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Fruit Treatment, "Fruit-a-tives" is a most sleepless, un-pleasant.

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Many Farm Problems Discussed

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and show the farmers how the grading was done, explaining the system. Mr. Aikens said the farmers would like to know what was required in order to get a hog graded "select," but hinted that there wasn't much use in trying to raise a grade of animal you didn't know anything about.

John McEir of Glenelg then took the floor and stated that he was getting good results from the grading system. One shipment he had sent down graded 13 "selects" out of a total of 14 shipped; another 10 out of 17. He thought it was up to the farmer to raise the kind of hogs the British market called for, and in the most of cases blamed the sow for the low grading of the product. He said he had one sow that would regularly breed a majority of "selects" while another sow would persistently breed the other kind. He handled the Yorkshire variety, and felt convinced that any breed of hog would have several types. It was just a case of getting the proper type. He had found the Tamworth good too.

In answer to a question as to the wisdom of having all hogs graded at the point of shipment, the chairman, Dr. Jamieson said he did not think it practicable to do this. Mr. McEir said he was never yet out more than one hog in estimating his shipments, and it was suggested that he would be a good man to show those who did not know, how to grade their animals.

Some discussion followed about the cost of raising the select variety of hogs, as compared with the ordinary kind.

While some were of the opinion that it cost no more to raise the good kind, there were others who said it did. However, the consensus of opinion was that this was not the question. The vital point was that the farmers of Canada must suit the British market if they wished to hold it.

Mr. Howell here asked if the Canadian packers were guilty of buying American corn-fed hogs, curing them in Canadian plants, and then shipping them as Canadian bacon. He had heard this rumored several times and would like to know if it were so. If so, it was not fair to the Canadian farmer to expect him to compete against this sort of thing. While not prepared to say anything definite on the matter the Commission promised an investigation. Mr. Keith of the Board said he understood that the report was quite true, but that the bacon was labelled "Cured in Canada." It was here asked if the Ontario Government could interfere with a company holding a Dominion charter. Mr. Belanger of the Board was quite positive that it could. No company holding a Dominion charter could violate a Provincial pure food law or resort to misrepresentation. The Committee will look after the question.

Alex. Henderson of Ebermont here asked the chairman if the Government hogs loaned to farmers were pure bred. He cited the case of one in his country, a Yorkshire, that persistently threw black pigs. The Board did not know, but would investigate. It was very important that good breeding stock be maintained.

The question of hydra on the farm was discussed for a few minutes, but a show of hands of those who would use hydra at even \$50 a year was only about 20 per cent of the gathering. Messrs. R. J. Ireton and Arthur Edge of Glenelg were of the opinion that it was too expensive to use, while Messrs. W. H. Hunter of Ebermont, and David Robinson, now of Glenelg but formerly of Normandy were of the opinion that even at \$50 a year it would be cheaper than a private-owned system. The feeling of the meeting was that Toronto and other centres were getting too low a rate in comparison with what the smaller centres were paying and that until the cost came down there was not much use of thinking of it for use

on the farm. There was quite a diversified opinion on the matter of how much power should be taken. One man thought it would be of no use unless you had a motor large enough to run a threshing machine, while others were of the opinion that 3 horsepower was sufficient for most of the needs of the farm. This would run a straw-cutter, light the house, run churns, washing machines, electric irons and other smaller machines about the farm.

The transportation problem was another subject that took quite a lot of time and some very important things were brought out. Mr. Cliff Howell buying cattle in Toronto and bringing them up here does not get any advantage in the rate as in some other industries. The rates between short distances, too, were unfair. To Toronto the freight charge on a car was \$35 for 100 miles; to Walkerton, 22 miles, it was \$20.

The next question fired at the Board was the question of the musty hay fed at the stockyards in Toronto and for which the shippers were charged at the rate of something like \$50 a ton. Another matter under consideration was the item of commission charges for different classes of live stock. For a car of cattle the charge is \$17, for mixed car \$14, and for a car of hogs, \$10. These, it was felt, were too high. The Board is instituting an inquiry to go into these charges.

Some of those present did not understand how it was that a person could not ship and sell his cattle in Toronto without going through the commission houses at all. This was explained by Mr. T. H. Binnie, who said that 51 per cent of the stockyards in Toronto was owned or controlled by the Swift Canadian firm, and that there was no place else to go. Again, a seat on the Toronto Stock Exchange cost \$1,000, and to sell on this exchange one must be a member. If not a member, the next best thing was to sell through the commission merchant, who was Mr. Charles McInnes of Ebermont was the next speaker. Mr. McInnes referred to the fact that grain dealers and others could get grain shipped in from the west, manufacture it into flour or other product, and then ship it for export at no increase in rate. There was nothing like this for the farmer. Why should not he receive this same privilege when getting in grain for feed which would later be exported in the form of beef or hogs? He said the railroad rate was out of proportion. To ship cattle and hogs from Alberta to Toronto cost \$340 per car. To ship from his station, Holstein to Toronto, cost \$90. Alberta was two thousand miles away, the hogs or cattle had to be unloaded and looked after at least four times en route, and fed and watered. From Holstein, it was but a few hours' haul to Toronto, yet the charge from Holstein was \$90, while the price from Alberta, twenty times the distance, with the extra trouble, was only \$340.

