

NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

(Furnished by the Ontario Department of Agriculture)

Big Wool Clip Handled

Although faced with poor markets and approximately 5,000,000 pounds or one of the largest wool clips ever handled, W. H. J. Tisdale told the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association the other day that the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers had disposed of this successfully and that full settlement would be made immediately. Moreover shippers through the Co-operative would receive as high or higher prices, quality for quality, as were paid in Canada or elsewhere. Due to careful management, handling charges had been cut a third this year or three-quarters of a cent per pound. "Our warehouses are practically empty," stated Mr. Tisdale, and we enter the new season in excellent shape. "This record has been made in the face of dire predictions that wool could not be sold at any price and was only possible, this speaker claimed, because the Co-operative during the past ten years had been opening up many new outlets in Britain and elsewhere for Canadian wool. These outlets saved the situation in 1931, according to Mr. Tisdale, although he was of the firm conviction that as we were producing only a fraction of our domestic consumption of wool and wool products practically all our clip should find a market in Canada.

Alfalfa a Valuable Crop

Apple growers have found that in order to get sufficient color and maturity for the fruit, it is necessary to keep the orchard in sod, breaking up only at intervals of five or six years. And for this purpose the best crop to use is alfalfa, according to W.B. Somerset, chairman of the Ontario Marketing Board, and a practical grower in the Burlington district.

Alfalfa, being perennial in nature, remains in the ground year after year. Its roots penetrate the soil much deeper than those of the apple tree and, therefore, do not consume much of the moisture supply available to the tree. Furthermore, the roots open up the soil, make it porous, thereby allowing the air to penetrate the soil, which in turn stimulates bacterial action. This plant is capable of taking nitrogen from the air and storing it in the roots as nitrates. All good orchardists apply nitrate fertilizers early in the spring to promote rapid growth and to stimulate blossoming. A crop of alfalfa is an extremely cheap source of nitrate supply. Alfalfa, being the heaviest yielding of all legume and grass crops, may be cut twice a year. The cuttings, which are allowed to remain under the trees, make an excellent mulch, which conserves moisture and keeps weeds down.

Women's Institutes: A Rural Organization

When the rural women of Wentworth County organized a Women's Institute in 1897 for "the dissemination of knowledge relating to domestic economy, including household architecture, with special attention to home sanitation, a better understanding of the economic and hygienic value of foods, clothing, fuel and the more scientific care and training of children with a view to raising the general standard of health and morals of our people," little did they think that 35 years later the rural women of 29 countries scattered pretty well over the face of the earth would follow their example.

The main purpose of the Women's Institutes is to provide educational opportunities for grown-ups bearing directly upon the responsibilities of home life. They are endeavoring to provide for the rural communities some of the advantages found only in the larger centres, such as suitable meeting places, libraries, rest rooms, athletic fields, parks, rinks, etc. The criticism is sometimes heard that the Institutes of Ontario are composed largely of townswomen, when, as a matter of fact, surveys made at different times and in different parts of the province in recent years show that 65 1/2 per cent of the members are living on the farm. 21 per cent are made up of persons who have lived on the farm, and only 13 1/2 per cent have never lived on the farm. One of the chief factors contributing to success is that the residents of the villages and smaller towns are co-operating with the farm women in making the Institutes a forceful educational factor for women of responsibility, are encouraging wholesome social activities, are rendering a splendid service in cases of need, and are contributing very liberally in providing desirable community equipment and utilizing it to the best advantage.

It is the regret of some of the leaders that here and there we find branches which are so absorbed in the raising of money and providing supplies for community undertakings and relief that they are, to a large extent, overlooking the fact that the main purpose of the organization is that of education in nu-

trition, clothing, housing, health, with a wholesome sprinkling of the cultural and entertaining. Ontario has 1,200 Women's Institutes with a membership of 41,000.

A New Organization

An association of representatives of all county councils in the province to further the farmers' interests is likely to be the outcome of the conference held by Hon. Thos. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture, at the Parliament Buildings recently with several hundred representatives of county councils from all parts of Ontario, who gathered at his behest to delve into farming problems. The Minister declared it would be non-political and would present its representations periodically to the Government. He stated it as his intention to have the Department of Agriculture in each county co-operate with the farmer to help him grow crops especially fitted to soil and climatic conditions of his county.

