

## ALTER STUDIES AT THE O.A.C.

Will Be Two Distinct Courses in Future.

One for Farmers, One for Experts.

Toronto despatch: According to changes which have been made in the courses offered students at the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph there will in future be two distinct training courses in order to supply the needs of agriculturists, teachers of agriculture and the various other features of farm activity. In making an announcement of the changes yesterday, Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, pointed out that an agricultural college is expected to satisfy two distinct demands. The first is to train and educate men who intend to make farming their occupation, and the second is to train and educate men who will become professional agriculturists, that is teachers, investigators, agricultural representatives, journalists and administrators in agricultural departments. Up to the present, it has been the practice for the Ontario college as well as other institutions of the kind in Canada to try to combine the two aims, but now courses have been planned to serve the two distinct needs. With this in view, there will be a two-year course for the man making farming his occupation and there will be a four-year course for the other classes. Any candidate for the two-year course will be admitted if he is at least 18 years of age, and has had one year of farm work. Candidates for degree course must be 18 years old, must have had one year's farm experience, and must have passed the examination for junior university matriculation, or they must be experienced farmers—years of age who lack not more than one year's study of the matriculation standing. The latter will be required to complete their matriculation before entering the third year at the college.

In commenting upon the changes yesterday, Hon. Mr. Doherty pointed out that the two aims are so different that the attempt to combine them in the same course has lessened the value of the course for either purpose. He added that about 25 per cent. of those entering the O. A. C. go on to finish the B. S. A. course, and of this 25 per cent. only a small percentage ever become farmers. The fact that a man starts a two-year course will not prevent him from going on for degree work.

Hon. Mr. Doherty pointed out that practical training will be necessarily limited, this including actual work in handling horses and implements, feeding live stock and many other operations that can be given to advantage only on a smaller farm. When a man young man without farming experience applies to be taught farming, he will be advised to work on some good farm for a time.

For the two-year course the college will teach any practical work which can be given to a large number of students at the same time, this will include judging live stock, poultry and grain; identifying weeds and weed seeds; feeding milk; making and judging butter and cheese; simple carpentry and blacksmithing and operating tractors; the principles of pruning and grafting fruit trees, and the composition of animal foods and fertilizers. The students can also learn in class what kind of feeds are best to produce growth or meat or milk, what methods of cultivation are recommended for various crops and the best methods for other farm pests. The two-year course is based on the belief that a farmer should have some knowledge of business, banking, credits, loans, markets and marketing, transportation, tariff and taxation, planning farms and farm work, and the right relation between capital investment, maintenance cost and revenue.

So far as the four-year course is concerned, Hon. Mr. Doherty pointed out that it might not make the student any better farmer than the two-year course would, but it would give him a better chance of becoming a prominent citizen and a leader in his community. The four-year course is specially devised to meet the demand for specialists in field husbandry, animal husbandry, horticulture, dairying, poultry, agricultural chemistry and biology. The demand comes from colleges which require teachers and investigators, while departments of agriculture frequently require men to administer their various branches or to carry on experiments, and the four-year course is planned to supply the men required.

## HONORED BY FRANCE

Several Canadian Officers Are Decorated.

A London special cable says: (Canadian Associated Press)—The President of the French Republic has decorated the following with the Ordre du Merite Agricole (Chevalier): Captain F. J. Bloxham, Second Central Ontario; Lieut. G. J. Culham, C. F. A.; Captain B. T. Dickson, First Central Ontario; Captain F. H. Mossop, A. S. C.; Captain G. A. Struble, Quebec Regiment.



COMPLETING THE NEW HOME OF THE EXILED KAISER.

Notwithstanding the demand for the extradition of the ex-kaiser, the work of completing Doorn House, his new residence in Holland, is being hurried forward. Enclosing inner garden with a brick wall.

## USE MORE BEANS

(Experimental Farms Note.)

The ripe bean is a form of food very much neglected in Canada. Lack of variety is one of the serious faults in our national diet. Many people seem inclined to use a very limited number of foods and, as far as possible, to make each day's meals resemble those of the day before; while, in other cases, the dull routine of a fixed seven-day cycle prevails. It is well known that a varied diet is more wholesome than a restricted one, and, especially in these times when good food is scarce and high in price, it is really deplorable to note the neglect of some of the best Canadian-grown food materials, such as beans, peas, Indian-corn and barley, while an imported product, rice, remains quite popular in spite of its inferior quality as food and the commercial objection that (Canadian money must be sent to some foreign country to pay for it.

