Tourists Help Develop Ontario

1. A Typical Bungalow Camp at Emerald Lake. 2. This from the Nipigon. 3. A Vista of the French River.

MOST of the newer parts of Canada have received their first impetus toward development through the tourists. In many cases it has been the tourists that have first gone in to spy out the land. They have found it good, and, by the trade which they brought in, have encouraged settlers to set up their homes with the result that the district has been well started on its way to becoming an organized and productive community.

With the idea of inducing traffic, and by so doing, helping to popularize and settle those vast, beautiful and productive lands along the right-of-way in Central and Western Ontario, the Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to establish a number of Bungalow Camps, modeled on those which have proved so successful in the Canadian Pacific Rockies during the past three years, and it is expected that in a very short time this part of the country will be as famed for its scenic and sporting possibilities as any other part of the Dominion. The French River, Nipigon Bay and Lake of the Woods districts are, and have been for many years, well and most favourably known to anglers and hunters, particularly those from the United States and the Western provinces; but owing to lack of adequate housing facilities the traffic has been confined chiefly to the more adventurous spirits who are satisfied to live in tents. It is in these districts that the first three of the Bungalow Camps will be located, and it is expected that they will be ready for occupation by July first.

The Camps will consist of a central community house where meals will be served, and which will also serve as a recreation hall, surrounded by small rustic bungalows suitable for two or four persons. The privacy, simplicity and rusticity of these bungalows appeals to those who like outdoor life, and the moderate cost of construction and maintenance makes it possible to charge much lower rates than an elaborate hotel where operating expenses are necessarily high.

The Hon. Mr. Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests in the Ontario Government, has expressed himself as entirely sympathetic to the extension of the Bungalow Camp idea in Ontario, and any sites that may be selected on Crown Lands will be available at agreed rates with the cordial co-operation of this department, so that the Company will be able to establish camps in some of the choicest spots of this beautiful and inspiring country.

DEHORNING OF CATTLE

Both Beef and Dairy Animals Are the Better for It.

Renders Bulls More Tractable—Caustic Potash or a Sharp Knife for Calves—The Saw or Special Shears for Older Cattle.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

It is generally realized that horns on cattle are a disadvantage, and that both feeding and dairy cattle are improved by dehorning, in that they are prevented to a great extent thereafter from causing each other injury. Dehorned cattle also mingle together more quietly and annoy and disturb each other less while feeding and drinking, and as a rule make better [illegible]. Another advantage of dehorning is that in shipping fat cattle to market the damage from injuring and bruising each other is lessened and consequently [illegible] the waste incidental to the [illegible] of bruised parts from the carcass after slaughter. The economic [illegible] and loss though bruises [illegible] horn thrusts before slaughter is much greater than is [illegible] realized. Bruises from [illegible] are known to incur a waste [illegible] shipments of [illegible] on the dressed carcass, including the trimming and removal of the bruised parts.

The dehorning of bulls renders them more tractable and easily managed, and relieves the menace of goring and seriously injuring attendants and others. The practice of preventing horn growth in young cattle overcomes the objections of those having sentiments against the operation of dehorning adult cattle. This procedure is becoming generally popular and is being practised to an increasing [illegible] extent.

Caustic Potash.

The [illegible] can be [illegible] by the use of caustic [illegible] for "horn buttons" [illegible] machine [illegible] after birth. The [illegible] successful [illegible] operation should be done when the calf is two or three days old and, at least, before it is a week old. Before applying the caustic it is best to clip the hair from around the little "horn buttons" on the head. The little "horn buttons" are then moistened slightly and rubbed thoroughly for a few seconds with the caustic potash or [illegible]. After a short time has been allowed for the caustic to dry, a [illegible] application is given as before. The caustic can be obtained in small white sticks, about the size of a pencil, and one end should be wrapped in paper or cloth to protect the fingers while applying it. Two or three applications of the caustic, properly done, are sufficient to destroy and prevent the horns from ever developing. The skin around the treated spots should be smeared with a little vaseline, and the calf should be protected from rain for a day or more after treatment. This is to prevent the caustic being washed off the treated spots and spreading to the surrounding skin and into the eyes.

Cutting With Knives.

