

# News And Views Of And For The Farmers



## The Immigrant in Canada

"If I had known as much then as, the foreigner as an immigrant. I do now," is the constant lament of is not the degenerate product of the the old man and the old nation. Once only in history has a nation been en- qualities that will form a valuable being sold to farmers. dowed with the experience of age and the strength of youth. That

nation is Canada. parates us from the United States, is g nation 100 years older than we, which has passed through in a remarkably close degree the development which we must experience in the next 100 years. We can learn from the United States; from its failures perhaps even more than

from its successes. The outstanding failure of the United States, in the opinion of the ce and failure to put him to better late British Minister at Washington is to be found in its city government. ine. We cannot get rid of the im-The chief factor in that failure is the treatment which America has accord- him. ed to the immigrant. It is in the swerable law of the survival bids our treatment of the immigrant that Can- doors open to him. But we can dirada can learn most from the failure ect the immigrant as he comes an of our neighbor. It is from the pro- after he arrives. We can, instead per treatment of the immigrant that of leaving him alone to sink to the

In the United States industry has self and his adopted country. dominated politics since the decline of the influence of the South in 1850. immigrant population is that it is All through this period the cry of in- segregated. The immigrants in the dustry for cheap labor determined cities are crowded together. In the the policy of the government toward prairies they gather into colonies, immigration. The open door to the and too often present a strong wall land of freedom and opportunity of indifference to every influence in sounded well on the floor of Con- the land. In some way we must gress. But in secret councils it was shuffle the pack. It spells ruin to the open shop of cheap foreign work- the country to allow the formation of ers that counted.

ted States, like that of Canada, has and the size and opportunity of a consisted simply in the invitation to new country. But the experience of come. After the immigrant had ar- the United States shows us that this rived and passed the insignificant re- is not enough. quirements of Ellis Island, he was told simply to go where he pleased. help. It is safe to say that eight-Of course he went to the cities, the mines, the factories, the railroads. He Canada come from the country. seldom went to the land. Not only these people could be put on Ontario did he go to these places, but he was farms with their families as hired herded there in great congested dis- help, a long step forward would be tricts, and segregated from the life made. The farmer is needlessly of the land. He formed a little Russia, a Jowry, and a little Greece better acquaintance he will find him in every city on the continent.

The result was a poor and too often slum population. This population had the inalienable right guar- a plot of ground of his own. His anteed by the constitution to vote children would go to the district for presidents, judges, congressmen, school and grow up on an equality mayors and aldermen. The immig- with the other children. In time he rant exercised this right at the bidding of the boss and the ward heeler. when the old people retired a new For many years the small group of capitalists in control of the political machine legislated and administered idle dream. It has happened no as they pleased by means of the great further away than Mimico. Not solid foreign vote, which they bought long ago an old Canadian farmer, for a few odd jobs, a little judicious whose children had gone to the city, campaign drinks and cigars.

This is the lesson that faces the Canadian people to-day. "What will August the Italian's son is to be mar- C we do with the immigrant?" is the ried to a neighboring Canadian girl. E question that must be answered unless we are prepared to follow in the

pening in the West. was 94 per cent. British and 6 per The process is much more likely to cent foreign. In 1911 it was 89 be in the direction of the small hold-British and 11 per cent foreign. The ing. All these people need is a foreign percentage of the population stirrup and they can be depended had almost doubled in ten years. The upon to climb into the saddle. increase has stopped now, but after the war it will go forward by leaand bounds. It is more than likely that by 1940 the population of Canada will be over half "foreign."

There is nothing very wrong with makes it unnecessary.

HEALTH-CIVING

PLEASANT COOLING

INVICORATING

2. 新新加工 (10.00mm) (10.00mm) (10.00mm)

CAUTION.

city slums. He is industrious, be he Italian, Slav or Jew. He has race element in the new Canadian that is

to be. The mysticism of the Slav is needed in the dominant Anglo-Saxon materialism. The communis-Across the border line, which set ic tradition of the Slav will be useful corrective for the individualism of the Scot. The happy, careless passionate Italian has a distinct contribution to make to the spirit of our people. The Jew with his strange anomales, his idealism and thrift; welcomed rather than despised.

