

DAY OF OLD-TIME HORSE DOCTOR HAS ENDED IN ONTARIO

Status of Veterinary Science
Raised by Minister of
Agriculture.

EXAMINERS APPOINTED

The day of the old-time horse doctor in Ontario is over. During the recent session of the legislature, a bill was passed, providing that after Jan. 1, 1921, "no person shall practice veterinary service for fees in Ontario without a certificate from the minister, entitling him to do so." It is also provided that the certificates shall be issued on the recommendation of a board of three members. Hon. Manning Doherty yesterday announced the appointment of this board.

Dr. C. D. McGillivray, principal of the Ontario Veterinary College, A. G. Farrow, Oakville, breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Oxford sheep, C. W. Gurney, Paris, breeder of Belgian and Percheron horses and Shropshire sheep.

Persons who at the time of the passing of this act are habitually engaged in the practice of veterinary science or any branch thereof for gain, and who have so habitually engaged in such practice for a period of at least five years prior to the passing of this act are exempted from the provisions of the new act.

The minister, upon the recommendation of the board, may cancel any certificate upon evidence that the holder thereof has been convicted in the courts of an indictable offence.

No person or persons, association, company or corporation shall hereafter conduct in Ontario courses in veterinary science for which fees are charged and certificates or diplomas granted without a certificate of authorization from the minister, and a certificate shall only be issued after investigation by the board has shown that the requirements of admission and courses of study and instruction are at least equal in standard to that of the Ontario Veterinary College.

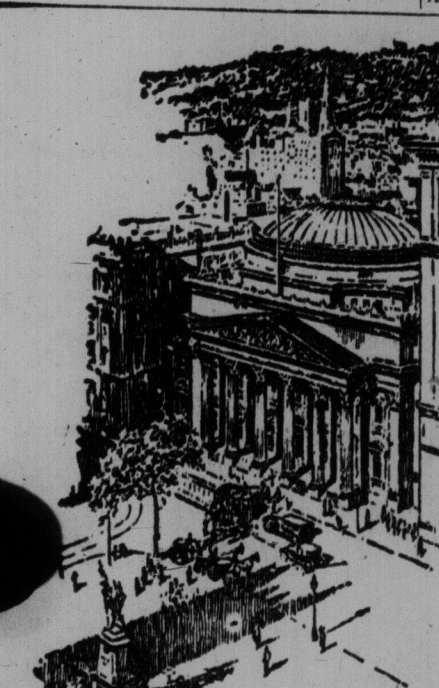
No person other than a graduate in veterinary science of a recognized college or university shall use the title veterinary surgeon or append to his name the term veterinary surgeon, or any abbreviation thereof, and no graduate in veterinary science shall use any title or degree which has not been conferred on him by a recognized college or university.

HIGHLAND INN-ALGONQUIN PARK

Just the out-of-the-way sort of place to attract those with fastidious tastes who like comfort and enjoyable companionship. Accommodates 150 guests, good cuisine, bright airy rooms, boating, fishing, canoeing, tennis, croquet and golfing green. Algonquin Park is nearly 2000 feet above the level of the sea. Temperature at all times 10 degrees cooler than the cities. Enquire of Grand Trunk agents or write to N. T. Clarke, manager "Highland Inn," Algonquin Park Station, Ont., for illustrated literature and all particulars.

BUS SERVICE ORGANIZED

A new motor passenger transport service has been established on the Toronto and Hamilton highway. The buses which made their first appearance on the road yesterday are termed the "bluebirds" and their numbers will be increased in the near future.



CHANGES AT O. A. C. TO MAKE GRADUATES EFFICIENT FARMERS

Minister of Agriculture Inaugurates Two-Year Course
Which Will Be Entirely Distinct From the Present
Four-Year One.

With the object of raising the status of the Ontario Agricultural College, so that it will not be out-ranked by any similar institution in America, Hon. Manning Doherty, minister of agriculture, yesterday made the following announcement:

"In future any candidate for admission to the college may enter the two-year course in agriculture who is at least 18 years of age, and who has had one year of farm experience. Candidates for the degree course must be 18 years of age; must have had one year's farm experience and must have passed the examination for junior university matriculation, or experienced farmers who are 21 years of age and who lack not more than one year's study of matriculation standing may commence the four-year course on the condition that they complete their matriculation, before entering the third year of the course.

Objects of the College. "An agricultural college is expected to satisfy two distinct demands," explained the minister. "First, to train and educate men who intend to make farming their occupation; second, to train and educate men who will become professional agriculturalists, that is, teachers, investigators, agricultural representatives, journalists, administrators in agricultural departments. To the present the O. A. C., as well as other agricultural colleges in Canada, has tried to combine these two aims. The course for those intending to farm has covered two years. To the end of this two years' course, the course for technical or professional agriculture has been the same as for those intending to farm. The next two years led to the B.S.A. degree.

"These 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. It is now proposed to recognize the difference of aim and to establish two entirely distinct courses in agriculture.

