

## FOR THE DOWELLER IN THE COUNTRY

## FARMERS NOT PROFITEERS HE DECLARES

Prof. Leitch Says Farming Not a Success from the Dollar View.

## WORK HARD FOR VERY LITTLE MONEY

Man on the Farm Was Not Able to Set Price at Which Goods Sold.

Brantford, April 1.—"Are farmers profiteers?"

Prof. Archie Leitch, head of the economics department of the O. A. C. Campbell, asked the question in a public address delivered here recently, and answered by asking for answers to the following questions: Does the farmer get too much return for the capital invested? Does he get too much return for labor expended in the good of the community? Does he take too great a share of the labor of other people?

Not a Profiteer.

Answering the question, Prof. Leitch viewed it from an economic standpoint. Surveys of 1,600 farms surveyed officially, in five counties, in four types of farming, the average farmer earned \$115, plus a house and whatever he could actually obtain for his own and his family's use from the farm. The average number of acres worked was 3,275, at 29 1/2 cents an acre. The average farmer made \$2,000 more than another it was because he produced more. After 10 centuries of the basic industry, it was beyond the power of the farmer to make a profit. These were controlled by the rich grocers in the Orient and the ranchmen of the Argentine, as well as the exporters.

Worked For More Than Money.

The speaker contended that farming, considered solely from the dollar viewpoint of the dollar, was not a success. The farmer worked for more than the dollar. The success might not show in the dollar. But the success might show in security. His farm would not be taken away, and his investment was secured, while mines might blow up or factories burned down. Even if he lost his buildings, the land was still there.

Prof. Leitch concluded his address by pointing out that it should not be expected that every farmer would be a huge success. Under this Act 11, were Timothy Eaton, not all doctors were Orlans and not every banker turned out a J. P. Morgan.

## Million A Year For Agriculture

Fund Helps Provide Adequate Education for Country Life.

An insight into the progress that is being made in agricultural instruction, both for adults and juniors, is to be gathered from the report on the Agricultural Instruction Act for 1919-20, recently submitted to the Dominion Parliament. Under this Act \$1,100,000 is now divided annually between the nine provinces of Canada with a view, as the report says, of "aiding and encouraging the development of the agricultural industry of Canada. That the objects sought are being attained is shown by the review of the situation regarding agricultural instruction as it now exists in this country. Schools have been established, colleges extended and brought nearer to the farmer, research has been greatly encouraged, the agricultural representative system has been adopted and fostered, home life improved, school farms have been brought into being, and knowledge in every branch of agriculture and domestic science has been made more readily available. How the funds forthcoming under the Act are applied is illustrated by the fact that in an allotment of \$25,000, was devoted to 1919-20 to the Agricultural Representative system, and \$64,070 to instruction and demonstration. Boys' and girls' clubs were extensively aided, and women's institutes, home-makers' clubs and similar organizations, had their funds augmented in such a manner as to be remarkably to their growth and increased spread of their usefulness. How important a figure in the direct advancement of agricultural instruction the Act is, will perhaps be best appreciated by the fact that in the six years of its existence \$1,280,143 has been allocated to colleges and schools of agriculture, exclusive of exterior colleges, to which a special grant of \$30,000 is made annually. The problem facing those responsible for educational policy, says the report, is to provide adequate educational opportunities for those destined for country life, and that in large measure is the purpose for which the funds granted by the Act are being used.

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## Bacon Type Coming Into Its Own.

"The wholesale price of heavy bacon of standard grade is 50 per cent cheaper than very light, fancy bacon."

This statement, based on a review of February data, is being made by the Canadian Bacon Producers' Association. It indicates two things:

1. That the large-type hog is losing its predominant market value as the demand for this is again becoming normal and because of the increased vegetable oils are now making a food-fat supply.

2. That there is a swing of the pendulum towards the bacon-hog type which has been persistently urged for Canadian production during the last thirty years.