Mr. T. H. Binnie inquired if there was anything in the report that there were cheap express rates for a distance within 75 miles of Toronto in order to compete with the truck service. He claimed that although there had been no rise in freight rates, the recent classification was about the same thing. Mr. Alex. Henderson here said that he could not understand why there should be such a difference in the rates between long and short hauls. He had paid \$5 a ton on a shipment of fertilizer from Toronto to Holstein, yet when he wanted two and a half tons reshipped from Holstein to Durham they wanted \$7.50 for it.

Referring to the good roads program, Mr. Thomas McNeice of Normandy thought it was not quite right for the government to extend the good roads work this year in order to give employment to labor, when the farms of the country were crying for help. At this juncture John Firth of Glenelg asked if the Ontario Government was assisting immigrants from the old land. The committee said that there had been no change in the law in this respect and

that some assistance was being rendered both by Ontario and by the British Government. Mr. Firth said he had a man work for him for one month and then he quit. Afterwards he had received a bill for \$20 from a man in Toronto whom he named. The Committee knew nothing about this but will investigate.

It was here that John Aikens, the doughty Scotsman from Normandy got on his feet again. He was apparently nettled at some remarks that were passed about the "green-horns" who were sent out from the old country. He said that in a good many cases it was the farmer himself who was to blame. He was an immigrant himself, having come to this country in 1910, had worked on different farms and now owned one of his own. He thought that the farmer here did not have patience enough with this green help, much of which could be developed into excellent farm help.

R. J. Ireton of Markdale here expressed his opinion that it was not fair to the farmer here nor to the emigrant to advertise in the old country that green farm hands could get \$35 a month and board in Ontario as had been done. They came out here expecting \$35 and when they could not get it the first of their dissatisfaction arose. Farmers under present conditions simply could not afford to pay \$35 a month for green help.

The keeping of poultry was the next matter taken up, but as there were apparently no poultry problems to be dealt with, Mr. Trowartha, the member for Huron, who is a big poultry raiser and dealer at Clinton, gave a brief talk on this interesting subject. Mr. Trowartha was a farmer school teacher, and got a perfectly good \$300 a year job to go and raise hens. He thought the proper culling of the flock a most important part of the business, and showed that in one instance which came under his notice, a friend of his with a flock of 275 birds increased his production from 42 per cent to 43 per cent by culling 72 birds from that flock. In other words, he got nearly as many eggs from the 203 remaining birds as he did from the 275. Mr. Trowartha urged all

poultry raisers to use nothing but bred-to-lay focksters for breeding. In this way a flock can be built up in about three years. A quicker way, of course, but more expensive, was to get settings of bred-to-lay eggs. The speaker said that up in his section of the country there were a good many farmers who paid their taxes with their chickens, and he said that only recently he had shipped over three tons of dressed poultry to Montreal, and will continue this all through the hot weather. In the summer they find it necessary to ice their chickens just as you would fish, but the market was good. The shipping rate on dressed poultry from Clinton to Montreal is \$1.20, while on live birds it is about \$5.00 per hundredweight. Shipping the poultry dressed enabled him to pay three or four cents a pound more to the farmer. At present he was paying around 22 cents.

Mr. John Firth of Glenelg addressed the gathering on the subject of reforestation, and was of the opinion that every farmer should take an interest in this scheme. He thought it was not too much to expect every farmer to reforest his waste land, but expressed himself of the opinion that it is much better to preserve the forests we have by taking more care in cutting than in trying to reforest too much. The plan of reforestation was a good one, but at best, one would see no results for from 30 to 40 years. He thought there ought to be a propaganda of education along these lines. Dr. Jamieson here told the meeting of the County System taken up by the Government by which the government will reforest any area set apart by the county. At the end of twenty years they will either sell

it at cost, split fifty-fifty with the county, or purchase it outright at cost of the land reforested. The privilege of reductions in taxes is also given townships for land that has been reforested. The government will give up to 3,500 trees free of charge to any farmer who will use them for the reforestation scheme. Over that number, trees can be purchased at \$4 per thousand.

Mr. David Robinson of Glenelg told the gathering that he had himself set out over 3,000, and he intends ultimately to reforest five acres. He is planting pine and black walnut trees.

