

NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

(Furnished by Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture)

Made Fine Showing

The dairy cattle-judging team from O.A.C. stood second in the National Dairy Cattle judging competition in Waterloo, Iowa, early this month. The O.A.C. team achieved first place in the judging of several breeds and captured the trophies put up by the breed association. The O.A.C. team, coached by Professor G. E. Raithby, was first in Ayrshire judging, first in Jerseys and first in Brown Swiss. In the entire work they were just four marks behind the winning Iowa team.

Sow Thistle in Kent

Sow thistle has become such a serious pest in many districts that concentrated effort is necessary to destroy it. Splendid efforts have been made to eradicate it in many parts of Kent county in Ontario. Raleigh and Harwich townships each purchased chemical tanks and many patches of weeds have been destroyed with the use of these implements. Farmers have borrowed the tanks from the municipalities, and purchasing their own chemicals have done splendid work.

Both municipalities advertised the use of their equipment this year, and this had the effect of bringing to light many unknown patches, for several men on rented farms took advantage of the offer for assistance in the spraying.

Dodder in Clover Field

A weed that is scarcely hardy enough to survive the winter in Canada is the dodder which grows along with clover. It twines around the clover stem and draws its food from it. The last three seasons having been mild, dodder has spread in the Lake Erie counties of Ontario. Though sometimes occurring farther north it is usually killed the first winter.

When dodder seed is mixed with clover seed it is almost impossible to separate the two. Any badly infested fields should be ploughed under and planted to a hoed or grain crop for a sufficient length of time to completely eradicate any accumulation of dodder which may have taken place in the soil. Where a slight infestation is noticed patches containing dodder can be cut and used for fodder before the field is ripe.

Big Prizes for Barley

Out of a total barley crop of 20,000,000 bushels, Ontario grows only 1,200,000 bushels. The brewers of Ontario and Quebec use 2,500,000 bushels annually and they are anxious to have more attention paid to the crop by Ontario growers. For this reason they have given \$1,000 that will be distributed in prizes for barley at the Royal Winter Fair.

In addition to a cash prize of \$500 for first place, a gold medal will be awarded. Second prize will be \$200; third, \$100; fourth \$50; and the next six \$25 each, a total of \$1,000.

The exhibits are to consist of 100lbs. of six-rowed barley grown in Ontario during the season 1932 and suitable for malting. The points on which the entries will be judged include soundness, size and uniformity of kernel, and freedom from other grains, weed seed and inert matter.

Ridging in The Fall

One of the best methods of killing weeds is to ridge the land in the fall. There are men who claim that there is no benefit in the way of killing rootstalks of sow thistle and couch grass remaining in the soil after sum-

mer cultivation. Others regard ridging as supplementary to early after-harvesting cultivation in the eradication of weeds. At the Kemptville Agricultural School in Ontario ridging is considered an important tillage practise, all land ploughed early and subsequently top worked being drilled up in early fall. Another advantage of ridging is that it aids in getting on the land a few days earlier in the spring, which is a decided gain on low or heavy land. Some clays tend to run together if left in a highly cultivated state all winter, but ridging up corrects this.

Mice Injure Orchards

One of the greatest hazards in the growing of an apple orchard is the danger of girdling by mice. This is especially true in orchards under sod culture, although even orchards under clean cultivation are frequently subject to considerable damage from this cause. The amount of damage caused by these animals varies greatly from year to year, depending largely upon their available supply of food.

Galvanized wire screen makes the most effective protection. The initial cost is high, but as it only has to be placed once and will last for a large number of years, it will be found cheaper in the long run. This wire should be cut into pieces large enough to encircle the trunk, and leave room for expansion of the trunk as the tree grows. The lower end should be buried about one inch in the soil in order to prevent mice from working underneath.

Value of Crops

Crop production in Ontario, owing chiefly to climatic conditions, was slightly below the yield of 1931, according to official statistics, but the results are quite satisfactory. This report is noteworthy in face of the drastic decline in prices which reduced the incomes of farmers during the past two or three years. Although the gross value of the agricultural output was reduced by \$111,000,000 from the previous year, the total estimated value of farm production, \$305,624,000 was a decisive factor in sustaining purchasing power and it prevented business in Ontario from falling to levels experienced elsewhere.

