

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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EDITORIAL.

Protect the milch herd and calves as much as possible from the pestiferous fly.

Haying equipment should now be in readiness; the season is almost here.

Don't belittle the importance of grass in raising pigs; it is a splendid grain saver.

A man frequently gets thirsty when working in the field on a hot day. How about the horse?

Live stock on pasture should not be neglected. Visit them frequently and see that all is well.

Buckwheat, millet, rape or sorghum can yet be sown with the expectation of yielding a profitable crop.

The law in regard to fruit packing and packages has been amended. See the comment regarding this in another department.

Unclean pails and utensils are a frequent cause of digestive troubles in calves during the summer months. Scald all pails thoroughly and expose them to the sun.

There are still too many bad dogs compared with the number of sheep we have. Even a good dog does not leave home after sundown on any useful errand. Keep him home.

The standing of the veterinary profession and the laws under which it is carried on in Ontario has a direct relation to the live-stock industry. Let us see to it that the laws are right.

The registration of man and woman power is coming too late to relieve the situation much during haying and harvest. Steps should be taken at once to make good hands available.

Opinion is unanimous in wishing to see our soldiers treated in an equitable manner in regard to pensions. The Colonel Labatt incident was only the occasion for an outburst of public sentiment.

June 30 is the end of our financial year. Our subscription circulation will be audited by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, of Chicago, July 1. If your subscription label on the cover of this issue of the Farmer's Advocate does not show that you are paid in advance, please remit at once.

The stand taken by the Prime Minister in Parliament in regard to titles was poor statesmanship. The honors conferred on the Canadian soldiers were merited indeed, but we already held these men in very high esteem. The bestowal of honors on the Premier's own brother and his former Secretary exposes the unjustness of the whole title business, and it will help wonderfully in eradicating this thing from Canadian public life.

Farmers have always been slack in keeping accounts concerning their business, but such a practice may become more or less necessary. In Britain, for purposes of income tax assessment, a farmer's profits are to be considered as double his rent. Where a farmer keeps any system of books the assessment will be based on the actual profits, as in any other business. Under present conditions in Canada, however, one's time is pretty well taken up with production, and even the extra hour, which Sir George Foster was kind enough to provide through his modern method of saving daylight, is not wasted.

Veterinarians in Ontario.

For many years the veterinarians in the Province of Ontario have been asking for recognition on the part of the Provincial Government. Such recognition has not been forthcoming. We still have an antiquated Act on the Statute Books which permits of quackery and abuse, and men with spurious credentials are not prevented from practising. The live-stock assets of Ontario far surpass those of any other province, yet we are behind in the protection we afford them through a proper registration of practising veterinarians. In British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec and Nova Scotia, provincial legislation is in force requiring all practitioners to register in the Veterinary Association of the province in which they reside. The Veterinary Association in each of the provinces mentioned is an incorporated body with an official registrar. The registrar examines the credentials of the applicants, and if they have diplomas from recognized veterinary colleges they are permitted to take an examination held by an examining board. If they pass the examination satisfactorily they are allowed to register, after which they commence practicing. The Western Provinces have had this legislation for many years. In Manitoba it has been in force nearly forty years; in Quebec and Nova Scotia it was recently passed. "Can all these be wrong?"

Law, medicine and dentistry enjoy the advantages of the register system in Ontario, and yet the veterinary profession has been unable to obtain similar recognition. The three veterinary associations in this province should be amalgamated and recognized in such a way by an Act of the Legislature that the profession may be improved and our live stock protected against inefficient and untrained practitioners.

We have a good veterinary college, which is maintained by the province, yet the graduates are obliged to compete with the output of correspondence schools or any other kind of an institution which is clever enough to instruct its students how to evade the Ontario Act, and such evasion is not difficult. So long as one does not call himself a veterinarian or advertise himself as such on his cards, letter or bill heads, he cannot be molested; neither can a conviction be obtained unless it is proven that the accused actually paid for the printing of stationery using the title "veterinary surgeon."

