

NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

(Furnished by the Ontario Department of Agriculture)

Market For Flax

In an address to dairymen of Perth County, J. B. Fairbairn, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, declared that there will be a big increase in the growing of flax in all Western Ontario if plans now under consideration by the Ontario Government materialize.

Mr. Fairbairn intimated that an expert might be sent from the province to Ireland to study the flax situation and report back to the department. The Empire Marketing Board has offered to co-operate in every way possible.

Fighting the Weeds

Ontario is this year making a determined effort to eliminate the weed menace which in recent years has seriously reduced crop returns and land values. Under the Ontario Weed Control Act it is the duty of rural municipalities to see that all weeds growing upon highways under their jurisdiction are cut down at the proper time to prevent the ripening of their seed and to appoint such officers as may be necessary for that purpose.

Bound For Poultry Congress

Prof. John Buchanan, director of Extension at the Ontario Agricultural College, sailed last week on the Duchess of Bedford for England, to set up and arrange the Ontario Government exhibit in connection with the World's Poultry Congress, which opens on July 22.

Veterinary Summer Courses

The summer course for practicing veterinarians which was so well liked last year is being repeated at the Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, from July 7 to 11. A short course on the veterinary problems connected with the fox industry will also be held on July 14 and 15 at the College.

As one of the largest and best equipped veterinary colleges on the continent, O.V.C. is providing a service for the live stock industry which can hardly be gauged. Linked with the Ontario Agricultural College it is carrying on research into all kinds of health of animal problems and helping to rid the country of disease.

Tomato Crop Improvement

An extensive improvement program for the tomato crop branch of farming has been planned by the Ontario Agricultural College, for Northumberland and adjoining counties. Accordingly T. H. Jones and Mr. Butler of the Ontario Agricultural staff for the past few weeks have conducted experiments on farms in the Quinte district in the spraying of tomatoes in beds before being transplanted.

Modern Spraying

Spraying practices have undergone radical changes in the last quarter of a century. Whereas an apple grower was once content to apply a single spray, today many of them spray as many as nine times to control apple scab. It is true that insects and fungus pests have greatly increased in numbers and that their working season is apparently longer.

pays to spray early and often. Spraying appliances have shown noteworthy improvements. The old heavy rain made by early pumps and nozzles has changed to the finest mist or fog covering trees thickly, thoroughly, and with less material used.

Injuries to Hogs

Quite serious losses are sometimes suffered from bruising of market hogs while in transit. The bruising causes a discoloration of the flesh which the packers are forced to cut away, destroying the side perhaps for the Wiltshire bacon trade. Much of this injury is done at either the loading or the unloading end of the trip from the farm to the packer through rough handling, which could be avoided through the use of secure, well-built loading chutes and a little extra care in providing plenty of straw in the railroad car.

Improving the Herd

In a recent address, W. R. Reek, Superintendent of the Ridgetown Experimental Station urged the need for cow-testing and declared that breeders have not made sufficient progress along this line. "Why work with low producers?" he asked. "It is the low producers and poor crops that are injuring our markets and it would be impossible to secure a market that would be profitable for the poor crops or inefficient cows. Don't expect someone else to clean up your difficulties for you. Tackle them yourself. The object of every dairyman should be a high producing herd, as too much time is now wasted on poor cows and inefficient methods."

The Women's Institute

There are now 1,150 Women's Institutes in the rural districts of Ontario with a membership of over 40,000. The Institutes exist for promoting social contacts and whatever is beneficial to the community as a whole, especially to women and children, through co-operative effort. The movement, started at Stoney Creek, in 1897, has now become world wide. Women's Institutes, wherever they exist, are non-sectarian and non-political.

