite clearly designed to catch votes; I would call it vote-getting budget. If it does not go the votes, it will certainly disappoint its parents. It is a budget that can be easily picked to pieces. Some parts of it look very attractive to certain sections of Canada. For instance, one car imagine supporters of the government waxing eloquent in the east on the iron and stee! protection; in the west they could make a very good speech on the ic. Think what that thirty millions of British preference, both what is rea and a larger portion of it that is only apparent. The protection on vegetables and fruit will go well in British-Columbis and in spite of the speeches that we had this afternoon, though it may be An adequate supply of moisture in that they would like best to have the in the ration long after the season for the orchard is of great importance in Conservatives bring down the protecgrass is over. Corn is planted any time the growing of a good crop of fruit. It tionist policy. In the Niagara district after danger of frost is passed. Mangels the soil is low in moisture in the early the same protection on fruits and vegshould be put in fairly early so that the part of the season, the fruit is not like- etables will, I suppose, sound well to the ears of those who want it.

Mr. CHAPLIN: "It will not get the

Libera! party any votes. Miss MacPHAIL: I Go not know about that. We shall learn that after the election. As regards the bean growers, someone who represents bean-growing constituency and is government supporter can make a splendid speech about what care the government is taking of that particular industry. The dairy farmers throughout Canada are to be pleased by the abrogation of the New Zealand treaty and the women are to be made happy by cheap tea and dishes. What I want to ask the Liberal party is this: Do they by a budget like that after all the talk that we have heard about the Liberals being a low tariff party and all the hustings in the years gone by to come into the Liberal camp and not divide

tarifi Progressives?

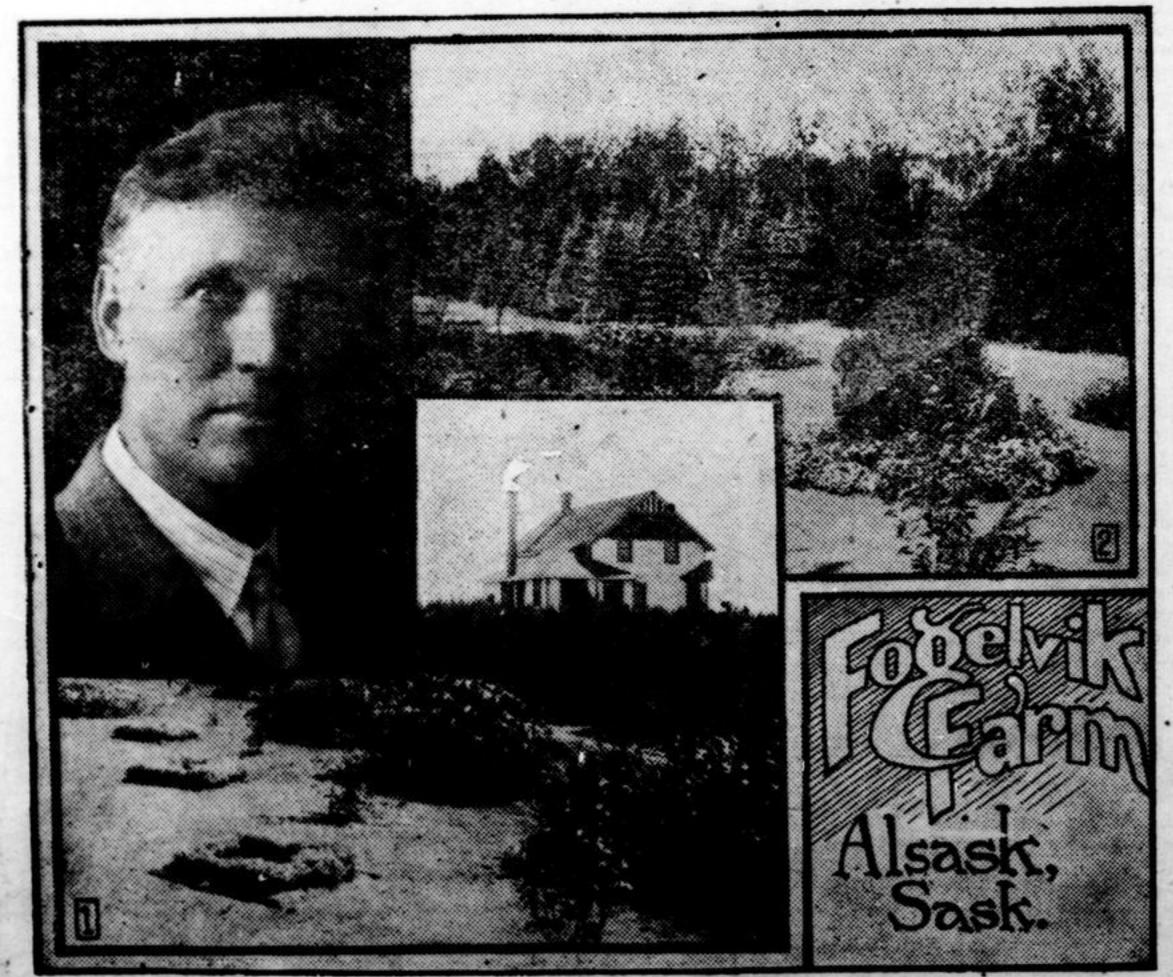
ing themselves. where is the Liberal and the reason why I want it done are party going? I had difficulty enough not quite the same. Still, I am glad to tell one of the major parties from that they are taking that action. Supthe other before the 1st of May, but pose that after the treaty is abrogated now I find it quite impossible. They the price of butter does increase. The are just two groups of friends divided production of butter will also increase by the green carpet, one sitting to the because I have noticed that farmers right of the Speaker and the other to always speed up production when it