A Successful Campaign

"Ontario Farm Products Week" met with general co-operation on the part of merchants and the people of towns and cities throughout the province such that it proved success beyond the expectations of its sponsors. Its principal result will be to instill in Ontario householders the idea of using products from Ontario farms in preference to imported foodstuffs. It is one link in the program to create keener demand for home-grown fruits vegetables etc. and thus enhance the prices received by farmers in Ontario. As an example of the unusual methods adopted to stimulate interest in the campaign, an essay competition was conducted among the public school pupils of Peel County on the subject "Advantages of Using Ontario Farm Products."

Cutting Hen Rations is Unwise Retrenchment

Many Ontario egg distributors are claiming that, in spite of firmer prices it is impossible to obtain sufficient quantities of top quality eggs.

While in conversation with a member of the Ontario Marketing Board staff, T. A. Benson, Federal Government, who is senior poultry promoter for Ontario, related an experience which might possibly be the answer to the Ontario situation.

While visiting Prince Edward Island recently, at the time when the egg market was more or less demoralized, Mr. Benson attended a meeting of representative egg producers. One of this group advised his colleagues to cut down their hens' rations, giving as a reason that nothing was to be gained by producing eggs in view of the prevailing prices. This plan was adopted quite generally and, when a market was reaction set in, the egg producers found themselves unable to take advantage of the firmer prices.

Pointing out the seriousness of the method of expense cutting, Mr. Benson said that not only is it impossible to get the hens into production again overnight, and thus be in a position to take advantage of better prices, but cutting down the rations has a decidedly bad effect on the quality of the eggs produced.

Still the pine-woods scent the noon; Still the cat-bird sings his tune; Still autumn sets the maple forest blazing.

Still the grape-vine through the dusk Flings her soul-compelling musk; Still the fire-files in the corn make life amazing.

IN OTHER COMMUNITIES

A Business Man's Reply

A live wire merchant in a neighboring city who is a firm believer in newspaper advertising and who backs up his belief with good sized advertisements in the paper every week, reports that he is sometimes asked why he doesn't cut down on the amount of advertising space and thus save enough money to sell his goods for less. He replies: "We can sell merchandise at less overhead by advertising consistently, because it increases volume materially. We must have more volume—and volume means more sales and a smaller proportion of expense per sale." Which hits the nail squarely on the head and shows how this merchant as well as other courageous ones, are keeping up their sales volume by steady and consistent use of newspaper advertising.—Kincardine Review-Reporter.

Traffic Officer Putting on the Screws

Traffic Officer, Arthur Bosworth has been spending some time on number nine highway and Saturday spent most of the day checking up brakes of motorists whom he stopped. The shortcomings of the people who came into his net would have filled a court docket for a couple of days but the big officer let them all off with a warning. Several cars were sent to the garages for repairs to brakes and some for defective lights though the lights were not seen until evening. But it was in the matter of carrying licenses that the greatest number of delinquencies were found. Out of about 150 cars stopped 76 of the drivers did not have their licenses to show the officer. He let them all off with a warning but declared that next time every shortcomer would face the court.—Alliston Herald.

Farmers Took Risks

Because the directors of the Kincardine Packing Co. did not file a prospectus with the Provincial Secretary as required by the Ontario Companies' Act, Mr. Justice Raney has given judgement in favor of eleven South Bruce farmers who purchased stock in the company who sued for a return of their cash. The amount involved is \$2,800, but a total of \$17,000 in stock was sold and the judgement is of far-reaching importance. The company was incorporated in 1928. Three directors, since appointed from the farmer shareholders, are absolved. "The plaintiffs are farmers and the case affords an illustration of the risks which farmers incur when they embark on the sea of high finance, even though they themselves may be at the rudder", comments his lordship in the course of a lengthy judgement.—Elora Express.

William Lawrence Dies From Lockjaw

William Lawrence an old-age pensioner of Grey county and life-long resident of the Allen Park district, who for the past two months resided at the home of a relative, Mrs. Jos. Reinhart of Walkerton, succumbed in the Bruce County Hospital Monday afternoon of last week from lockjaw, which is said to have followed a mishap sustained the week previous when he fell and injured himself on a sidewalk in Walkerton.

A chronic sufferer from asthma, the development of lockjaw culminating from his injuries proved a combination that he was unable to combat, and at the age of 87, a few hours after he had been admitted to the hospital on Thanksgiving Day, the spirit of the veteran bachelor passed on.