Grading Wool Has Helped

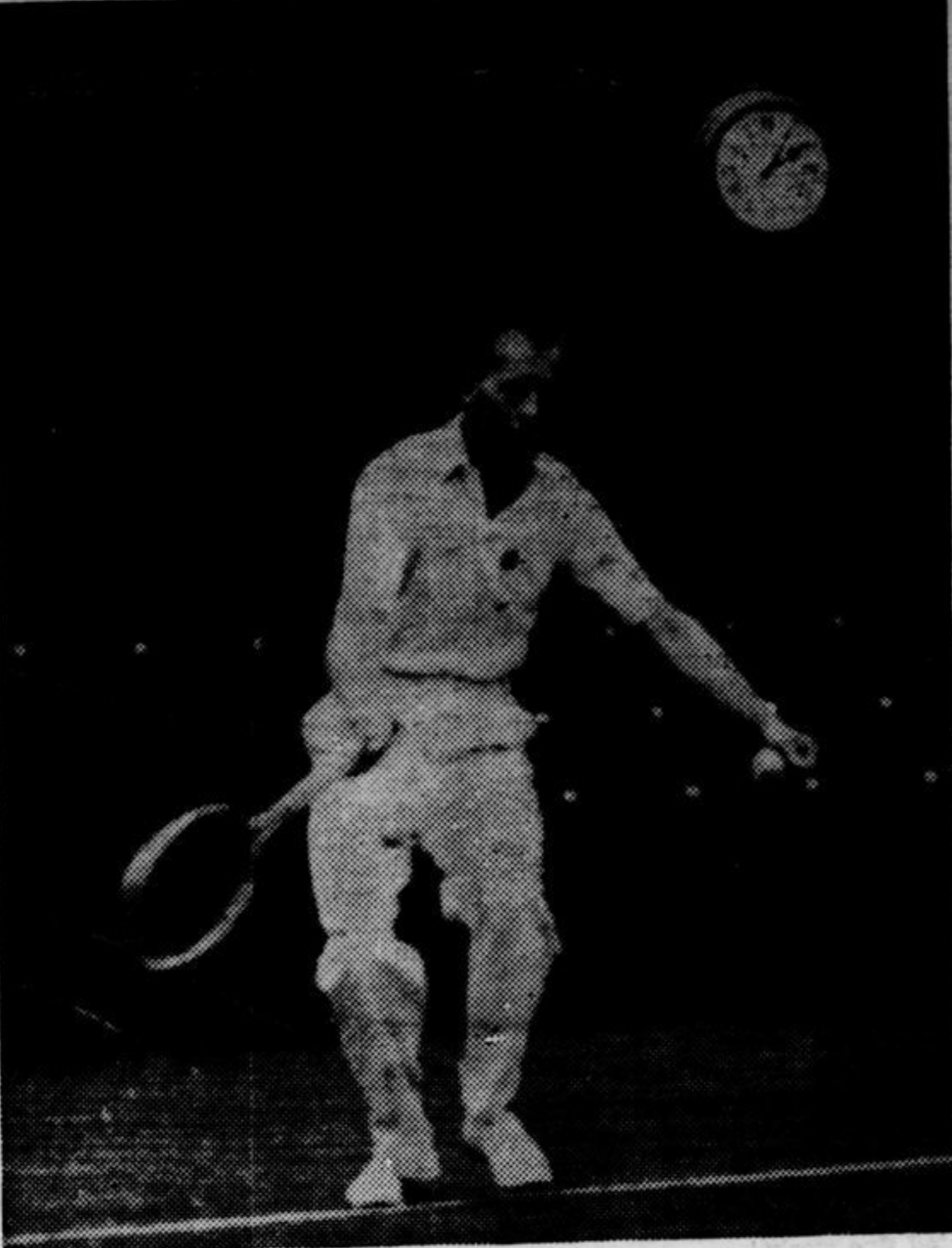
Canadian wool is now recognized both at home and in outside importing countries as possessing highly desirable qualities. Since wool grading became a general policy several years ago, buyers have learned to look with confidence to Canada for supplies. In the last fiscal year a little less than 3,500,000 pounds were graded, slightly more than in the preceding year. Wool grading has had a very good effect on improving the annual wool clip and its preparation for market. The fleeces now received at the storages are well-rolled and dyed and show a very small percentage of rejects or low grade wools.

HOW MOVIES AFFECT ANIMALS

Cats and dogs do not get much kick out of the movies, says Daily Science News. During tests made in Berlin some time ago by Dr. Victor Mendel, animals and birds showed a surprising lack of response to moving pictures. The pictures were especially selected for each animal and animal group and the experiments were made in an exhibition room especially adapted to the purpose. We read:

"The response of dogs was practically nil. Neither St. Bernard, setter, spaniel, poodle nor collie gave the slightest attention to the pictures. Only a little ringneck of doubtful origin evinced a momentary interest by sniffing at the human figures on the screen. "The experiments with cats were much more favorable. Of five subjects three responded actively, showing fight upon the appearance of a big dog on the screen. Experiments with birds were rather negative. Geese and ducks, chickens and pigeons paid some attention, while owls showed great interest.

"Small wild birds and barnyard fowl showed anxiety when a hawk appeared in their line of vision. A squirrel displayed interest when a weasel made its appearance on the screen, but reptiles and fish were, as might have been expected, almost wholly indifferent."