Few Become Farmers. Mr. Doherty pointed out that about 25 per cent. of those entering the O. A. C. went on to the finish of the course with the B.S.A. degree. Of these 25 per cent. only a small proportion became actual farmers. "It is quite apparent that the course intended for farmers should not be weakened by attempting to combine it with another course which has a very different purpose," said the minister, who also pointed out the difficulty that many in the first two years did not know whether they intended to go on to degree or not. The teaching staff, however, has now concluded that, everything considered, it is best that the choice be made before the students embark upon the course.

Altho a man takes the new two-year course it will not necessarily stop him from going on for a B.S.A. degree. For the two-year course, some practical training is required. For the degree course, no practical training is necessary. "For the degree course it has been decided that high school matriculation shall be required. For the two-year course, no educational standard will be exacted. Some practical acquaintance with farming and a desire to profit by the best practical teaching which the college can give are the only conditions of admission required for the two-year course.

Practical Training Limited. Hon. Mr. Doherty also said 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 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 insects, seeds, testing 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 kinds of feed are best to produce growth, or meat or milk, what methods of cultivation are recommended for various crops and the best methods for controlling wild oats and 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 invested, maintenance cost and revenue.

Will Be Advantageous. So far as the four-year course is concerned, Hon. Mr. Doherty said 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.

Continued From Page 1. It is argued, that the most clever of crooks sometimes make a mistake. The information in the telegram was, however, considered by Mr. Macdonald as of some importance that she might be using all efforts possible to close the mystery of her husband's disappearance. Every little helps, he thought, and now, under the powers invested in her as one of the executors of her husband's estate, she is investigating the matter.

Doughty Opened Safe. The word "Doughty" has a somewhat significant incident in the moving picture of Mr. Small's secretary on the day of his disappearance. It appears Doughty visited the Dominion Bank safe early as 9:10 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 2. As Mr. Small did not arrive until 10:30 o'clock, it is probable that the secretary again visited the vaults at that time. Whether Mr. Small's box had been opened or not, it is not known. It is also possible that the safe was opened by the secretary, but this is not known.

Had Three Meals. Mr. Macdonald was seriously ill for but a week previous to his death, and retained his wonderful mentality up to the last. Altho his old friends had many of them passed away, his genial personality attracted new friendships, which made happy his declining years.

Three sisters and one brother also resided in Canada—the late John Macdonald and Mrs. John Ardagh of Toronto, Mrs. George Gooderham of Montreal, and Mrs. Matthew Duncan of Owen Sound.

The funeral service will take place at the family residence, 176 East Roxboro street, on Thursday, June 17, at 2:30 p.m., and afterwards at 3 o'clock in the Rosedale Presbyterian Church, interment taking place in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

PETER MACDONALD, J.P., Who died in his 85th year yesterday. Deceased, who was prominent in Masonic circles, at Sunday school superintendent, and once on the city council, saw the growth of Toronto since 1850.

LABOR FEDERATION HOSTILE TO SOVIET

(Continued From Page 1.) General Palmer was called upon today by the federation to obtain the release of all "political prisoners" in the United States.

Compulsory military training was condemned as "undesirable and un-American." The conduct of the recent coal strike was condemned, as long as it is based on the government was condemned for using the injunction against the miners.

Would Stop Profit-taking. Legislation that would make it possible to prosecute farmers and labor organizations under anti-trust laws was condemned.

Repeal of the compulsory arbitration sections of the Esch-Cummings transportation act was demanded. Re-classification of civil service employees, and to obtain higher wages for the postal clerks was recommended.

Warning was issued that profiteering must cease, and labor must not be opposed "in normal efforts to obtain a living wage." Such prosecution, it was stated, will only bring about "disorderly agitation of a desperate nature."

Compulsory arbitration legislation in any form was condemned. The executive council was authorized to continue its fight against the second-class mail going rate legislation now before congress.

Soviet Not Approved. The federation debate on soviet recognition issue as "not justified" in taking any action that might be construed as an assault on, or approval of, the soviet people, or so long as it is based upon authority which has not been vested in it by popular representative national assembly of the Russian people, or so long as it endeavors to create revolutions in well-established civilized nations of the world, or so long as it advocates and applies militarization to labor and prevents the organization and functioning of trades unions and maintenance of free speech, press, and free public assemblies.

Camouflage Report. The opposition to the resolutions committee's report, adopted by the convention, was led by James Duncan of the Seattle Central Labor Council, who said the support of the delegates of the Ladies' Garment Workers of New York.

Mr. Duncan declared that the committee had made a "camouflage report" to deceive the workers of the country as to the "truth about the Russian situation." He asserted that the Russian people would be permitted "untrammeled to work out their own salvation."

Conditions in Russia, the speaker contended, were "much better" than reported in this country, and that the Russian people would be permitted to work out their own salvation.

In defending the committee's rejection of the proposal to lift the blockade of Russia, the soviet government, James Duncan of Washington, vice-president of the federation, read a telegram from Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, asserting that the "existing regime in Russia does not represent the will or consent of any considerable proportion of the Russian people."