The full statement, made by the Institute of American Meat Packers, is worth consideration, notably because of the frequent reports that large-type hogs are increasing in popularity in the Western Provinces. "Large, fat, corn-fed hogs of that quality," it says, "are plentiful. So far, however, we have been wholly on difference in quality, heavier hams and bacon can be bought very much cheaper than light hams and bacon."

Fancy hams weighing from 14 to 16 lbs. can be bought at wholesale about 4 cents a pound cheaper than fancy hams weighing only 8 to 10 lbs. The wholesale price of heavy bacon of standard grade is 50 per cent cheaper than very light, fancy bacon."

It follows that if these conditions exist, the prices which will be paid for live animals to yield such weights will quickly correspond.

As it stands above which way the bacon trade, so the recent suggestion at a Chicago conference is important that a new grade to be called "only and soft-fat hogs" should be added to the Government Reports throughout the United States. The idea beneath is that American producers may learn from the daily low level of the prices which will inevitably be paid for city and soft-fat animals how profitable they are to produce. Nor is the difference in price altogether a matter of quality; the official statement already quoted adds: "The lower price for a heavier cut does not necessarily mean that it came from a meat animal of poorer quality. It often happens that the heavier hog was thoroughly 'finished' while the lighter hog should have been fed longer. That is to say, it was not a matter of size and feeding, but simply of the right selection of a type now getting more and more in demand."

Such statements as these have a quick educative effect on American breeders and farmers. Canadian producers will conclude from them that there is, even in the United States, a trade tendency which will stimulate the breeding of types long established in Canada. Future markets, unquestionably, will more and more favor the bacon type—the long-bodied animal such as the Yorkshire, Berkshire or Tamworth of about 150 lbs.—that produces a meat alternately lean and fat. Domestic trade in the Dominion prefers this sort, while it is the only one which can even be considered in the British export business for our White Star line. Such types, fortunately, are exactly those most adapted to our possibilities in feed grains, feeding methods and general farming.

The facts promise future stability in our bacon trade which should hearten those already in that line and be the best incentive to a prompt change by those who have somewhat blindly copied types and feeding methods popular in the United States.

## Parasites Cause Disease In Sheep

Permanent Pastures Are Often Source of Infection to the Flock.

Sheep probably suffer more than any other kind of live stock from parasites. They are practically immune to tuberculosis, which is one of the serious ailments of the domestic animal, and among sheep there is nothing comparable to the devastating outbreaks of cholera among swine. Sheep have comparatively few bacterial diseases.

There is a steady loss of sheep in all parts of the country and this loss is mostly due to parasites.

Low salaries of a business to prevent disease rather than to attempt to cure it after it has made its appearance. While there are special treatments for the various diseases which make it advisable to call a competent veterinarian, there are a number of ways to prevent disease caused by parasites. Among these are pastures, rotation, use of forage crops, feeding from racks or board fences, draining or filling swamps, and preventing wandering dogs from entering into the flock. Permanent pastures perpetuate parasites. The eggs of the internal parasites pass from the animals in the manure and the pastures become infested. The proper disposal of the manure will aid in preventing this.

Disease from parasites is greatest as a rule among lambs and young sheep. Hence, it is important to pay special attention to the care and handling of lambs and yearlings. Animals which are infested with parasites usually do not have fever, but they are unthrifty and will lose rather than gain in weight. As a rule, also, there is some intestinal disturbance, shown by diarrhea or constipation.

Two Groups of Parasites.

Parasites of sheep are divided into two general groups, external and internal. Among the former, lice, sheep ticks, and scab mites are the most common. One application of sodium fluoride in the form of a powder rubbed into the skin will kill biting lice, but not sucking lice. Both kinds of lice, sheep ticks and scab mites are destroyed by dipping the sheep. For lice and sheep ticks a number of dips are recommended in the bulletin, including coal tar creosote, creosote and kerosene, or kerosene and sulphur. For scab mites the official dips are lime-sulphur and nicotine-sulphur dips. Arsenical dips are not well suited to sheep dipping, as places which have been occupied by lousy sheep should be regarded as dangerous from this standpoint for a period of three weeks; if occupied by lousy sheep, as dangerous for two months; if occupied by scabby sheep, as dangerous for a month or two in the case of buildings. Quarantine measures are essential in eradicating scab.

