

NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

(Furnished by the Ontario Department of Agriculture)

Farmers Will Benefit

The new hog grading regulations put into effect by promulgation in the Canada Gazette of January 30 extend the provisions for trading in hogs on the basis of official grades in such a way as entirely to eliminate flat-price trading. Hogs sold from farmer or other producer right down the line to the final packer or processor must be traded in on the basis of official grades. This ensures to the farmer full benefits of the agreement with the packing industry whereby a premium of one dollar is paid for all hogs grading "Select Bacon". The regulations also provide for that premium for quality, which is rightly his, passing back in larger measure to the original producer.

Field Roots for Horses

Turnips and carrots are the most commonly used of field roots as feed for horses. There is no question as to the value of field roots as feed for horses, a value which is too little appreciated.

Roots are rarely sliced or pulped when fed to horses for the reason that the outstanding virtue in root feeding is the beneficial effect on the teeth and gums resulting from the necessary biting into the whole root. The principle values of roots in the ration for horses are:

1. Increase palatability.
2. Form a succulent addition highly desirable, forming as it does a food in the natural or unchanged form.
3. Assists in or increases the digestibility of coarse fodders.
4. Benefits the teeth and gums.
5. Are slightly laxative.
6. Cheapens the ration.
7. Forms a splendid tonic or conditioner.

Importance of Institutes

While the 1200 Women's Institutes in the Province of Ontario are devoting a good deal of time and thought and drawing upon their resources for relief and community service of various kinds, their main objective is educational.

The country women at their regular monthly meetings pass on to each other much valuable information gained through practical experience, and they are utilizing to splendid advantage the literature available from various sources. The Institutes Branch of the Department of Agriculture provides graduate nurses, dietitians and seamstresses to give systematic instruction to groups of women and girls in their home centres. Last year there were 75 two-week courses in sewing, 41 in home nursing, 25 in food values, and in addition there were 74 three-day courses covering these lines. In a few cases special instruction in handicraft, needlecraft and house furnishing were given. Nearly 5000 girls and women took advantage of these special courses.

During 1931 there were 31 courses of one month's duration for girls. Twelve hundred young women, mostly girls, from the farm took advantage of this systematic instruction which covered housing, clothing and food problems, with classes morning and afternoon. The Department of Agriculture is, in this way, trying to take to the girls of rural Ontario some of the advantages enjoyed in the centres of population through classes established in the technical and high schools, as well as in the higher forms of the public schools.

It Pays to Dip Sheep

In discussing the fact of parasites on sheep and methods for their control, a Canadian authority gives four good reasons as to why it pays to dip sheep. These are:

1. Sheep that are free from ticks and lice grow more and better wool.
2. A clean flock requires less feed and is more easily kept in good condition.
3. The lamb crop is stronger, ewes milk better and lambs grow more rapidly.
4. Parasites are a source of serious discomfort to sheep. The good shepherd should be mindful of the comfort of his flock.

He also points out that as a result of dipping the saving in feed and increased weight of lambs and wool may easily amount to from 50c to \$1.50 per ewe. The cost of dipping under ordinary conditions should not exceed three cents per head.

Must Have License

All persons other than producers, including farmers transporting their own fowl, must have a license from the warden and the county clerk if they want to transport fowl on the highway from one place to another. The provincial statute requires that such licenses be taken out regardless of whether or not there is a local by-law, but it is thought that the passing of a bylaw by county councils strengthens the officials' hands. The purpose of the license is to enable the police to get a better check on chicken thieves

as all persons other than the producer or farmer when transporting fowl must carry his license, produce the same when requested by the authorities and also show a record of the purchase made from the vendor. The license regulation does not apply to a private citizen transporting fowl bought from a farmer, but will be required from a purchaser if he is a dealer in fowl.