Colby's Telegram. The following is the text of Mr. Colby's telegram: "There is no licensed or regular trading between the United States and Russia at present," the telegram said. "There has been, as you may know, several conferences on the subject of the removal of restrictions against trade with Russia. These conferences have been held in Europe and their course has been carefully observed by this government. They have so far been without result. The soviet government is insistent upon political recognition as a condition precedent to a renewal of any commercial contact."

While this government has no desire to interfere with the internal affairs of the Russian people or to suggest the kind of government that they should have, the existing regime in Russia does not represent the will or consent of any considerable proportion of the Russian people. It repudiates every principle of harmonious and trustful relations; whether nations or of individuals; and is based upon a policy of the denial of good faith and every usage and convention underlying the structure of international law."

Messiah of Bolshevism. While his sympathies were with the Russian people, David Grange, of New York, declared that the "time was not ripe" for the "greatest trouble in America today was the Bolshevist plotters, who are attempting to disrupt organized labor."

"I don't care what President Wilson or Lloyd George has approved," he added, "but I do know that we have here in America for me, and I am not going to take any chances with Trotsky and Lenin's Bolshevist crowd. They are not any more the

friends of labor than the czar of Russia."

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The resolutions committee, John Frey, chairman, told the delegates he had ascertained on the "highest authority" that the soviet government was an autocratic militaristic government, that does not believe in democracy, and is ruling by the iron hand of dictatorship.

"We have found no evidence," he added, "that the soviet government is representative of the people of Russia."

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The opposition to the committee's report, he asserted, "might indicate that the Bolshevists had infected the ranks of organized labor of America with its propaganda."

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The United States government, he declared, in a resolution presented, refused to lift the "most inhuman, brazen and unprovoked economic blockade" was an "abettor in this most heinous crime against a free sovereign people with whom the American people have always been at peace."

Several other delegates took the floor speaking in behalf of the soviet government and demanding that the convention use its influence to have the armed forces of all foreign powers now opposing the Bolshevist withdrawal. They received but little support and failed to get a vote on their motion.

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DISARM OFFICERS OF AMERICAN SHIP

Dublin Police Say Raid for Arms by Sinn Feiners Was Feared.

Dublin, June 15.—The seizure of personal arms from the officers of an American ship which arrived at Dublin became the subject of inquiry by the American consular officials today. When the freighter Milwaukee Bridge arrived at Dublin recently the police took pistols from the captain and three other officers under pretext that a raid for arms by Sinn Feiners was feared.

It is pointed out that a ship while port is amenable to local laws, but the American officials want assurance that there is an apparent necessity for the seizure of arms in Irish ports.

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Don't Throw Away Your Old Shoes

In these days of high shoe prices, you need to think twice before discarding a pair of shoes.

Do you know that Cat's Paw Heels and Rinex Soles will make those old comfortable shoes last longer than the first leather soles?

Cat's Paw Heels and Rinex Soles

give you a light springy sensation, that makes walking a real pleasure.

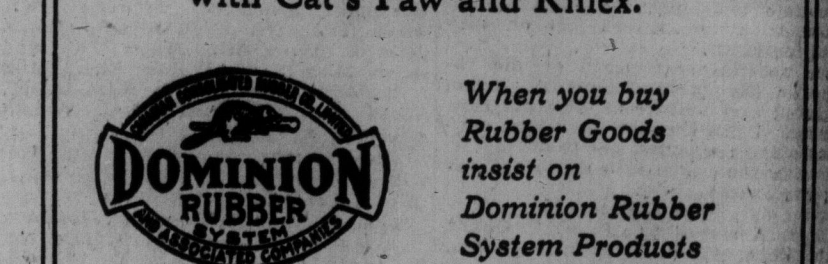
They make hard sidewalks feel like soft floor coverings, and there are no nails to mark the floors.

Their waterproofness protects you from wet sidewalks. They prevent slipping and make your feet at the end of the day feel naturally comfortable, instead of aching tired.

When you buy new shoes, insist on Cat's Paw and Rinex—the health-giving combination.

Take your old shoes to your cobbler and have them heeled and soled with Cat's Paw and Rinex.

When you buy Rubber Goods insist on Dominion Rubber System Products



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ECKARDT HARD BO

Major Duncan cult to

MANY F

Board of co-terday afternoon in their endeavor Eckhardt was a special business shown that be March 10 the times Mr. Eckhardt in a net profit cents a pound sugar to several pounds. Other been added a firm over the times on sugar and that the w the market was factor of success these losses of large profits.

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"Do you base accurate antipoe We do not w theory or princ witness.

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Kept fo Mr. Eckardt, i the, had firm in of granulated su on the trading h tomers, many o discarding the quable to produc related sugar, th modity on the m he said, fixed s sugar invariably unloading the m in March was th been informed th able to get ad for weeks to co he acted accordi week there was related sugar.

NORWOOD E Peterboro, Ont. Beault, ex-reve former citizen o Norwood today.

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