The most common internal parasites of sheep include tapeworms, flukes, roundworms, a few other forms such as the maggot, causing maggots in the head, the tongue-worm, and the one-celled Protozoa. One of the most common of these is the grub, in the form of which it can be largely prevented by amearing the nose of the sheep with a preparation made of equal parts of tar and grease, or tar and kerosene. Other important internal parasites are tapeworms, the gut parasite, hydatid, liver flukes, stomach worms, hookworms, and lung worms.

Only 300 automobiles were reported stolen in France last year, while more than fifty per cent were recovered. Arrests were made of 225 persons suspected of the theft.

Trapping is usually not practical on general farms where chickens are kept largely for eggs and meat, though it pays well to head the farm flock with cockerels out of high producing trap-nested hens. Trapping is tremendously practical for the constructive breeder and absolutely necessary for pedigree, unless birds are mated in pairs only and each pair separately penned. For matings, as compared with pair matings, make it impossible to identify the eggs laid by individual hens unless trappings are used.

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## BUTTER-FAT TESTS SHOW VARIATIONS

Depends on Animal and How Sample of Milk Taken.

## SEPARATOR METHOD HAS EFFECT ON TEST

Many Things Have to be Considered in Getting a Proper Test.

The butter-fat test of milk is subject to variations because of some of the following factors: Breed of cows, period of lactation, portion of milk drawn, nervous excitation of the cow, improper sampling of the milk and improper manipulation of the Babcock test by which the fat content of milk is commonly determined.

The four chief dairy breeds, in the order of their milk-fat content, from highest to lowest, stand in the following order: Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Holstein-Friesian. Within each breed are individual cows whose milk will test higher or lower than the breed average.

In general as the lactation period advances the fat test of the cow's milk increases. The milk first drawn from a cow is very much lower in fat content than the last drawn or "stripping."

Fright Affects Milk.

When a cow has been frightened or is greatly excited it may affect the test of her milk so that it may be higher or lower than normal. If the milk sample saved for testing is not taken from a well mixed pail or can of milk the test made will not be truly representative of the percent fat in the milk.

The Babcock test should be correctly performed in order to obtain accurate results. Careless operation will result in tests which may be higher or lower than they should be.

In connection with the butter-fat test of cream there are a number of factors which tend to bring about differences in cream test from time to time, and some of these factors are not always given the attention they should be given. They are as follows:

Method of separation employed, whether gravity or centrifugal; test of bowl; bowl out of balance; rate of flow of milk; amount of liquid used in flush bowl; dirty condition of bowl; and manipulation of Babcock test.

Separation Methods.

The old-fashioned method of creaming, where the milk is set in pans or deep, small-diametered cans, to allow the cream to rise, considerable variation will be found in the test of the cream. The following conditions are expected if conditions are unfavorable. The following conditions apply to the hand separator.

If the milk varies in test from time to time the cream separated from it will vary in test. A per cent for each one-tenth percent variation in test.

If the milk is too low in temperature the test of the cream will be high; if the cream is too high in temperature the test of the cream will be low.

If the speed of the bowl is increased beyond normal the test of the cream will be increased and if speed is below normal the opposite effect is obtained.

When the bowl is out of balance, due to the unevenness of the cream, the test of the cream is decreased.

The faster the milk flows into the separator the lower the cream will test.

If just the same amount of skimmed milk or water is used to flush the separator bowl each time at the end of the test the test of the cream will not be affected.

In the case of cream as with milk impurities sampling and careless manipulation will result in a test which is not accurate.

Brood should not be taken from strong and given to weaker colonies too early in the spring but this can be done later in the season after the hives are well filled with bees. Spreading brood is not advisable as it may result in a lot of chilled brood. Hives in which the bees have died should be taken out of the apiary at the first examination to prevent other bees from robbing.

Clipping the queen's wings is advised in the case of swarming and it is advisable to clip the queen's wings at the beginning of the first honey flow.

