

**NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER**

(Furnished by the Ontario Department of Agriculture)

**Crop Rotation Benefits**

The chief advantages of crop rotation consist in maintaining the productivity of the land at a higher level, in distributing the farm labor more uniformly throughout the season, and in controlling more effectively weeds, insects, and fungous diseases. Crop rotation is the growing of different crops upon the same land in a definite order and recurring succession.

**For Potato Growers**

"If marketing conditions had been consistent with the high quality of the 1931 potato crop, last year could be designated as outstanding in the history of potato growing in Ontario," said C. E. Broughton, Ontario Marketing Board, and a practical grower himself. "Actual conditions, however, were anything but reassuring," he continued, "so there should remain, in the minds of potato growers, just two thoughts, namely, benefit from experience, and intelligently plan for the 1932 crop."

On being asked for his opinion in this connection, Mr. Broughton replied: "Potatoes require a soil having a high content of humus, and one that is rich in plant food. Acreage should be held at a normal figure. By a normal figure I mean that the amount of acreage set aside for the growing of potatoes, should be limited by the amount of soil pre-eminently suited to producing this particular type of crop."

Mr. Broughton further pointed out the wisdom of using only the best seed procurable and, for this purpose, he suggested the use of certified seed, exclusively. He also advocated seed treatment as a preventative of scab, rhizoctonia, and black leg. Then so far as proper care of the potato crop is concerned, the two main points are good cultivation, and insuring the crop against insects and late blight, by efficient spraying. Finally, he suggested that it is easier to pack a good grade of potato from maximum yields, than from minimum yields, and most important, the surest way to cut the cost of production is to increase the yield per acre.

Concluding the interview, Mr. Broughton said: "Grading of potatoes has made wonderful progress in Ontario during the past three years, and it is now possible to get supplies of this product properly graded and in excellent condition. Consequently the trade has not found it necessary to import potatoes to answer their requirements for a high class product this winter."

**The Use of Fertilizers**

The primary function of a fertilizer is to furnish plant food in forms which are immediately available, or which may readily become so, in the soil.

One of the main factors in determining crop yields is the amount of plant food available in the soil. When this is not sufficient for good growth it must be supplemented if maximum yields are to be obtained.

The several factors which may profoundly affect the results obtained from applying fertilizer include the character of the soil, drainage and methods of working the soil, and the character of the season in respect to rainfall, temperature, etc.

In considering the use of commercial fertilizers one must keep in mind the necessity of maintaining organic matter in the soil as supplied by manure. The principal value in the use of fertilizer is that it permits a more economical and better distribution of farm manure. One is a necessary supplement to the other, and for most soils they work together to produce the best results.

**Alfalfa Acreage Increases**

Alfalfa now stands sixth in area among all field crops grown in the Province of Ontario and occupies about 660,000 acres. According to James Loughland, Field Husbandry Department, O.A.C., Guelph, the great increase in this crop during the last twenty years has been due to the development of hardy strains along with the outstanding merits of alfalfa as a forage crop. Being a hardy deep rooted perennial legume alfalfa improves the texture of the soil, adds humus and aids in the storing of nitrates. It begins to grow early in spring, helps to control weeds and remains green throughout the season. The yield is greater than from Red Clover and Timothy and the hay has a much higher feeding value. The marked increase in the Alfalfa acreage during recent years is one of the best reasons for further expansion. The total area devoted to hay and pasture in Ontario amounts to about six million acres. There was a fine crop of Alfalfa seed in this Province last year and it is now available at reasonable prices. It offers a splendid opportunity to increase the acreage of this most valuable crop.

**Controlling Black Root**

Root-rot or black-root is a fairly common disease of strawberry plants. Apparently plants of any age may be attacked but they are most susceptible at two periods, shortly after being set out and at fruiting time. In some patches little or no evidence of the disease can be found, while others 50 per cent. or even 70 per cent. of the plants are destroyed.

The principal control measures which have been found useful are:

1. Practise a fairly long crop rotation. Strawberries should not follow a similar crop in less than five years, if possible.

2. Avoid introducing the disease. When setting out a patch secure plants from a field which was free from root-rot the previous year. Then discard from these any plants which have blackened roots.

3. Protect the plants during the winter by means of a suitable mulch. As soon as the ground becomes frozen hard, cover the rows with two or three inches of clean straw.

**Facts About Eggs**

Two tons of grain will produce 48 dozen of eggs. Sold as grain at a price of \$1 per cwt. it would be worth \$40. Sold as eggs at 25c per dozen it would be worth \$120.

An egg is 66 per cent. water, 13 per cent. protein, 10 per cent. fat and 11 per cent. lime or ash.

