

N. P. Lambert, the New Secretary

M. R. NORMAN P. LAMBERT, the newly appointed secretary of the Council of Agriculture to succeed Mr. Roderick McKenzie, has many qualifications which should fit him admirably for the responsible duties he will now have to perform in connection with the farmers' movement. He was born in Morris Forest, where his father, Mr. J. A. Lambert, has been the editor and publisher of the weekly newspaper, The Representative, for many years. Thus Mr. Lambert obtained his early knowledge of agricultural conditions in Ontario. He is a graduate of Toronto University and for a number of years after graduation was connected with one of the leading papers in Toronto. His duties in connection with this paper sent him to visit practically all parts of Canada, including both the Maritime and prairie provinces. As Western representative of the paper he was brought into constant contact with the leading government officials and the leaders in the farmers' movement.



The Newly Appointed Secretary. Mr. N. P. Lambert, who is now secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

In Western Canada, where he became thoroughly familiar with practically all departments of the work of the various organizations.

The excellent work of Mr. Lambert did in this way attracted the attention of leaders in the farmers' movement to him. Sometime since he was offered a position on The Grain Growers' Guide, which is the official organ of the farmers' organizations of the prairie provinces. Recently, when it was decided that the work of the Council of Agriculture should be extended, in order that the interests of the farmers of Canada may be pushed more aggressively, the name of Mr. Lambert was one of the first suggested as the new secretary. His appointment was confirmed at the meeting of the Council of Agriculture held recently in Winnipeg. Mr. Lambert is in his early thirties and should prove a great assistance in extending the work of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Shady Nooks for Cows

It is to be regretted that on many farms practically all of the trees have been cut down. Cows and other live stock often have to pasture in fields where there is no shade of any description provided. It is well known that cows must be comfortable, whether they are in the stable or in the pasture field, if they are to do their best at the pail. The dairy cow is one of the greatest friends of man. She has helped to lift mortgages from farms all over the country. In spite of this, very little consideration is given to her comfort by many who depend upon her as a money-maker. If possible, provide shade for the cows in the hot,

sultry days of summer. If there is no shade in the field where the cows are pasturing, let them run, if possible, into a field or lane where there are trees, under which they can rest. Those who look after the comfort of their dairy cows in the hot, dry days of summer by providing plenty of fresh water and shade will be abundantly repaid in dollars and cents. The dairy cow deserves this much attention.—F. C. N.

Carelessness Poisons Live Stock

A FARMER in Peterboro Co., Ont., recently threw three empty paint pails into a pasture field where were four dairy cows. The cows are all dead as a result of licking the pails and the farmer is liable for their value if the owner of the cows, who was renting the field, cares to press the case. It was just a case of carelessness, resulting fatally in live stock.

Poison containers, such as Paris green boxes and white lead or arsenic of lead cans, thrown into trash piles and dumps must hold enough of the material to make fatal doses when eaten by farm animals. Paint buckets, even though thinly coated, are licked by cattle because of the sweetish taste of the lead compound; these are poisonous and even one bucket licked by five cattle has been known to cause fatal results. When such buckets are wanted for farm use they can be easily cleaned by gasoline, but uncleaned buckets or kegs kept for nail or water receptacles or thrown into trash piles are dangerous.

Barley Smut Poisoning in Cattle

IN view of the fact that annual barley mixtures are now quite commonly used in Ontario and that barley forms a part of many of these mixtures it might be well to sound a note of warning regarding smut in this feed. In some fields smut of barley is very prevalent this year and if the barley is headed out there is danger of smut poisoning in the cattle. The symptoms of the disease are rather vague. Cattle may scour, become weak on their legs, and finally go down with what appears to be paralysis, death ensuing very suddenly from spasm of the pharynx and smothering. The poison affects the nervous system and the heart as well. Cattle go down and cannot rise. Evidently the smut is more dangerous with cows about to calve or immediately following calving. Anyone having cows on annual and in which there is considerable smut should take them off to avoid danger of loss. There is little danger where the pasture is cropped up to such an extent that few or no heads appear.

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