When calves are allowed to go without treatment until they are several weeks old, and the "horn buttons" have developed into projecting knobs, the caustic treatment is not sufficient to entirely destroy growth, and may permit an irregular growth of horn to develop. At this age, the best method is to remove the projecting horn [illegible] by cutting them off at their base, close up to the head, with a sharp knife or with a pair of calf dehorners. In the case of male calves intended to be kept as bulls, many prefer to defer the dehorning operation until about the age of two or three years, or at a time when the horns are almost fully developed. The deferring of the operation to this time in the case of bulls generally makes them still more tractable than if deprived of their horns while young. In the case of steers and heifers not deprived of their horns while calves, they should be dehorned before they reach the age of three years. In dehorning grown animals, it is essential that [illegible] properly secured and restrained during operation. For this purpose the animal to be dehorned should be generally [illegible] in a rack or [illegible]. Once the [illegible] secured, the horns [illegible] with as little [illegible].

Using [illegible] Shears.

[illegible] the horns, either a saw or a pair of Keystone [illegible] may be used. The [illegible] are most common [illegible] the saw is serviceable for small numbers. The main feature is to do the operation as quickly as possible and to remove the horn close up to the head, about half an inch below the hair line, thus removing that much of the skin with the horn. If this is not done there is a likelihood of a secondary growth of irregular horn taking place, forming projecting horn stubs which are undesirable and spoil the animal's appearance. After the horns are removed, no further treatment is, as a rule, required, unless there is severe bleeding. In cases of severe bleeding, the core can be smeared with tar and the opening packed with a piece of absorbent cotton, or with a piece of clean cheese cloth. This dressing can be allowed to remain for a day and then removed, and the [illegible] washed off with antiseptic solution [illegible] for [illegible] at any time [illegible] than during [illegible] in summer and during [illegible] weather in the case of calves wintering outside.—C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V., Ont. Vet. College, Guelph.

THE MARKING OF LAMBS

Benefits of System Carry and Practically To[illegible]

Australian Sheep Branding Fluid Recommended — A Numbering System Suggested — About Seed Corn — Pigs Profitable When Cared For.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The last few years the raising of sheep has been one of the most profitable branches of live stock farming, the amount of profit depending to a great extent on the success at lambing time and immediately afterwards. Difficulty is frequently experienced in giving the necessary care to individual lambs because they are not easily recognized. In a large flock many lambs look alike, and mothers frequently disown or fail to care properly for their own lambs.

Australian Sheep Branding Fluid Recommended.

In order that needy lambs may be easily recognized and their mothers found, a convenient system of marking is needed. For marking purposes Australian sheep branding fluid is best. It can be obtained in different colors from firms who handle sheep supplies, such as the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers. This fluid does not injure the wool, and shows a distinct mark for several weeks, even when exposed to the weather. It may be applied with a small stick or, better still, an ordinary machine oiling can, and should be rubbed in so that it will not spread.

A Good System of Numbering Suggested.

In marking, a system of numbering is adopted. All male lambs are given an even number as 2, 4, 6, etc., all female lambs an odd number as 1, 3, 5, etc. The lamb's number is made on its back with fairly large figures, and the mother is also marked on the back with the same number as her lamb or lambs. If she has two lambs, a ewe number 5 and a ram number 8, she will have the figures 5 and 8 placed so that seen from behind one will be above the other or nearer the head than the other, to show 5 and 8 rather than 58. These numbers are best put on a few hours after the lambs are born.

Benefits of the System Described.

Some of the advantages of a system such as this have been found to be: One quickly gets to know the individual lambs by their numbers and their development is watched with interest; good mothers and poor mothers are known by their lambs and how they care for and feed them. This quality is often overlooked in sheep but is most important. For a ewe loosing a single lamb a needy twin can easily be found to take its place and properly guarded till fully adopted. Lambs needing help for any reason are easily found and ewes recognized that can spare a feed for them. When two or more are in charge of the flock, it is an easy matter for the one to point out to the other what lambs need attention. By the adoption of this system of marking a complete "Record of Performance" at lambing time is easy to keep, and one will be better able to cull out the undesirable ewes and their offspring, if any, keeping only those that prove good breeders and good mothers.—C. W. Laidlaw, Demonstration Farm, New Liskeard.

About Seed Corn.

In districts where corn growing is an assured success the greatest cause of low yields is poor seed. This should not be so. The use of poor seed is unprofitable and causes the loss of large sums of money each year, not only in loss of crop, but in loss of labor and use of tools in tilling acres that have but a thin or less than 100 per cent. stand of crop. With corn planted, 42 x 42, there are 3,556 hills per acre if no losses occur through headlands. Using four seeds per hill, there would be 14,224 plants if all seed grew and developed strong plants. If each plant gave an eight-ounce ear, the yield would be 104 bushels per acre. If only one plant in each hill gave an eight-ounce ear, the yield would be 26 bushels per acre. Now the work and expense of interest on investment, fertilizing the land, ploughing, planting, and cultivating would be the same for a perfect stand as for a twenty-five per cent. or a thirty-three per cent. crop. Good seed is, therefore, the first insurance for a 100 per cent. stand in the corn field.—L. Stevenson.