In an egg 60 per cent. is white, 30 per cent. yolk and 10 per cent. shell.

The best eggs of the year are those laid in the months of April, May and June.

An egg eaten between September and March is worth more to the average person in a northern climate than one eaten between April and August.

The egg is aptly termed "bottled sunshine." It is rich in proteins, vitamins and minerals.

Of the five vitamins the egg supplies vitamin A, B, D and E. It is particularly rich in D, the sunshine vitamin.

**Bacon-Type Boar Policy**

The announcement of the Bacon-type Boar Policy introduced at Ottawa, is of special interest to farmers at this time when the popular trend in farm operation is toward increased production of livestock, particularly hogs. Under this policy the federal Department undertakes to purchase boars of suitable type for breeding purposes for farmers' clubs of ten or more members each owning a brood sow. By arrangements with the provincial governments bonuses are to be paid to clubs on production of service records, the amount being \$20 in the case of a XXX Advanced Registered Boar being used and \$15 where a XXX Approved Boar is used. Complete information as to how to secure the benefit of the new policy can be obtained by application to your local agricultural representative, to the nearest federal swine inspector for your district, or to the Department at Ottawa.

**BREEDING FOR EGG PRODUCTION AND SIZE**

The selection of the breeding stock on the basis of production is probably the greatest single factor in increasing the production of the individual birds and, consequently, the average of the entire flock.

At the Dominion Experimental Station, Kapuskasing, Ontario, the exact egg production of each individual hen is obtained through the medium of the trapnest. This, together with the individuality and general type of the birds is used as the basis of utility selection. By this method, only those birds which have pedigrees showing high production of good sized eggs and are also of desirable type are used for breeding purposes. Particular attention is given to the selection of the males used, and those whose sisters and daughters prove to be high producers are retained and used for a number of years.

The results of this simple method of selection are very well illustrated by the following figures which were obtained over a period of eight years. In 1923 there was only 37 hens with production from 150 to 225 eggs in their pullet year, with an average of 176.6. In 1930, 110 hens had a production from 200 to 312 eggs and an average of 232.2 eggs. Only those birds, which have produced that number of 24 ounce eggs are used for breeding, and this has reflected greatly on the quantity and quality of eggs produced by the whole flock. The average production of the 300 pullets kept at this Station during the six winter months of 1923-24 was 32.3 eggs per pullet while during the winter 1930-31, they averaged 104.7 eggs per pullet.

**Miss Macphail's Letter**

Parliament Hill looked as though we were in a state of siege one day this week. Every entrance to the ground was guarded by policemen fully armed. They seemed to be wearing their Sunday coats, too, since a little more braid than usual was in evidence. I thought there had been some accident and asked one of them, but, no, they were just expecting a demonstration of the Unemployed. A delegation of them were determined to see the Prime Minister. About a thousand unemployed gathered at Confederation Park in the centre of the city, and attempted to have a meeting, but as soon as one of their number held aloft by a number of his comrades began to address the crowd they were surrounded by policemen, and according to eye witnesses roughly handled and arrested. Behind the main Building of the Parliament Buildings a detachment of Mounted Police—Royal Canadian Mounted Police—were held through the morning ready to quell any trouble at its beginning. About two thirty the Prime Minister received representatives of the Unemployed in the Railway Committee Room. Their case was presented by an able young man, who was, though, quite uncompromising and bitter. The Prime Minister, in reply, did not show much understanding—or so it seemed to the listeners.

An interesting debate on the need of an increase in the Income Tax was staged earlier in the week. The Resolution was introduced by Mr. Lucas of Alberta, and seconded by Mr. Speakman of the same province. It was pointed out that an income of \$5,000 in Canada at the present time a tax of \$32. In United States \$16.88, but according to their proposed new rate \$37.50, and in Britain \$649.49. Last year 143,601 persons in Canada paid income tax. The total amount paid was twenty-six and a half million dollars. The concentration of wealth is clearly shown by the fact that out of the total number of income tax payers 13,447 paid \$23,000,000 in taxes.


All speakers in favor of an increase argued that it is a sound principle to get the taxes where the money is. Mr. Speakman amused the House by saying "May I suggest also, Mr. Speaker, that we should have some consideration for our more wealthy citizens. We should not refuse them the glorious opportunities which have been accorded our civil service employees. As I heard the Prime Minister and listened to that splendid eloquence with which he illustrated and illumined the really noble sentiments which he uttered, as he spoke of the patriotic motives which actuated at least part of our Civil Service in accepting the reduction, not reluctantly or grudgingly, but gladly and joyfully, taking a deep and keen pleasure in this opportunity of being of service to their country in her hour of need, I thought to myself: Why should we selfishly restrict this pleasure to a limited class? Why not afford that same opportunity and grant that same privilege to the relatively wealthy men and women in Canada? In this, as in other matters, our motto should be 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none.'" The Government promised to consider the Resolution.