Our danger is not from the immigrant, but from our own indifferenuses than those of a political machmigrant. We cannot do without He must come. The unan-

Perhaps the chief trouble with our racial cliques on a large scale. Much The immigration policy of the Uni- of the shuffling can be left to chance,

The Ontario farmer, is in need of tenths of the Slavs and Italians in mistrustful of the foreigner. On a good, honest workman. The immigrant could settle down in a small house on a corner of the farm with ! would buy a part of the farm, and generation of Canadians would be established on the land. This is no flattery, some Christmas turkeys and sold 200 acres for \$11,000. The man who bought it is an Italian who worked for the owner for years. In B

Fear has been expressed that a system of serfdom might arise out of footsteps of our neighbor. It is use- such an experiment. This is too acless to say that this cannot happen ademic an objection to deserve much in Canada. It has happened on a notice. Hydrophobia might arise E small scale already. It is happen- out of it too, but we need not worry ing in Toronto to-day. It is hap- about it yet, This objection indicates chiefly that the person who made In 1901 the population of Canada it wanted something to talk about.

> Cattle branding is gradually being rendered obsolete, as the generally enforced construction of fences

An investigation by Farm Life. many automobiles are being sold this year as compared with last and that about seventy-five per cent, of the machines going out this season are

enough to establish a basis for the 000 for the same date in 1914. The science. more than seven hundred farmers. Farm Life declares that not only the future's best hope. are average farmers buying machhis cleverness and industry, is to be ines, but that every fourth or fifth man interviewed, if he had no car, was arranging to buy one-this year

> his reasonable hopes. Is this unusual investment in au- ably. comobiles by farmers a sign of pros-

ly to the decrease in the price of ma- | munity the best in the state. chines and the need felt by the farm- I believe in the farmer, I believe sections. If the stem end of a dis- steam, but the station is diligently ers for a time-saving and pleasure- in farm life, I believe in the inspir- eased potato is shaved off, brown seeking some means by which it may giving vehicle. In no instance was ation of the open country. ing; on the contrary, the machine owners were prosperous and happy.

### The Kicking Horse.

to himself.. The bale will swing to serve as double purpose. and fro and irritate to the point of persuasion that there are more profitable vices than kicking.

By Frank I. Mann. I believe in a permanent agriculture, a soil that will grow richer

I believe in a 100-bushel corn and years old should be found. The investigation seems thorough in 50-bushel wheat, and I shall not be satisfied with anything else. whole country. The licenses issued I believe that the only good weed by the state were first considered, is a dead weed, and that a clean In setting the plants in the hole, fill running about 64,000, against 36,- farm is as important as a clean con- partly with soil and then put in some

> farm girl, the farmer's best crops, es. life easier and happier.

ple to love deeply and live honor- poor in price also.

I believe in community spirit, a It is attributed by Farm Life large- will do my part to make my com-

Canada can gain most in the next lower levels, take him and place him it found that the farmers neglected I am proud to be a farmer, and I tending into the potato. This distance was at once cheaper a bulletin on "Cutworms and Their Control," prepared by Arthur Gibwhere he can do most good for him- their flocks and fields to go joy rid- will try earnestly to be worthy of ease which causes rot grows while and far more convenient.

### Shade For The Chicks.

The cure of a kicker is a difficult chicks and adult fowls. Provide colored part and throwing it away, ton, and the prospect for a still fartask. There are many remedies ad- shade and shelter from the hot sun then dipping the seed in a solution of ther cheapening is good. vised, but even the best is sometimes and plenty of places to run under in formalin, 1 pint to 30 gallons of waineffectual. It may arise from vice sudden showers. Quickly growing ter, or corrosive subl'mate, 1 part to or from excessively nervous disposi- annual vines will supply this shade if 1,000 parts of water. Place the potion. One of the common applicances there are no trees in the yards. For tatoes in a gunny sack and submerused is to swing a bale of straw be- this purpose the wild cucumber is ge them and leave them in the soluhind the horse so that he may kick very good. But best of all are the tion for two hours. When removuntil he is tired without doing injury fruit trees in the yards, for they ed from the solution, spread on a

It is possible for a man to be a not be placed in anything which has failure without having failed.

In pruning the currant encourage an upright growth or the bush form with several stems, rather than a scraggy habit with but few stems. Four to eight stems are desirable, depending upon soil and variety. Aim to keep a continuous supply of vigorrather than poorer from year to ous shoots coming on. In well-prun- dously to its productiveness and ed plantations no wood over three

In setting currants and gooseberries, set them deep in the soil; they will not bear fruit unless you de it. old dressing and then cover this dealers were interviewed, as well as . I believe in the farm boy and the dressing with soil two or three inch-

Currants and gooseberries I believe in the farm woman, and gross feeders, and if you want to get will do all in my power to make her a large crop you must feed for it. Use barn dressing and be very liberal I believe in a country school that with it. This will pay better than not usually found in the soil. or next—if his crops and his live prepares for a country life, and a small dose, which means a s

Dry Rot In Potatoes...

this diseased seed is planted, the new confined almost entirely to greenpotatoes in the field become diseased. houses and nurseries, owing to the Much of this may be prevented by expense. But even so, the cost has cutting off the stem end of the pota- been reduced from a shilling and a the Hessian Fly, all of which are Shade is necessary for growing to, being sure to remove all the dis- half per ton of soil to sixpence a among our most destructive insect platform to dry, then cut and plant, After being treated, potatoes should

contained untreated potatoes before.