The Use of Potash

It is the light, sandy and gravelly soils and muck soils that as a rule are markedly deficient in potash, and on which profitable returns may be expected from the application of this element. The rate of application will, of course, depend on a number of factors, chief among which are the character and fertility of the soil, and the nature of the crops to be grown. For most grain crops an application of muriate of potash of 50 to 75 pounds per acre will be found sufficient. For clover and alfalfa these amounts might be doubled with profit. For potatoes, roots, corn and leafy crops generally, 100 lbs. of muriate of potash per acre may be considered an average dressing, but frequently 200 pounds may be profitably used. As a rule it will be found more advantageous to use potash with forms of nitrogen and phosphoric acid than alone and it is always desirable to try out the fertilizer on a small scale before making large purchases.

Clover and Grass Seeds

Due to the low cost of Ontario-produced clover and grass seed this year, farmers may seed down 10 to 20 acres more than they have been in the habit of doing, states A. H. Martin, Markets Board. In addition to this, the total cost of seed will be materially less. Nature has endeavored, it would appear, to offset low prices by providing a bountiful crop. Almost every clover field in the Province has produced its allotment of seed and, in most cases, seed of very high quality.

The 1931 legume crop in Ontario has been estimated at varying amounts. Even the most conservative estimates, however, place the figure at one which will ensure ample high quality alfalfa, red clover and alsike of hardy strains, to meet the requirements of every farmer in this Province. This heavy supply of homegrown legume seed is a real blessing to all farmers, particularly those not actually or regularly engaged in the production of small seeds.

Some sections of Ontario are not growing alfalfa, to any great extent. If the truth were known, this may be due to the disappointment caused by winter-killing of imported seed. As a soil builder, pasture and hay crop producer, alfalfa stands supreme. As a green manure crop, alfalfa opens up the soil, adds nitrates and other plant foods, to a value much greater than the price of the seed. As a hay crop alfalfa outyields all others both in quality and quantity. It was the only crop to remain green for pasture during the recent very dry years in Western Ontario. In sections where alfalfa has not yet secured a foothold, it should be sown in mixtures with other legumes.

This year clover, alfalfa and alsike, are very reasonable in price. Present conditions afford a splendid opportunity for a more extensive seeding down of legume crops for hay, pasture and as a green manure crop to be plowed down.

BYRON'S HOME PRESENTED TO CITY OF NOTTINGHAM

Lord Byron's famous home at Newstead, in England, was presented to the city of Nottingham by Sir Julian Cahn. The present owner of Newstead, C. I. Fraser, also handed over to the city the furniture at Newstead Abbey, which originally belonged to the Byron family. Newstead was steeped in historical associations long before the time of the poet. The abbey, an Augustinian priory, was founded by Henry I in penance for the murder by Henry's knights of Thomas A. Becket in Canterbury Cathedral.

After the dissolution of the monastery the despoiled abbey was bought by Sir John Byron from Henry VII for \$4,000.

A FAIR QUESTION

A farmer, visiting his son's college and wandering into a chemistry class, saw some students busy with retorts and test tubes.

"What are you trying to do?" he asked.

"We're endeavoring," replied one of the students, "to discover or invent a universal solvent."

"What's that?" asked the farmer.

"A liquid that will dissolve anything"

"That's a great idea," agreed the farmer. "When you find it, what are you going to keep it in?"

Miss Macphail's Letter

Parliament seems to be in an inquiring mood this year. They want to know things. "Investigate" expresses the activities so far better than "legislate". Due to the activity of Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, new member for Hamilton, a Committee of the House of Commons is being set up to consider Beauharnois contributions to campaign funds and in the Senate a Committee is enquiring into the conduct of the three Senators who were mixed up in Beauharnois. The Senate alone has the right to sit in judgment on its own members.

Some little time ago Mr. G.N. Gordon of Peterborough, accused the Hon. W. D. Herridge, Canadian Minister at Washington, of wangling the price of his wedding trip out of the Government. A committee is going to give him a chance to prove his statement, not apparently because it reflects on the honor of Mr. Herridge, but because the Prime Minister believes it reflects on his own honor. If the hearings are public one would judge they would be well attended.