A. R. Jackson of Holland here addressed the Commission. He said he was a lumberman, had lumbered in all parts of Ontario, from within 175 miles of Hudson's Bay to the southernmost parts. He thought that the government should use judgment in passing out these trees for reforestation purposes. There was no use in trying to successfully grow northern wood in southern climes, and he thought the government would be well advised to reforest the province with the kind of wood that naturally

(Continued on page 6)

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(Too Late for Classification.)

UNTIL JUNE 30 WE WILL OFFER sweeping reductions on all lines of Dinnerware, Toilet Sets and Fancy China. You will save money in buying them.—Horace Yeomans, Mount Forest. 6192

THE ANNUAL GARDEN PARTY OF Glenelg Centre Baptist Church will be held at the church on Thursday evening, June 26. Rev. W. H. Smith and others will give addresses, and a good musical program will also be given. A good baseball game between Edge Hill and Zion begins at 6 p.m. A good supper is being provided. Admission 35c. and 15c.

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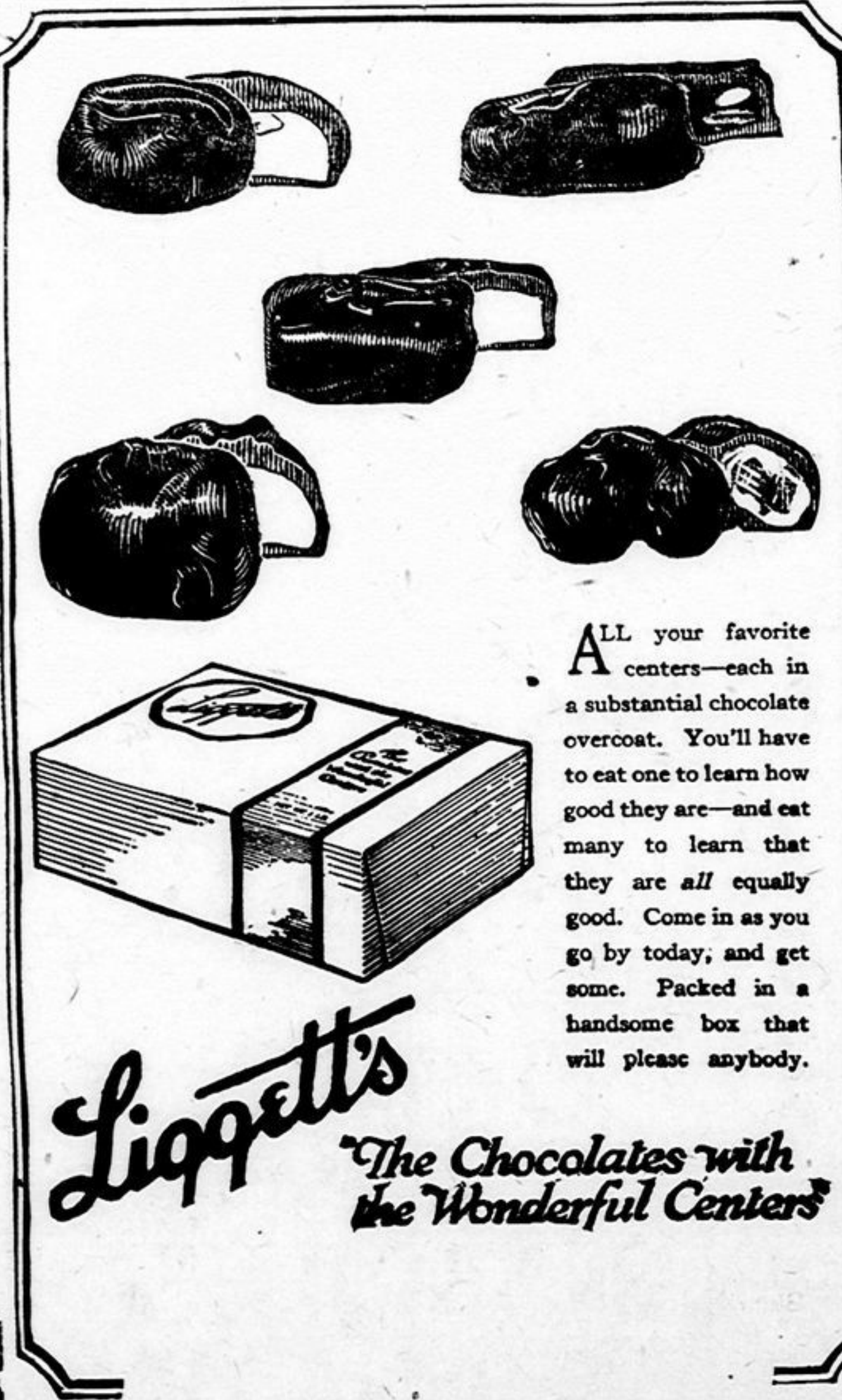
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