Grain.

50

10

19 00

8 00

...

..

..

Hides.

Beef bides, cured, per lb. ....

Beef, hides, green, lb. .....

Deacons, each .....

Tallow rendered in cakes ....

Kips or grassers, lb. .....

Calf skins, per lb. .....

Celery, bunch ...

Lettuce, bunch,dox.

bunches, doz. .

Potatoes, bush. .. Parsnips, bush. ...

Rhubarb, bunch ...

Turnips, bag ....

Barley, bush. ....\$

bush.

Flour, cwt. .... 3 65

Hay, loose ..... 17 00

Bran, ton ......

Buckwheat, bush. .

Corn, yellow feed,

Corn, cracked cwt.

Corn, meal, cwt. . .

Hay, baled, ton ...

Oats, local bush. .

Oats, Man., bush ..

Straw, baled, ton. .

Straw, loose, ton .

Wheat, bush. ....

Onions, green,

## New Treatment of Soil

in England, thereby adding tremengreatly promoting the health of the vegetation which it supports. In a

First-It increases the production of nitrate and ammonia.

producing organisms. Protozoa and cial. This will also retain moisorganisms detrimental to bacteria ture in light soils. Information is Third-It forms certain substances

The effect of the plant is, in brief, to give it a larger supply of nitro- Cutworms and How to Fight Them. genous food and a healthier medium Dry rot is causing a great deal of in which to grow. The work is gendamage to petato growers in some erally accomplished by heat, usually thread like strands may be seen ex- be done chemically, which would be

To this date experiments have been

### Diseases of the Potato.

cular No. 9 of the Divison of Botany dollars. In the bulletin the methtives and remedies that can be for the making of proper furrows or should always be taken before sow- scribed in popular detail, and much ing. Instruction is also furnished information given on the habits and on methods that should be adopted life-history of the various species. to redeem infected land, on the early The bulletin is fully illustrated.

recognition of disease, on spraying for the suppression of the Colorado beetle and Late Blight, and on the storing of seed potatoes. How to use bi-chloride of mercury and in what quantity is explained. Stable recent report of the Rothamstead ex- manure should not be used for potaperiment station Dr. E. J. Russell as- toes is the sound advice given, as it serts that the process accomplishes may engender a scabby crop, which can be averted by the use of fertilizers. When there is a lack of humus in the soil, an application of Second-It destroys many disease- crumbled peat will be found benefigiven on the preparation and use of Bordeaux mixture. The Circular, which can be had by application to stock ventures turn out according to country church that teaches its peo- crop of fruit, poor in quality and improvement in the more heavy of Agriculture, Ottawa, should have a wide circulation.

> Farmers, market gardeners and others who cultivate the soil will be pleased to know that the Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, has issued a bulletin on "Cutworms and Their the introduction it is stated that cutworms as a class rank in importance with such well-known pests as the enemies. There are certainly few insects which, year after year, inflict such widespread damage as the various caterpillars known commonly as There could hardly be a more time- cutworms. The annual loss occaly or a more practicable, valuable sioned by these insects in Canada publication at this moment than Cir- amounts to hundreds of thousands of at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, ods of controlling cutworms are disdealing with "The Control of Potato cussed fully. Under "Preventive Dsieases," by H. T. Gussow, the Do- Measures" the value of clean cultiminion Botanist. With the con- vation is referred to as well as the tents of this circular every grower of placing of bands of tin or paper the "solanum tuberosum" would pro- around plants which are set out. fit by acquainting himself. It tells "Remedial Measures" include deof the different diseases to which the scriptions of various poisoned baits potato is subject and of the preven- to destroy the cutworms, directions successfully applied. Especially does ditches to prevent the advance of it deal with seed potatoes, a series armies of cutworms, etc. Fifteen of precautions being given that common kinds of cutworms are de-