Possibly the most important investigation is one to be made of the Civil Service Commission branch of the public service. There has been some indication that the merit of the candidate as revealed in the examination papers was not the only factor in deciding on the candidate for the position. The Committee is to find out whether or not there has been discrimination.

We had a couple of days' debate on the 5c bonus on wheat. A western member thought it should be \$1.00 an acre bonus. The members accused the Government of having agricultural relief in the west administered by a partisan board and some of the members from Alberta and Manitoba were inclined to think that Saskatchewan had got more than its share of relief. But taking it by and large all western members were in favor of the bonus. Speaking for Ontario agriculture, I said I doubted very much if agriculture could tax itself into prosperity. "On general principles I am opposed to the idea of a bonus, but speaking for Ontario farmers, if 5c a bushel on wheat will keep the western farmer growing wheat and keep him out of the mixed farming field, it might be worth that to the Ontario farmer. If any more mixed farming products come from the west into the markets of Ontario, things are going to be even worse for the Ontario farmer. Mixed farming suits Ontario and if the Prairie Provinces go in for mixed farming it will be disastrous for this province.

The Prime Minister considers a balanced budget essential. He believes that a non-balanced budget injures the country's credit and the country's credit is his first concern. To balance the budget he must spend less and receive more. Expenditures have been decreased and it is intimated taxes will be increased when the budget comes down on the 10th of March. The summary of the estimated expenditure for this fiscal year ending March 31, 1933, makes interesting reading. Some big cuts have been made. Public Works is down six million and over a half. Soldier and general land settlement down two million. Agriculture, three. Mail subsidies and steamship subventions, one million, and to my delight, National Defence is down over two and a half million. There are increases in two items in the estimates; interest on public debt, including sinking funds has increased over thirteen million dollars and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have an increase of four hundred and eighty five thousand. The interest shows that our debt has greatly increased. As one member put it, "we have more debt to pay and the police are increased to see that we pay it."

There is no doubt that such large decreases in expenditure will cause unemployment, this is particularly true of public works, and where it does not cause unemployment it will reduce the purchasing power of the people. The same can be said of increased taxation. The bulk of the taxes come out of the pockets of the working people. Their purchasing power is already seriously affected. They have a fixed amount of money to spend, if more of that money goes to pay for taxes, whether direct or indirect taxes, less is left with which to buy goods. That being so fewer goods will be sold and unemployment and general stagnation will increase. An increase in currency, to make it possible to move the goods from the producer to the consumer is our greatest need. In view of the fact, the two bills now before the United States Congress must be interesting to us. They provide for a degree of inflation; they are deliberately trying to thaw out frozen credits; to float the goods out from the machines that are now clogged with them. Accompanying inflation should be legislation that gets the bulk of the taxes from those who have the wealth and legislation which takes away from the privileged groups the special rights they have enjoyed under the law. It seems that every

The price on all articles marked "Special" is good only from Thursday morning until Monday night. After that regular prices apply.

"Quality First - Economy Always"

Carroll's Canned Fruit Sale!

Butter Carroll's Own Creamery pound 19c	Pineapple Aylmer Luscious Tid Bits No. 2 tin 17c	Prunes New, Sweet, Tender 3 pounds 25c
Biscuits Special! Perrin's Mince Pie Sandwich Regularly 25c lb. pound 21c	Cherries Aylmer Red Pitted No. 2 tin 10c	Soda Special! McCormick's Jersey Cream BISCUITS 2 lg. pkgs. 17c
Plums Aylmer Greengage Buffet tin 5c	Peaches Libby's Rosedale Sliced No. 2 tin 18c	Pears Aylmer Bartlett No. 2 tins 27c
Dried Peaches Del Monte 2 lb. 35c	Apricots Aylmer Golden 2 No. 2 tins 35c	Grapefruit Aylmer Sweetened No. 2 tin 19c
Apricots Del Monte Dried pound 25c	Tender Peas Green Valley Sieve 4 2 No. 2 tins 15c	Fruit Salad Aylmer Delicious No. 2 tin 24c
Pork & Beans Clark's Canadian 2 No. 2 tins 19c	Tomatoes Nature's Best Choice Quality 2 No. 2 tins 15c	Bantam Corn Aylmer Choice Golden No. 2 tin 9c
Mustard Keen's English 14c, 24c, 48c		
Chipso lg. pkg. 19c	S.O.S. lg. pkg. 23c	