Authorities stop funeral services for Jenny Jackson, Fort Erie, and order investigation of [illegible] death.

MILK PASTEURIZATION

Making Milk Safe for Use in the Family.

Pasteurization Is Not Sterilization—Diseases Transmitted by Milk—Points Charged Against Pasteurization — "Safety First" a Good Practice.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The process applied to milk, that we know as pasteurization, was originally used by Pasteur to prevent the souring of wines and beer, and it is now universally applied in the control of milk supplies of large cities. At first it was intended for the preservation of milk, that is, to prevent souring, but now it is used solely with the idea of destroying disease-producing micro-organisms.

Pasteurization Is Not Sterilization.

Pasteurization is not sterilization. A much greater heat is required to sterilize than is applied in the former process. Pasteurization consists of heating the milk to a temperature of not less than 140 degrees and not more than 150 degs. F., for a period of not less than 20 and not more than 30 minutes, and then rapidly cooling it to 45 degs. F., or under, and keeping it at that temperature until delivered to the consumer. In addition to this, every care must be taken to have a clean product. The process does not remove dirt; therefore those responsible for the supervision of milk supplies insist on a high quality of milk for pasteurization.

No matter how carefully milk is handled and how well cows are inspected there still remains the danger of the carrier, that is, a person harboring the germs of a disease and yet not affected by them; or of the person who is developing an infectious disease, yet is not sick enough to stop working. These people may unwittingly infect the milk by coughing, sneezing, by their soiled hands when milking or washing vessels, or indirectly in many other ways. It is true that if the milk is kept cold these disease-producing bacteria will not multiply, but they may remain alive and fully virulent for a long time and the original number be sufficient to cause infection.

Disease Transmitted by Milk.

Some of the diseases of man that may be transmitted by milk are: Septic sore throat, typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria and tuberculosis. Some animal diseases transmissible to man through milk are: Tuberculosis; cow pox, which may cause infection of the digestive tract in young children; mastitis, which may cause gastro-intestinal disturbances; foot and mouth disease; transitoe; actinomycosis and others. Pasteurization destroys the organisms that are the cause of all the foregoing diseases. In regard to bovine tuberculosis it is known that though adults may be relatively immune to infection from a bovine source, children are quite susceptible, and a considerable percentage of cases of tuberculosis in young children can be shown to be of bovine origin. There are certain biological differences in the bacilli from humans and cattle which make it possible to differentiate these infections. A cow may be dangerous even though the udder is not infected, as the germs are passed out with the excreta before any clinical evidence of tuberculosis is present, and owing to the position of the udder it is almost impossible to keep them out of the pail as they fall in with the tiny particles of manure that are on the cow's body and that sift down in the form of dust. Apart from the recognized disease producing bacteria, it is known that large numbers of ordinarily harmless ones in milk may cause a serious and frequently fatal diarrhea in children during the summer months.

Points Charged Against Pasteurization.

Some of the arguments put forward against pasteurization are: That the cream is reduced; that the milk is rendered indigestible; that the milk will not sour, thus doing away with nature's danger signal; and that the vitamines are destroyed. The last is the only argument that now carries any weight. The cream is not reduced in quantity, but by heating the fat globules are broken up smaller and do not rise to the top so easily, thus causing the cream line to appear less. As a matter of fact at 142 degs. F., there is very little reduction even in the appearance. With proper pasteurization the chemical and physical constitution of the milk is not appreciably changed, at least not to an extent that renders it less valuable as a food. The lactic acid bacteria that cause souring of milk are not all destroyed by the heating, and consequently properly pasteurized milk may sour like raw milk, thus indicating its age and condition. Recent work on vitamines shows that the anti-rachitic and anti-neuritic factors are not removed by pasteurization, but that the anti-scorbutic vitamine probably is. It should be replaced by giving daily a teaspoonful of orange or lemon juice diluted with water and sweetened.

"Safety First" Good Practice.

Until methods of milk production are much more perfect than they are at present the only way of maintaining a safe milk supply would appear to be by pasteurization, in which the rapid cooling and keeping cool is given as much attention as the maintenance of the correct temperature for the proper length of time.—Ronald Gwatkin, D.V.S.c., Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph.