An only surviving brother, James, who is also an old-age pensioner, resides at Allan Park.

The remains were interred at Hanover on Wednesday of last week.—Hanover Post.

Walkerton Man Injured

Falling head first down a roof, Mr. T. Henry Tanner, had sufficient presence of mind to grab the eaves-trough thus continuing the descent in an upright position, or the injuries confining him to the hospital would probably have been much more serious.

With the heel bone of each foot fractured, the left foot being more extensively hurt, Mr. Tanner will be unable to move about for some time to come. The breaking of a rope, to which he was attached to a chimney on the roof of the house on Victoria Street which he owns, and which Mr. J. C. Busby has leased, is responsible for the accident.

Last Friday afternoon Mr. Tanner was engaged in replastering the chimneys on this dwelling. The work on one had been completed and about 3 o'clock, he was about to finish the last side of the other chimney when the rope parted. A new rope, anyone would have considered it equal to the strain and so it would have been had not Mr. Tanner overlooked the fact that, less than a week before, it had been tied around an automobile battery with the result that acid had eaten into it. Mr. Mr. Tanner's feet penetrated the ground three or four inches.—Walkerton Telescope.

All Special Prices good until next Thursday

CARROLL'S LIMITED
QUALITY FIRST ECONOMY ALWAYS

For Baby RUSKS
Genuine Dutch package 17c

Extra Special—Perrin's Sherbet Cream Sandwich Biscuits 19c
Assorted Flavors! pound

McLaren's JELLY POWDERS
5 pkgs. 25c and an Animal-Shaped Jelly Mold FREE!

Special Campbell's Pork and BEANS
1-lb. tins 4 for 25c

HALLOWEEN Dainties
MINCEMEAT Extra Fine 2 lbs. 29c
LYNN VALLEY PUMPKIN No. 2 tins 3 for 19c

Special For Cleansing Suds CHIPSO
large package 18c

Libby's Tender Canadian Sauer KRAUT
No. 2 tins 2 for 19c

MIXED NUTS lb. 17c
BUDED WALNUTS lb. 37c
BRAZIL NUTS lb. 19c
JELLY BEANS lb. 19c
GUM DROPS 2 lbs. 29c
KISS CANDIES lb. 19c
Popping Corn 3 lbs. 25c

The Soap of Beautiful Women CALAY
3 cakes 19c

BEVERAGE
Our Best Tea GOLDEN TIP pound 65c
Our Own Blend FRESH COFFEE pound 45c
Rowntree's ELECT COCOA 1/2-lb. tin 21c
Superb Ginger Ale CATARAC DRY (plus deposit) 1g. btl. 15c

Extra Special Singapore Sliced Pineapple
No. 2 tall tin 11c
A Delicious Empire Product—Buy a Dozen!

POLISHES
Carroll's LEMON OIL 6-oz. btl. 14c
Carroll's CEDAR OIL btl. 14c, 23c and 40c
Zebra Liquid STOVE POLISH 6-oz. btl. 15c
SILVO or BRASSO tin 13c and 22c

Cooking Onions, med. size 10 lbs. 17c
Spanish Onions 3 lbs. 20c
Sweet Potatoes 6 lbs. 19c
Cabbage, large size head 5c

Garafraxa St., Durham

Phone 58

Miss Macphail's Letter

The whole week has been devoted to a discussion of the results of the Imperial Conference. It always did seem to me that altogether too much was expected from the Conference. If it were a hundred per cent. successful, it would thn fall far short of being the world shaking event predicted. Undoubtedly some good must have resulted from bringing together statesmen from the self-governing nations within the Empire; understanding must have been increased, and friendships made, but animosities and disillusionment must also have resulted. "For bargaining, as Ramsay Muir has said, On serious matters such as cash and bread—Leaves angry passions swollen and inflamed, Since no one ever gets quite all he claimed."

It is not possible in a short time to understand what the effects of changes in 262 tariff items will mean. Only time will tell. From the evidence admitted in the House this week I feel we can safely conclude that the general level of the tariff on British goods entering Canada is still much higher than it was in 1930.

On goods of a class and kind not manufactured in Canada, such as fine linens, chemicals, etc., real reductions were made.