THE CONQUEROR OF COCHET PLAYS AGAINST TILDEN Here is a picture showing Wilmer Allison, United States' youthful Davis Cup player, who conquered Henri Cochet, the world's leading tennis player, in the semi-final round of the All-England championships at Wimbledon. The picture was taken during the battle with Moon, champion of Australia, whom he defeated. In the final round Allison meets William Tilden.

SOME SERIOUS DISEASES OF CROP PLANTS

(Experimental Farm Notes)

Successful farming depends upon many factors, important among which is the extent to which crop plants suffer from disease. The extent of losses in Canada through the ravages of plant diseases is represented by millions of dollars; a condition which may be appreciably remedied by applying the principles recommended by the Plant Pathologists of the Experimental Farms. Until recent years the farmer, knowing little relating to the nature of plant diseases, was often unaware of the fact that his crops suffered serious losses from this cause. Generally such matters were viewed as natural occurrences and accepted as such. Today, however, the situation has improved, for with the aid of easily accessible literature, the farmer has acquired a splendid working knowledge of the symptoms and control of the more serious diseases of crop plants. In other words, the farmer's power over diseases which cause these losses was never as great as it is at the present stage of agricultural development. One by one the organisms responsible are being studied and from the facts obtained the investigator is in a position of devising means to prevent their destructiveness.

It is known now that most plant diseases are caused by micro-organisms which live upon and absorb their food from the crop plant in which there is accordingly produced a diseased condition. These diseases which result from the action of germs or organisms are known as parasitic diseases. To this group belong such diseases as smuts, rusts, and root rots of wheat, oats, and barley, blight of potato, apple scab, club root of turnips, peach leaf curl and many more of great importance. Disorders caused by unfavorable conditions of environment such as heat, moisture, and food supply are known as non-parasitic diseases and in this group we find brown-heart of turnips, streak of tomatoes, corky core and drought spot of apples. A third group takes in the obscure virus diseases, of which we find typical examples in mosaic, leaf roll, and spindle tuber of potatoes. Every producer of certified seed potatoes is now familiar with these disorders and can sympathize with gardeners who have to contend with mosaic, as leaf curl of raspberry and strawberry, cucumber and hosts of other plants.

Many of these diseases are exceedingly difficult to overcome; however, it is gratifying to know that much has been accomplished towards their control. Information regarding control of diseases is available at your nearest laboratory of plant pathology and will be readily supplied upon request.

BIRD SANCTUARIES COMMON IN DENMARK

Many of the owners of large estates in Denmark are making a great effort to reserve land for bird sanctuaries. Among these is Count Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, who has recently given 2,000 acres (120 acres) of land, near his castle and round the park at Trankejaer, Fyen, for this purpose.

It has been noted that many of the migration birds of the padding and swimming species from Norway, Sweden, a part of Russia and Siberia, pass over Denmark on their way to the south, but a number do not continue farther than that country, the forests seeming to form a boundary. Even among the small birds, such as the thrush and bullfinch, many come from the southern countries for the building of their nests and hatching period.

The development of nest building round the bushes and lakes is rapid in the protected areas. Among the swimming birds are many species of duck in the autumn and winter. The mistletoe has also appeared again on the old trees. It is thought that the plant is propagated by the mistle-thrush, but the fruit, which comes in February and March, is eaten by many of the fruit-eating birds.

Wall Street Ballot BROODER TO HATCH 40,000 BABY CHECKS—Salt Lake Tribune.

DIPPING SHEEP FOR CONTROL OF PARASITES

(Experimental Farms Note)

Sheep breeders will find dipping at this season of the year a profitable investment. Sheep and lambs will not thrive if they are forced to act as a host for ticks and other vermin. Sheep going into winter quarters will also be greatly benefited by being dipped in the early fall. The expense involved in dipping sheep is very slight compared with the increased gains that will be made by the lambs and the greater assurance of having the ewes in good breeding condition in the fall and at lambing time in the spring. The yield and quality of wool will also be greatly increased. The Fredericton Experimental Station has made a practice of dipping sheep each year (fall and spring), and as a result ticks have been practically eliminated from the flock.

There are a number of reliable sheep dips on the market. Cooper's dip is the most commonly used and experiments conducted at this Station proved to be quite efficient, although tests made some years ago did not show it to give quite 100 per cent control.