### ADVANTAGES OF HOGS

that can convert 10 bushels of grain sows. Lastly, he must prepare a or its equivalent into less space than swine. a bushel basket, and then carry it | Expensive buildings are not necesto market on his back and double sary, but good pasture is, and it its value," says the American Culti- should be well fenced, so that, he vator. The most profitable depart- may always know where his pigs are. ment of any well regulated farm is They must have a dry, warm sleepthe breeding and feeding of good ing place, where they may also rest hogs, and more farms have been paid when not on pasture. A prime esfor by hogs than any combination of sential is good pure water, and plenty sales of grain, dairy products, etc., of it. If there is a spring through have ever freed from debt. There the pasture, that is excellent; if not, are two ways of making money it may be furnished by means of selfthrough hogs: one, the most com- watering fountains. mon being, growing hogs for the gen- The hog is the only animal that eral market; the other, breeding does not perspire, so it cannot stand

14c ty of breeds in general. Sc whether black, red, spotted, or any more profitable than either.

boar of the same breed, being sure that he, too, is a good individual This is a true saying and a wise bred in the best lines, so that his pro-"The hog is the only animal duce will be even better than the place for the future handling of the

pure-bred hogs to improve the quali- extremely hot sunshine, and must therefore, have cool shade, natural 12c As to the market breeding: In or artificial. Given these things, 80 America any farmer that does not success is strictly up to the man. If Veals, green, lb. . ....... 12c "hate a pig" can make a start on a he will give his swine the care he 90c very small investment of capital, would give his dairy cows and calves 5c First, he must settle on the breed, or his horses he will find them far

Lamb and shearling, each .. 25c sows, being sure that they are represented that ninety-three Sheep skins, each, up to .... \$2.00 sentative of the breed he has chosen. per cent of the ocean floor is entirely Horse hides, each, up to .... 350 Then he should select a first-class devoid of vegetation.

## The Prices Paid For Produce On Kingston Market Cabbage, new, lb...

		0-0-0-0-0-0-0-p		-	-
Kingston, July 10.			Trout, salmon, Ib.	11.	15
Meats.	. 199		White fish, lb	121/2	15
Beel, local careases,			Poultry	430	
lb \$	11	12		the restriction	
Beef, hinds, 1b	13	14	Chickens, dressed		
Beef, cuts, lb	15	25	1b		18
Beef, western, by			Chickens, live, 1b.	iż	12
carcase, lb	13	14	Ducks, 1b.	12	15
Hogs, live, cwt		9 75	Hens, dressed, 1b.		15
Hogs, dressed, lb.	100	14	mons, mve, in		-10
			Turkeys, 1b	18	20
Lamb, spring, by		0.00			
by carcase	7 00	8 00	Dairy Prod	ucts.	CAR
Mutton, 1b	**	13	Butter. creamery		pre-
Veal, by carcase, 1b.	08	14	1b		35
The state of the s			Butter, prints, lb.		32
Fish.			Butter, rolls 1b	School of	32
Bloaters, doz		40	Cheese, old, lb	Little fina	18
Jod, steak, 1b	-	121/4	Cheese, new, lb	Mary tells	20
Cels, 1b	ENCY!	10		90	
Haddies, finnan, 1b.		121/2	Eggs, fresh, doz.	20	22
ładdock, fresh, lb.		121/2	The state of the s		
Haddock, frozen, lb	08	12	Fruit.		
Halibut, fresh, 1b.		20	Apricots, doz		15
lerring fresh wa-	2.4		Bananas, doz		20
		**	Cherries, basket .		80
ter, dow	**	50	Cucumbers, each .		05
ive lobsters, lb.		25	Figs, 1b	* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	16
Mackerel		15	Lemons, Messina,		Add
lckerel, 1b		15	_ doz		20
Cippers, dos	.4	60	Peaches, doz		30
Perch, lb		10	Plums, doz		15
Pike, Ib		10	Nuts. mixed, lb		20
tock-fish, lb		10	Oranges, doz	20	60
Salmon, Qualla, 1b.		15	Strawberries, per	-	
Salmon, cohos, 1b.	4	20	hor periles, per		- 0-
Salmon, Chinook,			Tomatoes 1h	2 fo	
1b	22.0	30	Tomatoes, lb	100000	10
had, smoked, lb.		20	STREET, VINCENTED		
Suckers, Ib		05	Vegetable		
monoto, In		0.0	Beets, bush\$	**	20