Great Britain is to remain a free market for our farm products. In the case of hog products—bacon and hams—Great Britain agrees to accept 2 1/2 million hundredweights per year of good quality product, which at the moment far exceeds our exportable surplus. Canadian cattle, concentrated milks, tobacco, apples (fresh and dried) tomatoes, (canned), eggs in the shell, etc., entered the British market free. Wheat is given a preference of "Two shillings per quarter"—a quarter being two sacks containing four bushels each. Two shillings amounts to 48 cents in our money, or 6c per bushel, reckoned on the British pound at \$4.86. But with the British pound worth only \$3.80 or less, at the moment, the wheat preference is not six cents a bushel, but 5 cents.

If money had the same value in Can-

ada as in Great Britain, when measured in wheat, beef, bacon, etc., the trade treaty between Canada and Great Britain might prove very beneficial, but since our exports are paid for in English paper pounds worth slightly less than \$3.80 today and since our great competitors, the Argentine and Australia value the British paper pound in their money at the equivalent of \$6 they can under sell us and still have more money in their own currency than we have in ours. Take for example fatted animals exported from Canada, Australia and the Argentine, worth per head on the Liverpool market £10. When the selling price for one head is converted in to Canadian currency with the pound at \$3.80, the Canadian exporter receives \$38, the Australian exporter \$60 and the Argentinian \$60. Quotas and tariffs are helpless in meeting such a situation. Oh, but the reader may say, when we are importing goods from Great Britain, cottons, woollens, boots and shoes etc., we will get them much cheaper because British money is cheap. But, no, that is not true. The Government arbitrarily sets the value of the British pounds for importation purposes at \$4.40 and then charges as dumping duty the difference between \$4.40 and \$4.86, so that actually when we cut through political bunkum, all goods imported into Canada from Great Britain are based on the pound at parity (\$4.86). That is, the Canadian producer is paid with cheap money, but he pays with dear money.

The Conference failed to deal with the monetary and exchange question, passing it up with a pious resolution which stated that prices were too low and interest rates too high and that something should be done about it—but that was all. It is undoubtedly true that American investments in Canada, totalling 62 per cent. of all foreign investments in Canada, proved an irritant to the Conference and had at any rate something to do with the complete failure of the Conference to deal with monetary questions. How can trade increase until the common people of this and every other country have purchasing power to buy the things they need?

The Conference did not increase trade it but re-arranged markets, diverting trade channels from countries without

the Empire to countries within. This will undoubtedly be countered by other from Empire countries.

Today every country is industrialized. All have great surpluses of goods which they wish to sell in other countries, but which these other countries do not want to buy. Every country builds up tariff walls to shut out surplus goods of other nations coming in, while its own agents are roving the world trying to induce other people to buy its surplus which, oddly enough, its own people would be glad to have. Because of all this markets are evaporating and the whole problem today is consumption of goods, not production. Fundamental changes in our financial systems which will enable the common peoples to purchase the goods they need, is the thing most needed.

There is little doubt that business and financial groups in the conferring countries had at least as much to do with the formulating of the treaties as the statement. The agreements are "signed, sealed and delivered," and asking Parliament to ratify them is only an empty form. They are going through just as they are, to remain in force for five years.

The Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, in his speech presenting the agreements to the House, said:—"The difficulties which confronted the Delegates were neither few nor small. Every country had, of necessity, to bear in mind its own requirement, the conditions of its own people, the means by which they could best be helped and strive by fair means to incorporate them in an agreement. That they have done, and that, after weeks of anxious deliberation, they were able to meet together in agreement is the lasting proof that good faith and unselfishness and a common adherence to a fixed principle can triumph over obstacles which to the cynic and him with little faith seemed, before the Conference, to be insuperable. I say we have done well."

In reply Mr. Lapointe stated: "The best guarantee of the maintenance of the British Commonwealth of Nations is the complete and perfect freedom on the part of every portion of the Commonwealth to devise, shape and carry on their policies, whether economic, political, defence or any other sort of

(Continued on page 7.)

McKechie Mills

FEEDS

Try Your Own Mixtures

I have installed a modern power mixer and carry a full line of concentrates. Bring in your home grain and have your own formula thoroughly mixed in a few minutes.

We also make PROFIT FEEDS to go with your own grain.

A full line of Flour, Cereal, and grain feeds at close prices.

Chopping and Crushing Reduced to 6c per cwt.

J. W. EWEN

Phone 114 Durham.