About Timothy Seed

George H. Clark, Dominion seed commissioner, brings to the attention of Canadian farmers that while this country's consumption of timothy seed is fully 9,000,000 pounds a year, Canada only produces 1,500,000 pounds a year, importing mostly from the United States the balance. Mr. Clark goes on to say:

"At the present time timothy seed in Eastern Canada is bringing farmers around 9 cents a pound, while the price in Western Canada is around 8 cents a pound. This price is, of course, controlled largely by the price at which United States producers can lay their product down at Canadian points, and this price includes such items as the cost of the seed, transportation, insurance, handling charges and customs duty. Are there good reasons for these importations, or could that production profitably be kept at home?"

The Canadian Turnip

The Canadian grown Swede Turnip (Rutabaga), has been finding a large place in the high-grade trade of United States cities. From four to five thousand cars go out each year from the central part of Ontario to American markets. Food specialists declare it to be one of the finest of vegetables, yet many Canadian people still think of it as the lowly turnip.

In order to develop interest in and a deeper appreciation of this splendid vegetable, a very interesting circular entitled "The Canadian Rutabaga" has been published by the O.A.C. This circular gives valuable information about the best varieties, the food value, and the table use of turnips, and includes sixteen very carefully tested and approved recipes for the preparation of this vegetable.

Copies of this circular may be had for the asking from the Extension Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph

Knox Corners

(Our Own Correspondent)

Sorry to hear that Mr. Honeyman had the misfortune to break some ribs as the result of a fall over a week ago. We hope he will soon be restored to his usual health again.

Mr. Ivan Seim, Mount Forest, took the service on Sunday at Amos and Knox and took for his text "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good" and spoke of the Presbyterian church, its faith and history. As Presbyterians we have a noble heritage, and perhaps few churches have suffered more. In its early history many gave their lives, rather than give up their faith in God and the Bible and even in later years, many have known hardships. So, if as a church today, we do not accomplish all that we should, it is because we have lost the vision and the faith of our fathers.

Miss Holmes of town visited over the week-end with Miss Margaret Petty at her home here and attended service at Knox.

The W. M. S. World Day of Prayer was held in the church Friday afternoon, February 12th. There were about forty ladies present and the program prepared for the day was followed by members of Varney society as well as members of our own.

Mrs. Arthur Lawrence and Miss Doris visited on Sunday with her sister, Mrs. A. Picken.

We would offer our sympathy to those who mourn the passing of the late Mrs. Sim of Yeovil. Though not knowing her personally yet from reading her contributions to the Review from week to week we felt a kinship in spirit with her.

Mr. P. Daniels returned to his home in town after spending over a week at Mr. D. Ma...

Miss Macphail's Letter

Last year it took over five weeks to dispose of the King's speech; this year it was cleared away in less than two days. "Rigid economy" of time seems to be the watchword, for already many questions of importance have been dealt with.

The first opposition to the speech came from Mr. King, whose own speech was as notable for the abundance of destructive criticism as for the entire absence of any constructive ideas. Paragraph by paragraph he attacked the Speech, using, perhaps, more force than was necessary for the destruction of such a weak pronouncement. And then he drew forth his well-thumbed collection of Mr. Bennett's pre-election promises made in various Canadian cities. For the third session Mr. King put them on record, fairly revelling in them as he did so. Perhaps he neglected to notice that he, the leader of the Liberal party, gave not one good reason for which the people of Canada should put him and his party in power again.

Mr. Bennett observed that Mr. King's blue outlook was due, no doubt, to the fact that he and his party were passing through "the valley of humiliation" and wished to drag others down with them. He justified his tariff policy as the only one which could cause Canada to emerge from world-wide depression. As an example of his success he took the silk factories of which there are 15 in Canada—1,973 employees as against 1,388 before the tariff. Unfortunately one cannot forget that over against this increase of 585 must be set the 500,000 unemployed men for whom Mr. Bennett promised to provide work. In the face of this situation it seems a bit academic to talk of having established a favorable balance of trade.