White fish, lb 121/2	15
	CE S
1b	18
Chickens, live, Ib.	12
Ducks, 1b 12	15
Hens, dressed, lb.	15
mens, live, ID	-10
Turkeys, 1b 18	20
The state of the state of the state of	
	No.
直   17   18	
	35
	32
	32
	18
A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR	20
Eggs, Iresh, doz 20	22
	The state of
Apricots, doz	15
Bananas, doz	20
Cherries, basket	80
Cucumbers, each	05
Figs, 1b.	16
Lemons, Messina,	180
dog	20
Peaches, doz	30
Plums, doz	15
Nuts. mixed, lb	20
Oranges, doz 20	60
	1
box 2 for	25
Tomatoes, lb	10
The same of the sa	
Beets, bush\$ •«	50
	Chickens, dressed  1b Chickens, live, lb. Ducks, lb. Hens, dressed, lb. Hens, live, lb. Turkeys, lb.  Dairy Products.  Butter. creamery  1b. Butter, prints, lb. Butter, rolls lb. Cheese, old, lb. Cheese, new, lb. Eggs, fresh, doz. Bananas, doz. Cherries, basket Cucumbers, each Figs, lb. Lemons, Messina, doz. Peaches, doz. Plums, doz. Nuts mixed, lb. Oranges, doz. Strawberries, per

## KEEP ROADS IN SHAPE.

Several instances edly dragged, and thus given a sort of impervious hide or shell over their convex surface, remained pleasantly traversible by horse-drawn vehicles and motor cars. The simple having been discovered in Canada of the Infringement of our rights by the use of the title "Fruit these roads shed water. Ordinary earth roads, graded up Gazette. in the middle, with a low, continuous Salt," or of colourable

ging to the state.

tions of water, can by the timely use

against similar infringements. Our Rights have been established by decisions of the House of Lords and other Courts, both at home and abroad, and perpetual injunctions and damages have been obtained against offenders.

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with the efficiency of the drag in the excellent upkeep of short stretches in different neighborhoods. In some places 6 inches of gravel had been If the observable effects of the resent rains have emphasized one fact more than another it is that despite the torrential dowpours those open-country roads which had been repeated.

If the observable effects of the resent applied, some of it quite recently, and these gravelled surfaces responded handsomely to the work of the drag. Gravelled roads under heavy traffic soon develop pockets or ruts. The use of a drag would either presently applied, some of it quite recently. explanation of this condition is that into the more porous soil underneath

"corner" or ditch at either side having an adequate outlet for its accre- Another Good Rain And The Farmers Are Jubilant.

of the split log drag be maintained O the corn is on the blink in excellent form. The best time to And the wheat is full of And the wheat is full of rust, And the creek's about to bust

tained in a creditable condition. In And buckle on your armor some states road dragging is paid for at the rate of 50 cents per mile, ac-And swim out to cut the wheat, O the mermaids in the kafir cording to law. So light is the ex-And the seacows in the delf pense that many a farmer, with a All the joys that make a salve for

be joyful in our gains, Having recently traveled over 500 Let's kyoodle, whoop and holler for alles of earth roads in one of the these million dollar rains!

the thick top "skin" .- Breeders'

run a drag over a road is promptly The alfalfa's turning pink, after rains that are copious enough to convert dust or dry earth into mud. Used regularly at such times, O the oats is out of sight.

mud. Used regularly at such times, a drag spreads, smears and smoothes down the mud which, under sunshine and wind, becomes hard. Travel increases its hardness, tamping the surface coating of earth down into close contact with the underlying soil. Subsequent rains falling upon this hardened surface run off before the water has a chance to soak into it. This is the crux of the simple art of maintaining admirable dirt roads by the use of the drag.

In view of the inexpensiveness of this uncomplicated device, and the remarkable effectiveness of its use, one cannot but wonder why it is that more farmers, especially those whose land or farmsteads abut public roads, do not voluntarily and without expense to the state complex in the oats is out of sight.

In the water and the beans Are blown higher'n a kite.

By the passing submarines,

Wow, it rains
On the panes—
Pitchforks, razors and chilblains,
Colored infants and remains
Of cats and dogs and aeroplanes!
And it roars
While it pours
As the farmer does his chores
In diving bells; and bores
Postholes in the atmosphere
To find his gates and doors.

O it's grand to be a farmer and to poke 'round in an ark.

pense to the state employ it. There is not a little prideful satisfaction as well as material profit to be gained to be a farmer and to poke 'round in an ark.

To fare forth to feed the chickens in a stanch seaworthy bark;

O it's fine to be a farmer and to be

keen, personal interest in his own What would otherwise be hell. stretch of road, donates the drag- And now the drought is broken, let's

miles of earth roads in one of the central states, one of the editors of -W. A. White in the Emporia Gaz-The Gazette was impressed anew



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