that it was completed in 1930. alfalfa, clover and fall wheat, and The cornerstone exercises will follow I am a member of an economic group, the point where we become exporters of new seeding recovered to some extent, the convocation for graduates in agri- I was elected as a United Farmer and butter, we must meet the world price according to reports coming in from all culture, which will be held in Memoria! I did not change my name after I was for butter, and down the price goes.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh. Miss MACPHAIL: I am willing as a they want to be very careful not to ing which they had intended to plow Sir Robert Felconer, President of the member of an economic group to sell themselves into the protectionist under, made wonderful recovery during University; Hon. C. S. Henry, Minister change my position on the tariff at any camp for something which they think

other representatives of the Govern- the history of the Ontario Agricultural ment and associated institutions will be College, and it is hoped that a large More and more fertilizer is being present. The alumni of the institution number of friends throughout the

FIRST CANADIAN ENTRANT TO THE WORLD'S GRAIN EXHIBITION



Andred Anderson (inset) of Fogelvik Farm, Alsask, Sask., shares the honor with William Hudson of Kathryn, Alberta, for being the first entrant to the competitive classes of the World's Grain Exhibition and conference to be held at Regina in 1932. Both applications arrived in the same mail. Picture No. 1 shows the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, while No. 2 is a view of the grove and gardens surrounding the house. Mr. Anderson and his wife were born in Sweden and migrated to Canada in 1910. Mr. Anderson farms 4,340 acres,

time if I believe that changing my that is a sound position. It is the one ed the Canadian ensign, while the Libthat I have always taken; I have not changed. But I do not believe that protection will benefit agriculture, and shal! deal with that more fully in

Agriculture is in a bad way this year. It is in my county, and I suppose it is throughout Canada. If we could protect agriculture so that it would get back some of the money it has to pay out for the protection of other industries I would be ever so willing to do it, but I do not see how it is to be

done. Take, for instance, the farmer in my riding in Southeast Grey. By the time he has paid for protection on iron and steel, on fruits and vegetables, beans, to speak only of the protection afforded by this budget, suppose he and vegetable products to the value of gets protection on his butter and cggs, and suppose that that protection works in the direction of raising the prices of year we exported to Great Britain his butter and eggs, how high would those prices have to be raised in order to reimburse him for the amount that he has to pay out for the protection of other people? The prices of butter and eggs would have to be raised very high indeed before the farmers in my constituency would be benefited by the budget of this year. After all I represent them, and for that reason I am not enamoured of the budget. I would say that the eggs coming from British Columbia have more to do with the breaking of the price of eggs in Ontario than the eggs coming from any place outside of Canada, so if the government is going to do something for Ontario in regard to eggs, it will have to get this magic tariff to work inside Canada and

keep British Columbia eggs at home.