One veterinary correspondence school, strongly entrenched in this province, sends information in the form of lectures through the mails, and after a few months of such tuition issues a diploma. The fee is \$40, on the installment plan, or \$25 at the beginning of the course. The graduates are instructed how to evade the Ontario Act and in what provinces they may safely practice. The system is so well organized as to enlist the support of livery owners, feed merchants and auctioneers who come in contact with farmers to whom the graduates may be introduced to the advantage of the quack and the institution which graduated him.

The course of instruction at the Ontario Veterinary College is extended over four years, and seven months of each year is devoted to the education of the students in the subjects taught and in the laboratories of the college. How apparent then must be the inefficiency of one who reads a few lectures mailed to him for his perusal and answers his examination questions from the printed material before him, rather than from his acquired knowledge of the science.

In many districts there are men who are not qualified veterinarians but who are, nevertheless, very expert in handling cases of difficult parturition, or perhaps some of the commoner diseases. In the other provinces these men are recognized under the Act, and live-stock breeders are not deprived of their services. The same principle should apply in Ontario, but for the sake of the veterinary profession and for the protection of the live-stock interests the Ontario Veterinary Surgeons' Act should be amended so as to eliminate quackery and inefficiency.

Small Council Best.

Just what shape the proposed National Dairy Organization will take, is almost entirely a matter of conjecture at present. Recent problems connected with the dairy industry, wherein the efforts of dairymen have been to a great extent negated, have emphasized the necessity of having some strong and representative dairy organization of a national character. This necessity has been felt keenly and negotiations, once begun, have gradually progressed to the point of imminent organization.

During the progress of the development which this idea has taken during the last few months, it has been proposed that a great dairy association be formed, whose membership would reach from coast to coast and would embrace companies manufacturing dairy products, cheese factory and creamery managers, together with any or all dairymen or farmers who may lay claim to the ownership of a dairy cow. In fact, a constitution has been drawn up which appears to have been modelled after the style of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and which provides for a membership fee graduated according to the number of employees of a company or the amount of business done. Membership, however, would entitle the holder to only one vote, and in that respect we hold no difference of opinion with those who have prepared this constitution, no doubt at the cost of a great deal of time.

Why, however, should it be necessary to effect such an organization which might be likely to defeat the very purpose for which it was formed? It strikes us that such an association, even if truly representative of all the dairy interests entitled to representation on it, would become unwieldy and difficult to handle effectively. As recently stated in these columns, a small council of no more than fifteen men, carefully selected—or fewer if possible—would do more for the advancement of Canada's dairy industry, and in shorter time, than the largest membership it would be possible to construct. It is required that this body represent the dairy industry, or certain dairy interests, whatever may be decided upon. In what respect will 15,000 men be better than 15, carefully chosen? If an annual meeting were desired, where would it be held and how many would go from West to East, or from East to West to attend it? Each section of the country could swing the meeting, in all probability, every other year, and it is possible that producers would be much in a minority in either case. Given a small council of choice men, backed by organizations from coast to coast and it would be impossible to devise any stronger, more powerful, or more effective organization for the purpose.

The Fruit Marks Act.

The recent amendments to the Inspection and Sale Act, concerning fruit and fruit marks, embody features which have been badly needed by the Canadian fruit trade for some years. It would be difficult to decide as to which of the many amendments made upon the recommendation of the fruit growers will have the most far-reaching effect. Possibly the progress that is shown by the standardization of the apple barrel, the apple box and other packages, marks the biggest single step forward projected by the Act.

Considerable credit is due Ontario fruit growers for their willingness to meet the wishes of the men from the other provinces in connection with some of these packages. We refer particularly to their deference to the wishes of the Nova Scotia growers, who were most desirous of adopting the standard barrel, and also to their ready yielding to the importunities of the growers from British Columbia in the matter of the Oregon box and the pint hallock. It must always remain a matter for regret, nevertheless, that it was not possible for all of the provinces to absolutely agree upon the question of the berry hallock. Unquestionably the square