Of all the neglected foods, the bean is perhaps the most important. It contains a large percentage of protein (approximately double the amount found in cereals) and protein is the most expensive ingredient in the materials which we consume. The bean may fairly be said to rank first among the common foods of vegetable origin; peas are of almost equal value, but wheat and barley fall below. Oats also are distinctly inferior on the whole, though they contain much more fat than beans. While it is not true, as has sometimes been assumed that vegetable protein, as found in beans, can entirely take the place of animal protein, as found in meats, eggs and milk, nevertheless the vegetable proteins have a high food value and the bean could, in many instances, be advantageously substituted for part of the meat ration. Considerable economy would be attained in this way, as beans are very cheap indeed in comparison with most animal products. It must be noted, however, that beans cannot be eaten freely by everyone. There are a few individuals for whom they seem quite unsuitable; but the vast majority of people would have better, cheaper and more enjoyable meals if beans were used more often. Matters of diet are so often settled by customs of the country rather than by intelligent thought that it is very hard to bring about changes, however desirable. Yet there seems no good reason why the regular use of beans should be limited almost to Massachusetts and a few other favored localities. In these days when, owing to the high cost of living, many individuals are inclined to break away from some of the older and more expensive customs, the introduction of the bean as a regular article of diet offers an opportunity for the display of a little originality and the exercise of judicious economy at the same time.—Olas. E. Saunders, Dominion Cerealist.

Edmonton, June 2.—Crop conditions in central Alberta are absolutely ideal. I have never seen anything like it," declared James McCaig, Commissioner of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, yesterday.

"This moist weather is bringing the grain along in wonderful style. The wheat and oats are growing rapidly, and the blades are plump and luscious. They look like onion shoots, so fat and full of moisture are they."

Only in one small district in the south of the province, that lying immediately north and east of Lethbridge and Macleod, has there been any damage reported. This has been due to the high winds there during the last week.

## THE HEEL FLY

Patrols report says: A fly new to this country and designated "heel fly," has appeared in many parts of Manitoba, and is causing stockmen and farmers much anxiety. It attacks cattle so savagely that they stop feeding and gallop precipitately across the fields.

It appears to hatch in little drops of a white frothy liquid that adheres to the blades of grass. In some pastures these froth-like drops seem numerous.

Little appears to be known even by expert cattlemen of the life history, habits or origin of this new terror to the herds. It is said to attack the "heels" of the cattle, but evidence of this feature is not conclusive.

## RESTOCK OUR FARMS.

Duty On Cattle From U. S. is Removed.

Ottawa, June 2.—With the object of restocking Canadian farms which have suffered through excessive drought of the past two years, an order-in-council has been passed which, in effect, removes the duty from cattle entering the Dominion from the United States from the present time to February 7, 1920. The order was passed several days ago, but has been held up to some extent by the Customs authorities, who have had to arrange minor details and issue instructions.

Interviewed on the matter tonight, Hon. Dr. Tomin, Minister of Agriculture, said the move was solely for the purpose named and the Government hoped to get the southern portion of Alberta and some parts of Saskatchewan back to normal within the present year.

"This year the prospects are excellent for grass on the prairies and the order should provide cheap cattle for the Canadian farmer, yielding him a good profit and prevent the grass from going to waste," said Dr. Tomin. "The grass prospects in many sections of the West are better this year than in a decade," he added.

## Wireless Takes Melba's Song All Over Europe

London, June 2.—Madame Nellie Melba the opera singer, sang yesterday to an audience spread over the British Isles and a large part of Europe. By arrangement with the Daily Mail, the prima donna, standing in a small room at the Marconi works at Chelmsford, sang several songs into a microphone, when they were transmitted by wireless telephone on a wave length which should have enabled them to be heard within a radius including Rome, Madrid, Berlin and Stockholm.

Telegrams have been received from Paris and The Hague reporting that the songs were heard there very clearly, while numerous owners of wireless apparatus in Great Britain also heard them with distinctness.

## FORTUNATE ALBERTA!

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## PROFIT-SHARING FOR EMPLOYEES

International Harvester Co. Has Big Plan.

Big Plum in Common Stock Dividend.

Chicago despatch. Stockholders of the International Harvester Company in Canada and the United States will meet on July 22 to consider a proposal to increase the common stock of the concern to pay a 12 1/2 per cent. stock dividend, and to take action on a profit-sharing plan for employees. The meeting was called by the directors of the company, who yesterday increased the rate of cash dividend on the common stock from 6 to 7 per cent.

The increase in the common stock to be considered by the stockholders would be \$30,000,000, of which one-third would be used to pay a 12 1/2 per cent. stock dividend on the present \$30,000,000 of common stock, the balance to be available for the payment of two per cent. semi-annual stock dividends.

The proposed stock dividend, which approximately the amount of cash dividends not paid during the four years of war on \$10,000,000 of common stock, according to company announcement. An announcement said the dividend would be paid as soon as possible after it was ratified by the stockholders.

The profit-sharing proposal calls for the setting of \$10,000,000 for preferred and \$20,000,000 of common stock for ownership by employees.