In sharp contrast to Mr. Bennett's self-congratulatory speech was that of Mr. Gardiner. He pointed out that farm relief, at least in the dried-out areas in Saskatchewan, had been totally inadequate. The western farmers are becoming more and more insolvent; unless drastic steps are taken to meet the situation the majority will become hopelessly insolvent. Canada's position cannot be called "fundamentally sound" in the face of such a condition. The Speech has no proposals for dealing with it.

Mr. Woodsworth tried to arouse the government to the realization that desperate diseases need desperate remedies. In his usual trenchant style he gave a brief review of world conditions as they are viewed by leading bankers and economists. Mr. Bennett asserts that conditions are improving; the presidents of two leading Canadian banks hold just the opposite view. Mr. Bennett serenely stated that, due to tariff, a button factory is employing 30 more men; Mr. Woodsworth stated that in Winnipeg alone the total number of persons on relief at January 2 totaled 11,177. Favorable balance of trade? Favorable, because Canada can no longer borrow in New York and is having to pay her debts. Characterizing the Speech as revealing an absolute bankruptcy of ideas, Mr. Woodsworth stated that he was introducing a socialist resolution for the superseding of the present competitive system by one based on co-operation and the needs of the people.

Members of parliament, senators and civil service employees are to take a ten per cent salary cut this year. The higher paid ones can possibly stand it, but what about those who are already receiving less in wages than is paid in relief to the unemployed of at least one Canadian city? And what about the example set to industry? Employers are bound to cut wages, thus still further decreasing the purchasing power of the workers and still further aggravating the depression. If economies must be made, why exempt the judges? And why not include the bondholders and mortgageholders? If to secure money is the object of the government's policy of "rigid economy" why not look where the money is?

The question of the administration of unemployment relief in British Columbia was raised by Mr. Reid, Liberal, of New Westminster. Four Liberals, one Independent and one Labor member, all from British Columbia, claimed that the administration of the relief had been wasteful in its methods and that opportunity had been given for government supporters to profit by furnishing supplies which were often unnecessary and too costly.

Mr. Speakman's proposal for an Economic Research Council was discussed again this year. In view of the chaotic state of world affairs, Mr. Speakman urged that the government establish a council to go into the whole question of planned economy. Certainly he did not believe it to be either possible or desirable to transplant the Russian system entire into Canada. But the Soviets had certainly found something that was working, and Mr. Speakman saw no reason why we should not take ideas from that source as well as any other. He stated against the belief that "if we only endure long enough, if we only

CARROLL'S Limited

"Quality First—Economy Always"
Your Double-Barrelled Purpose For Shopping At Carroll's!

<p>Special—Clark's Pork and Beans 29¢ big No. 3 tins</p> <p>Special—Bi-More Sweet White Corn 25¢ No. 2 tins</p> <p>Scottish Style Date Cookies 23¢ pound</p> <p>Carroll's Own Pure Baking Powder 23¢ pound tin</p> <p>Carroll's Special Ceylon Tea 39¢ pound</p> <p>Special—McCormick's Butter Ring BISCUITS 22¢ lb.</p> <p>Nature's Best Choice Quality TOMATOES 15¢ 2 No. 2 1/2 doz.</p> <p>Green Valley Tender PEAS 15¢ Sieve 2 No. 2 tins</p> <p>New Tender PRUNES 25¢ 3 lb.</p> <p>Del Monte Extra Choice Dried PEACHES 35¢ 2 lb.</p>	<p>Carroll's Own Creamery BUTTER 19¢</p> <p>Carroll's Sliced Breakfast BACON 17¢</p> <p>Carroll's Rich Old CHEESE 23¢</p> <p>Acadia Boneless CODFISH 16¢ 1-lb. block</p> <p>Carroll's Silver Star Flour 55¢ 24-lb. bag</p> <p>The Naphtha Soap Pearl White 39¢ 10 bars</p> <p>Princess Soap Flakes 19¢ large pkg.</p> <p>Special—Nestle's Condensed Milk 47¢ 3 14-oz. tins</p> <p>Special—Quick Quaker or Regular Style Oats 20¢ 1-g. pkg.</p> <p>Special—Extra Fancy Table Figs 29¢ 2 pounds</p>
--	---