IMPLEMENT AND TOOL

Misused and Neglected Too Often by Many Farmers.

When Tools Were Really Valued—Neglect Is Criminal Waste—The Jointer Plough — Half-Acre Garden Gives Good Results.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

With the advance of agriculture the increase in farm tools, implements, and machines has been great. A century ago, an axe, a scythe, a spade and a saw formed a large part of the equipment of many farms. These few simple tools were probably the most useful in working the small areas of land under process of clearing. The development of the farms brought improvement in tools and a gradual development toward the modern type of farm machines.

When Tools Were Really Valued.

Tools were valued in the early days because such were hard to get. There was no waste of farm equipment then; the spade and the scythe were valued as much as the shotgun. Conditions have changed during the past century. The progress is now marked by an abundance of tools, implements and machines for every purpose in agricultural production and harvesting — in abundance of machines so great that we see waste on every hand. Ploughs, tillage machines and harvesters neglected and exposed to the weather, rust and wear out before giving half service. The waste of tools, implements, machines and articles of farm equipment amounts to many thousands of dollars each year.

Neglect of Implements and Tools Is Criminal Waste.

Neglect to put machines under cover, to apply weather-proofing paint, to keep sharp all cutting parts, to oil or otherwise lubricate all bearings is reducing the efficiency and shortening the period of usefulness of equipment in which many millions of dollars of farmers' money has been invested. The machine or tool is not the only loss, since the power, either horse, motor or man, is also reduced through having to work with a tool or implement not in the best condition. This double liability, while fully appreciated by the most efficient or business type of farmer, is a matter that should be understood by all who own or work with farm tools.

The Life of a Grain Binder.

In the hands of good men a grain binder has been known to last and do 100 per cent. efficient work for thirty years. In the hands of careless men grain binders have been reduced to pieces in less than five years, through such treatment as neglect to oil and to keep bolts tight. The reward for efficiency might here be expressed as the price of five binders over a period of thirty years.—L. Stevenson, Sec. Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

The Jointer Plough.

The jointer plough was developed through the appreciation of plough makers of the necessity of mixing vegetable matter with the soil during the ploughing operation. The jointer is a miniature plough attached to the main plough beam in such a position as to cut and roll a small furrow slice into the bottom of the furrow and just ahead of the furrow slice turned by the plough mouldboard. This arrangement permits the turning of a wider furrow slice and puts all vegetable matter well under the cutter of the turned furrow slice. Jointer ploughs are equipped with a shorter mouldboard that is shaped to invert the furrow slice; more curl or steeper are the terms generally used to describe the jointer plough mouldboard. A wheel and a land-slide designed to keep the plough straight of uniform depth and steady are also part of the jointer plough equipment. Shorter handles, shorter beam, and shorter moulboard are characteristics very pronounced when the jointer type of plough is compared with the Scotch or long plough type.—L. Stevenson.

Half-Acre Garden Gives Big Return.

You can make on an average $44 net on a half-acre garden on your farm. Can you make as much on a half-acre in any other way? The thing has been worked out by the Illinois Experiment Station. After five years, this station found that the average gross income from its half-acre garden was $74.95. With a labor cost of $25.71 and expenditures for seeds, plants, and insecticides of $5.08, the net return was $44.06. Here is what the Illinois garden produced in its last year:

Onions, green 36 dozen, ripe 2 bushels; asparagus, 104 pounds; radishes, 103 dozen; lettuce, 22 baskets; turnips, green 5 baskets, early 10 dozen, late 2.6 bushels; rhubarb, 30 pounds; spinach, 21 baskets; peas, 11 baskets; beets, green 8 baskets, early 15 dozen, late 5.9 bushels; cabbage, early 108 heads, late (large) 24, late (small) 24; beans, string 16 pecks, lima 14 pecks; early potatoes, 5 bushels; parsley, supply; cauliflower, early 25, late 10; carrots, early 24 dozen, late 7 bushels; squash, summer 93, winter 330 pounds; sweet corn, 47 dozen; tomatoes, ripe 25 bushels, green 7 bushels; cucumbers, slicing 387, pickles 76; muskmelons, 1,185 pounds; watermelons, 3,063 pounds; egg plant, 41 fruits; peppers, 4 pecks; parsnips, 3.4 bushels; salsify, 1.2 bushels; winter radishes, 3.1 bushels; celery, 20 dozen.

Many a retired farmer, after buying a cosy bungalow in town, has decided that he wasn't as tired as he thought he was.