- Cooking Apples 7 lbs. 25c
- Bananas 8c lb.
- Grapefruit 5 for 25c
- Gold Buckle Oranges 29c 35c 49c 60c
- Tomatoes 19c lb.
- Celery Hearts 25c
- Head Lettuce 3 for 25c
- Spanish Onions 3 lbs. 25c
- Parsnips 2 lbs. 7c
- Oysters 37c jar
- Fresh Fillet 17c lb.

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country needs a carefully worked out plan for the production and distribution of goods and a plan that realizes the great importance of the consumer. All this would have sounded like wild talk five years ago, but that is not so today.

I spent last week-end in Philadelphia and Baltimore. On Saturday I attended a tea meeting in the Bellevue Statford Hotel in Philadelphia. The subjects under discussion were the Disarmament Conference and the situation in the Far East. There were many speakers, for the most part from the University of Pennsylvania, from Princeton and one outstanding one from Washington. The Women's International League and the League of Nations Association arranged the meeting. They are two of the organizations who worked valiantly to secure a strong delegation from their country to the World Disarmament Conference in Geneva. They felt they were in part successful. They seemed especially pleased with the woman delegate, Dr. Woolley of Holyoke College. Several speakers thought that the critical condition in the far east might have the effect of spurring the delegates at the World's Conference to greater efforts. Others thought it would have the opposite effect. Dr. Lin, a young Chinese from Princeton, presented the Chinese side of the question. It was a moving story. One on hearing it could not understand how the powers are not taking more positive action to ensure the integrity of China.

The peace groups in the United States are behind a bill which is being fathered by Hamilton Fish of New York. The bill prohibits the exporting of arms or munitions of any sort, including nitrates, to nations at war. Mr. Hamilton Fish had asked the Women's International League to have witnesses come to Washington to give evidence in favor of the bill. They came and so many friends of peace came that the Committee room was filled and when the Committee saw this they suddenly withdrew for a private consultation which they said would last only a few minutes. They didn't reappear for near-

ly two hours and then a very angry Hamilton Fish came back to say that the Committee would not give a hearing. Miss Dorothy Detzer, the very able lobbyist for the Women's International League, spent some time trying to find out why the Committee would not allow the hearing to go on and she finally discovered that the State Department had forbidden it. Two days later she noticed in the press that American, English and German ships were carrying nitrates to the war zone in the Far East. The one encouraging feature of the meeting in Philadelphia was the intense interest of the people.

Sunday in Baltimore was wholly enjoyable. I was the guest of Elizabeth Gilman, whose father was the first President of John Hopkins University. She lives in a delightful old house which has been occupied by the Gilmans for a hundred years and is furnished in Colonial style. Maryland is the beginning of the south, so we had

griddle cakes and sausage for breakfast. It is a pleasant change to have food served that is really quite different from ours. At Miss Gilman's home I met a Scott Nearing, the intellectual outlaw of the United States. He was telling me he had tramped over Great Britain with a knapsack on his back, all through the general elections. In his opinion the leaders of the Labor Party are not the important thing. He claims that the masses are ahead of the leaders and any aggressive action they have taken has come about because they were pushed to it.

Made Him Nervous!

"You say you weren't drunk? But this officer says that while you were in a drunken state you tried to climb a lamp-post."

"Yes, I did, your worship, but three crocodiles had been following me around all night and they were getting on my nerves."

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