As the season advances and the queen is laying to her full capacity, a single brood chamber will not have sufficient space for maximum production of brood. As soon as the hive becomes well populated with bees, the brood chamber should be enlarged by adding a second story without a queen excluder.

G. B. GOODERHAM, Apiarist.

of the nest before the nesting material is put in to provide moisture. When the bees become broody, and before they are trapped in the nest for sitting, the nest should be dusted with insect powder or sodium fluoride. In doing this hold the nest by the feet with the bees mated in pairs and the queen head down. This should be repeated about the eighteenth day of incubation so as to be sure that there are no lice present when the chicks are hatched.

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## Brown Rot of Orchard Fruits

(Experimental Farm Note.)

Brown rot is one of the most serious fungous diseases of the orchard. It is most destructive on plums and cherries. Peaches in Canada are usually not seriously affected. Brown rot may also occur on apples, apricots, pears and quinces. In addition to the damage done by brown rot in the orchard, it is the most important rot of the fruits after mentioned, while they are in transit or on the market.

Losses in the orchard result from the following: in cherries from blighting of the blossoms, and rotting of the green, half ripe or ripe fruit; in plums from blossom blight, rotting of the ripening fruits and occasionally blighting of the twigs, in peaches and apricots from blossom blight, twig blight, rotting of the ripening fruit and as an important primary cause of peach canker; in apples and pears occasionally causing a rot of the ripening fruit.

The fungus causing brown rot hibernates in many places in the orchard. It may live over in the blighted twigs and cankers or in the hanging and fallen mummified fruits. From all these sources there is an abundant production of spores in the spring. These are wind-blown. The important factors which determine a destructive attack of brown rot are high humidity and temperature. Twenty-four hours more or less of these air conditions which are suitable for spore germination lead to widespread rotting of the fruit if it is in the susceptible stage. The grower can probably not eliminate enough of the overwintering material to effect adequate protection by this method alone.

However, it is advised that blighted twigs and hanging mummies be removed from the trees before the buds start and that the fallen mummies be plowed under or otherwise removed. All this material should be removed from the orchard or burned. In addition to such eradication measures spraying will furnish fair protection against brown rot. Spraying the fruit while it is ripening has been objectionable because it could not be marketed in a stained condition. Dusting with sulphur may furnish its most susceptible condition, while it is ripening and in transit. The public would then need to be educated to receive such fruit. Spraying for brown rot in cherries and plums should approximate the following schedule: time sulphur 1-40, first application just before the blossoms open to protect against blossom blight, second application just after the blossoms have fallen and before the fruit enlarges to more than half size, third application just as the fruit begins to color. The insecticide should be added to these spray applications.

For brown rot in peaches, lime sulphur may not be too late. It will burn the leaves. Self-boiled (not home-boiled) lime and sulphur of the formula 8-8-60, that is eight pounds of stone lime, eight pounds of sulphur and after this has been thoroughly mixed with the lime is slaking it is made up to fifty gallons by adding water. Make three applications, first just after the blossoms fall, second about three weeks later and third about one month before the fruit will be ripe. Lead arsenate, 3 pounds of 50 gallons, should be added to these spray applications to control canker. Late applications of the sulphur and arsenate of lead dust (50-10) should be experimented with on susceptible varieties.

W. H. RANKIN.

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## DAIRY OUTLOOK IN CANADA IS FAVORABLE ONE

Butter Market is Strong With Prices Still Advancing.

## CHEESE IN DEMAND AT HIGH PRICES

Condensing Factories Have Reopened But Are Paying Less for Milk.

The present market for dairy produce in Canada is featured by strength all the way through. The butter market has been advancing for almost two months now and in a couple of weeks recently there was a sensational advance of 6 1/2 cents a pound for the finest creamery. Our own cities and towns offer a most attractive market for the higher grades. Prof. Dean of Quebec is of the opinion that Ontario is one of the best butter markets in the world.

Canadian Market Attractive.

In fact, the Canadian market has been so attractive that some butter has come in recently from the United States, to which market we exported several carloads before Christmas. The cheese market, too, is unusually buoyant and prices