Gold Buckle Oranges 37c, 58c
Sunkist Oranges 20c, 27c
California Lemons 25c doz.
Grapefruit, Texas, seedless 5 for 25c
Rock Candy 5 for 25c
Cooking Apples 8 lbs. 25c

Head Lettuce 3 for 25c
Celery Hearts 25c
Ripe Tomatoes 20c lb.
Spinach 3 lbs. 25c
Spanish Onions 3 lbs. 25c
Fillet 17c; **Haddie** 15c

Garafraxa St., Durham

Phone 58

tighten our belts a little tighter, if we only economize a little more or eat or drink or use a little less, in some mysterious, miraculous way things will right themselves." Things don't; intelligence is the only way of righting them.

Mr. Stevens still protested that he could not find one practical suggestion in the resolution. Planned economy in an individualistic country like Canada would not work; human selfishness would prevent any such course being taken. Mr. Stevens does not take account of the fact that it was precisely human selfishness which brought affairs to a head in Russia and which ushered in the new regime and its planned economy. And then, having mentioned some additional stumbling blocks, Mr. Stevens stated that the government would take the resolution into consideration.

Rather more enthusiastic was Mr. MacNicol, Conservative member from Toronto. He had made a study of depressions. Since 1790 there had been 24; each great war had been followed by two. Although he felt the world was grappling with this one better than with preceding ones, he knew conditions were bad. Such an economic council is no new idea, there being one in both Germany and France. Mr. MacNicol welcomed the idea of one in Canada.

Mr. Lucas seconded the resolution, saying that paradoxically enough, the one bright spot he saw was the depression itself. Its magnitude might force a solution. Mr. Irvine also made an able speech in support of the resolution, saying that the way to avoid future depressions was to plan our economic life now in such a way as to make impossible the recurrence of the present chaos. He gave many illustrations of the wastefulness of the present capitalist system. Mr. Woodsworth dealt at some length with the new economic system of Russia, as being the only existing example of a state with a planned economy. Here in Canada we already have plenty of capital equipment for our present needs; Russia had to create that before she could hope for a measure of success. But she came through her many difficulties and now she is beginning to get results. We would do well to watch her methods. Mr. Speakman's resolution was accepted by

the government.

Another issue of importance was raised by Mr. Donnelly, Liberal member from Saskatchewan. He claimed that, due to the raising of the tariff, the price of gasoline in Canada had become much higher than in the United States. In his present financial straits the farmer cannot afford the increased price. Mr. Neill said that the same thing was true of the west coast fishermen. The matter was referred to the committee on banking and commerce.

An event of interest was the maiden speech of Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, Labor victor in Hamilton. He brought up the question of election funds with special reference to the Beauharnois scandal. Observing that both Liberal and Conservative parties were implicated in that affair, he pressed for an investigation into the whole matter. Mr. King and Mr. Bennett indulged for a few moments in mutual recriminations. And Mr. Bennett again showed himself a master in the gentle art of stalling for time. Mr. Cahan, Secretary of State, revealed the rather interesting information that he had been greatly ham-

pered in his election in Montreal by both civic and provincial police. Finally the House decided that the matter should be investigated by a committee during the present session.

OUTDOOR CABINS BEST

Three reasons are given by the Dominion Animal Husbandman as to why the cheapest methods are best in housing hogs. These are: (a) healthy, vigorous litters may be obtained from breeding stock housed outdoors during the winter; (b) small, weak litters frequently result when the parents are housed in so-called comfort; and (c) rheumatism and crippling are rarely, if ever, found in the "out-door" pig. For winter use breeding stock of all ages thrive with a semi-out-door life. Fattening hogs in cabins will rarely cripple. For this class of stock, however, an open shed with a low, straw-covered sleeping berth is better.

"What's the idea of the Browns taking French lessons?"
 "They have adopted a French baby and want to understand what it says when it begins to talk!"

Counter Check Books

We have them in all styles and sizes

Let Us Quote On Your Next Order

Quality and Workmanship Guaranteed.

The Chronicle

DURHAM ONT.