Grand Juries are to be eliminated, on the plea of economy. This required an amendment to the Criminal Code. At the same time another amendment was offered making it a crime to obtain goods on the strength of bad cheques. Mr. Guthrie, "It is only when a person obtains goods by reason of a bad cheque. If a man purchases goods and pays part cash and subsequently when the bill comes in he issues a cheque that is no good, he did not obtain those goods on the strength of that cheque, and that is not a criminal offence. The offence is when a cheque is issued and as a result of the cheque goods are obtained, and the cheque is no good. The presumption then is that the transaction is fraudulent."

This Session has heard more over money than any other; what is money? Should it be based on gold? Have we enough of it in circulation? Should it be issued by the banks or by a Department of the Government? Should it or should it not bear a relation to the goods to be moved? All these questions are being asked and answered. Mr. G. G. Coote, the Member for MacLeod, Alberta, asked that the banking committee should be empowered to enquire into, and report on, the advisability of amending the Dominion Notes Act, so as to eliminate the provision for redemption of Dominion notes in gold and to provide for the issuing of Dominion notes without relation to gold reserve. Mr. Coote claims there is not enough money in circulation, and that the Dominion Treasury should issue more money, put it in circulation without interest, to offset the too great deflation which has taken place. Too little currency in circulation has caused the fall of commodity prices, and if prices are to be raised then the amount of money in circulation must be increased. He pointed out, also, that during the

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"



**FLOUR**  
24-lb. bag **48c**

**PILCHARDS**  
A Real Delicious Fish  
2 1-lb. tins **25c**  
1/2-Pound tin 9c

**TOMATOES**  
2 largest tins **15c**

**OLIVES**  
19-oz. crinkle jar **21c**

**Pickles**  
jar **25c**

**MUSTARD**  
Tin **14c, 24c, 48c**

**OATS**  
6 lb. **21c**

**BEANS**  
largest tin **7c**

**PEA SOUP**  
2 tins **19c**

**CODFISH**  
1-pound pkg. **15c**

**Johnson's Wax**  
[New Regular Price 55c] 1-lb. tin **48c**

**Strawberries**  
[Aylmer, Regular Price 25c] No. 2 squat tin **21c**

**Mushrooms**  
[Patrico, Regular Price 20c tin] 2 tins **25c**

**Corned Beef tin 14c**

**Peas<sup>3</sup> 40c**

**Jam 29c**

**ASPARAGUS**  
3 1-lb. tins **\$1**

**BACON**  
lb. **16c**

**AMMONIA**  
pkg. **5c**

**JIFF**  
large pkg. **19c**

**SHOP AT CARROLL'S AND SAVE**

CARROLL'S LIMITED

- Gold Buckle and Sunkist
- Oranges .....29c, 35c, 39c, 60c
- Texas Grapefruit .....5 for 25c
- California Lemons, juicy .....doz. 25c
- Tomatoes .....lb. 15c
- Carrots .....2 lbs. 9c

- Parsnips .....2 lbs. 9c
- Spinach .....3 lbs. 25c
- Head Lettuce .....3 for 25c
- Leaf Lettuce .....bunch 5c
- New Cabbage .....2 lbs. 25c
- Celery Hearts .....21c

Garafraxa St., Durham

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**South Bentinck**

(Our Own Correspondent)  
It looks as if winter had set in at last. Some of the farmers will be glad of some sleighing to haul home their wood.

Glad to report Mr. Nathan Grierson getting along so well after his operation. Hope he will soon be able to return home again.

Mrs. McLean is visiting friends in Egremont this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Smith, Mount Forest, visited recently with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Derby, Jr.

Mrs. Norman MacDonald and baby Howard spent the week-end with her sister, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Proctor, Owen Sound.

Mrs. T. Widmeyer and Mrs. Arthur Mountain spent a few days last week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Grierson.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mather visited recently with Mr. and Mrs. George Ball,

Hampden.  
Mr. Rupert Johnston is buzzing wood on the line this week.

**DAYS OF YOUTH**

"We are only young once," you often hear some person remark as an excuse for "hitting the pace."

True, we can be young but once, and the pleasure of youth must be crowded into that space of time.

But how long are we young? Some men are old at 40, while others are still young at 60. It depends upon the pace they hit and the manner in which they hit it.

We can crowd a lot of work and pleasure into youth, if we keep our hearts and our minds and our bodies clean, or we can reduce the amount of both and shorten our youth by resorting to reckless dissipation.

Your youth is your own. It will be prolonged or curtailed by your own acts.

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DURHAM

ONT.