In 1924 the Fredericton Experimental Station undertook to test out the merits of sodium floride and wettable sulphur as cheap substitutes for the commercial dips. A number of grade sheep that were heavily infested with ticks, were purchased from nearby farmers for this experiment. Counts were made of the ticks found on each sheep and lamb before and after dipping. Sodium floride was used in carrying strengths from 1/4 of an ounce to 1 1/2 ounce to a gallon of water. Cooper's dip was used according to directions. One hundred per cent control was secured where sodium floride was used in the most concentrated form but there was evidence of slight burning. The weaker strengths of this product failed to give satisfactory control of ticks. Consequently sodium floride in solution is not satisfactory as a sheep dip. Wettable sulphur was found to give 100 per cent control when used at the rate of 30 pounds to 100 gallons of water. Cooper's dip also gave 100 per cent control without any evidence of burning.

While sheep breeders operating in a large way may be justified in trying out substitutes for commercial dips, the small breeder is well advised to use the reliable commercial dips on the market.

FACTS ABOUT MOSES LEARNED FROM TABLETS

New facts are being discovered about Moses and the princess who found him as a baby on the Nile.

Twenty-five years ago some tablets of stone were discovered in the malachite mines of the Sinai Peninsula, and, after many years of study, learned professors of ancient Eastern languages have just succeeded in deciphering the instructions on them.

You remember that the infant Moses was hidden in a little cradle among the bulrushes of the Nile, where he was found by Pharaoh's daughter. Prof. Herbert Grhams, of the University of Munster, has discovered from the tablets that an Egyptian princess named Hatschepschut was in the Nile delta and the Land of Goshen, where the Israelites lived, in 1815 B.C., which is exactly the calculated date of the birth of Moses.

Your Vote and Influence is Solicited for L. G. CAMPBELL Liberal-Conservative Candidate, Grey, South-East



MISS MACPHAIL AND DIVORCE

Miss Macphail, South-East Grey's representative in the last House of Commons at Ottawa, voted in favor of the granting of Ontario of the power to control its own divorce courts. In face of the fact that our lady member has for so long stressed the point that she was the representative of the people, and not any political party, is it not fair at this time to ask: "Did she represent the people of South-East Grey when she voted for the establishment of divorce courts in Ontario?"

Surely I need not take the time to state that the people of South-East Grey are not in favor of divorce courts. Neither are the people of Ontario. The people of Ontario did not ask that this Province be given this authority. Rather, there was but one agitation when this infamous Woodsworth bill was introduced, so far as the people of this Province were concerned, the agitation to leave things as they were, and to have nothing to do with a measure that was to invade the homes of this country and leave a trail of sorrow in its wake.

The people of Ontario almost rebelled against this attempt to foist on the people of the Province something they did not want, something which they regarded with abhorrence, and something which, if it gains a foothold in this Province, will assuredly seriously interfere with the sanctity of the marriage vow, make for looser morals, and in the end prove the most unfortunate piece of legislation ever passed through the House of Commons at Ottawa.

But Miss Macphail voted for it, and voted for it in direct opposition to the desires and feelings of the people of South-East Grey, who elected her as their representative.

Miss Macphail has declared times without number that the big fault to be found with the two old political parties was that they did not represent the people. For this, according to her reasoning, they should be voted out of authority and a government that would truly represent the people elected.

What defense can Miss Macphail offer for going against the wishes of the people of South-East Grey. According to her own statements and reasoning, she should be defeated at the polls on the 28th of next month for this breach of trust.

It is scarcely possible that the motherhood of this riding will condone Miss Macphail's breach of trust by marking their ballots in her favor on polling day.

DO FARMERS NEED PROTECTION?

Do the farmers of the Dominion of Canada, and more especially Eastern Canada need protection from the inroads on their business by the importation of foodstuffs from those countries where the cost of production is lower and where the standard of living is not to be compared with that enjoyed by the Canadian agriculturist? Can they successfully compete under these conditions, with the assurance they are receiving a fair return for the labor expended?

This is the main issue of the present federal election campaign as it affects the farmers of South-East Grey. It will be the farmers who will decide this question at the polls on the 28th of this month. To them it will appeal as a matter of business; idle sentiment should not and will not count. Farmers, like other business men, are in business in order that they may make a living for themselves and their families during the productive years of their lives, and also to lay by a sufficient amount of this world's goods to assure them a decent existence in their declining years. This is about the best the average farmer and business man can hope for.

As the standard-bearer of the Liberal-Conservative party in the present campaign, I promise, if elected, to do everything in my power to improve the business conditions of this country as it affects the farming community, and by so doing increase the prosperity of the country as a whole. Behind me in this pledge, stands the political party I represent, whose platform appeared in this column last week.

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