The New Zealand trade agreement is to be abrogated in October of this year. Some years ago when the Australian treaty was before the house I voted against it. The provisions of that treaty were extended by order in council to New Zealand. I voted against the Australian treaty because I felt that the effect of the treaty on agriculture was not really considered. The object was to get a market for automobiles, and pulpwood, and the interests of the farmer were not considered either one way or the other. The effect of the Australian treaty and of the New Zealand trade agreement on the farmers of this country has been think that public confidence is won bad, but it has been bad psychologically rather than materially. I doubt very much if the farmer has suffered so much from the treaty as he thinks he pleadings that we have heard on the has and as the Conservative party has helped him to believe he has, but he has got it firmly placed in his mind the low tariff forces? The thing that I that he has been very badly used. No bate began on the 1st of May is, where country think that. The creameries in every province have been sending word

Mr. THORSON: Where are the low to their patrons with every cheque that the Australian treaty and the New Miss MACPHAIL: "I am not a Pro- Zealand trade agreement have lowered the left. If the great betraya! of Liber- pays them to speed it up. So if the butter, and when production gets to So I would say to the farmers of Canada, if I may presume to do so, that will be of real benefit to them but which really will not be, because they than they get that they will be paying

too much for their protectionist whistle. Possibly the best proof that protection does not make the farmer prosperous is the condition of the American farmer. The proof that the tariff is not the fundamental thing in that economics of agriculture that we once thought it was found in the fact that the farmers of the United States, where they have very high protection, the farmer in Great Britain, where they have free trade, and the farmer of Canada where we have high protection, low tariff and free trade all in the one budget, are all in a very bad way.

The government is bringing in countervailing duties. While it may sound better to call them *that, I agree with the Conservatives that it is really a brick for brick policy, so far as the bricks go; at least, it works out that way. But if we are going . to have countervailing duties between Canada and the United States, why not include in the list of commodities to which the countervailing duties are going to apply, not only agricultural products, but industrial products? Why not apply the countervailing duties all along the line, apply them to everything that we trade in with the United States? Then if we really are low tariff in our sentiments, let us take off the specific duty, so that when you get the countervailing duty coming down it goes down all the way, just as well as when it countervails up it goes all the way up.

I do think Canada has very much to gain by the extension of the British preference. And may I pause here to say that I have been exceedingly amused and almost edified by the change of the respective flags that each party waves. It used to be that the Liberals—well, we may start with the Conservatives, since they had more of the flag than their traditional opponents—the Conservatives waved the Union Jack, and sometimes you could not tell whether there was a Conservative in its fold or not, but usually there was. The Union Jack was certainly their flag. As to the Liberals, if they had a distinctive party flag it might be said to be the Canadian ensign. But if I am to believe what I have heard,

in the days since the first of May the position will make things better for the two parties have swapped flags, and people whom I represent. I think that now the Conservatives have appropriat-

erals have taken over the Union Jack. I do think, however, that it is clear to all of us that Great Britain from us very much more than we buy from her, and that we buy from the United States very much more than they buy from us. For instance, in 1927 our exports to Great Britain agricultural and vegetable products amounted in value to \$330,000,000; during the same year we exported these products to the United States to the value of only \$60,000,000. In the same year we exported to Great Britain animal and animal products to the value of \$68,000,000, and to the United States \$75,000,000 worth. In 1928 we exported to Great Britain agricultural \$310,000,000, and to the United States only \$56,000,000 worth. In the same animal and animal products to the value of \$49,000,000, and to the United States to the value of \$92,000,000. Therefore so far as agricultural and vegetable products are concerned-made up, dare say, largely of wheat, but still Canadian farm products—we exported to Great Britain a great dea! more than we exported to the United States- not only a great deal more, but many times as much; and we can scarcely expect Great Britain to want to continue to absorb our products unless we are willing to take the goods she has to sell. The Western Producer in its editorial of May 8 in dealing with this point The prolonged crisis in the grain

market has forced the western wheat (Continued on page 7.)

ON A GRAIN OF RICE

F. O. Roberts, the British Minister of Pensions has received an inscribed grain of rice in a glass tube, accompanied by a magnifying glass, from museum at Delhi. The inscription on the gift reads: "May God bless a long, happy, and prosperous life."

Read The Classified Ads. on Page 7.

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