Lightning struck the tug Strathmore at Port Arthur, and so electrified the steel hull that the use of the compass aboard has become impossible.

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BRITISH CAVALRY IN IRELAND.

This is one of the flying columns who have been sent from England to maintain the peace in the Emerald Isle and are patrolling the towns and villages in the troubled districts. The picture was taken in Enniskerry, County Wicklow.

## MARKET REPORT

### TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS MARKET.

Dairy Produce—	
Butter, choice dairy	0.50
Do, creamery	0.45
Margarine, lb.	0.25
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0.45
Cheese, lb.	0.25
Dressed Poultry—	
Chickens, Spring, lb.	0.75
Do, lb.	0.65
Chickens, roasting	0.45
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0.90
Turkeys, lb.	0.75
Live Poultry—	
Chickens, lb.	0.35
Do, lb.	0.25
Ducks, Spring, lb.	0.90
Fruits—	
Apples, doz.	0.40
Rhubarb, bunch	0.10
Strawberries, box	0.45
Vegetables—	
Asparagus, 2 bunches	0.25
Beets, new, 2 bunches	0.25
Carrots	0.15
Cabbage, each	0.15
Cucumbers	0.15
Horseradish, bunch	0.15
Lettuce, leaf, 8 for	0.35
Lettuce, head, each	0.15
Onions, Bermuda, mature	0.25
Do, green, bch.	0.05
Potatoes, bag	0.75
Do, peck	1.25
Do, new, peck	1.00
Parsley, bunch	0.10
Radishes, bunch	0.05
Spinach, peck	0.10
Turnips, bag	0.20

## MEATS WHOLESALE

Beef, forequarters	23.00	23.00
Do, hindquarters	23.00	24.00
Carcase, choice	21.00	25.00
Do, medium	22.00	24.00
Do, common	20.00	22.00
Veal, choice	22.00	21.00
Do, common	20.00	20.00
Sheep, hogs	20.00	20.00
Shop hogs	20.00	20.00
Abattoir hogs	20.00	20.00
Mutton, light	15.00	20.00
Lamb, spring, lb.	18.00	18.00
Lamb, spring, each	14.00	18.00

## SUGAR WHOLESALE

The wholesale quotations for the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, are now as follows:

Atlantic granulated, 100-lb. bags	\$19.21
do No. 1 yellow	18.81
do No. 2 yellow	18.71
do No. 3 yellow	18.64
Redpath granulated	18.71
do No. 1 yellow	18.21
do No. 2 yellow	18.01
do No. 3 yellow	17.91
S. Lawrence granulated	19.21
do No. 1 yellow	18.71
do No. 2 yellow	18.61
do No. 3 yellow	18.51
Acadia granulated	18.81
do No. 1 yellow	18.31
do No. 2 yellow	18.21
do No. 3 yellow	18.14

## OTHER MARKETS.

### WINNIPEG EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oats	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Wheat	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
Barley	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Flour	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Beans	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.15
Peas	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20

## CORN SMUT

The smut of corn is well known to farmers. The smut masses which usually appear as swollen outgrowths may be found on the ears, stems, or leaves. These outgrowths are sometimes quite large and make the smut very conspicuous. They are at first covered by a thin membrane, which soon breaks away and exposes the black mass of spores. The mass soon becomes powdery and the myriads of spores which each mass contains are readily blown about by the wind. In these spores that spread the disease during the growing season and carry the smut over the winter to the next crop.

In many of the smuts, as the smut of oats and the sticking smut or burnt whart, the spores get on the seed and when the seed is planted begin growing with it and attack the young seedling. Treatment with a solution of formaldehyde is effective in killing the spores on the seed and preventing infection of the young plants. In the case of the loose smut of wheat and the loose smut of barley the spores are blown about at blossoming time and grow into the very young seed. The hot water treatment of the seed is used to kill the smut inside the seed. In the case of corn smut seed treatment of any kind has been found to be of no use, as the smut spores live over in the soil or in manure rather than in or on the seed. So the only way to control the corn smut is to prevent the smut spores getting into the soil or the manure. Not only do the spores live in the manure pile for some time, but they may actually increase rapidly in number if the conditions are favorable.

Corn smut is found in all parts of Canada where corn is grown, but is more common in Eastern Canada. Generally it is not very prevalent and the losses are not great. Where it is common measures should be taken to prevent its spread. The smut masses should be cut out during the growing season. They should be removed before they have broken open and spread their spores. They should not be left lying where they may reach manure or refuse and be carried back to the soil, but they should be gathered and burned. Rotation of crops is also valuable in preventing corn smut. The smut does not live long in the soil, and will not attack any other crop, so time should be given for the smut to die out in the soil before another crop of corn is planted. Seed treatment has not been found to be of any use in corn smut.—W. P. Fraser, Plant Pathologist.