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## DISEASES KILL PROFITS

HOW TO GET THEM STOPPED BEFORE THEY START.

How to Treat Oats, Potatoes, and Apple Trees for Prevention of Diseases.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Anything that reduces the yield of the farm crop reduces the money return to the man growing the crop. When charges against the production of any crop are figured out it is usual to find that the costs are always high irrespective of the yield. The lower the yield the less there is to pay the production charges and profits. Production charges must be paid first. What money remains, if any, is your profit. Plant diseases and insects are always waiting ready to take your share. They frequently succeed. Finding the careless, neglectful type of farmer the easiest to prey on, eating up his potatoes, his apples, his onions, his grain, and small fruit crops. There is no escape except through prevention. Plant diseases like oat-smut, onion rot, potato blight, potato scab and apple scab can be controlled.

**Dry Formaldehyde Treatment for the Prevention of Oat Smut.**  
This method has been tested for five successive years by the O. A. College Department of Botany co-operating with farmers in various parts of the province. The results have been uniformly satisfactory. No injury to the grain has resulted and the smut control has been almost perfect. Well worth while when the fields show a loss at harvest of six per cent. of the crop. The advantages of the Dry Formaldehyde method of treating seed oats are its simplicity, rapidity and ease of application when compared with the dipping method. One hundred bushels of oats may be treated in less than one hour; the seed is dry enough to sow; there is no danger of sprouting, moulding or swelling of the seed. There is one disadvantage and it may be overcome by holding the sprayer close to the grain and providing free circulation of air to move the formaldehyde fumes quickly away. A small hand sprayer, a supply of formaldehyde and a scoop shovel comprise the equipment, and their use gives full assurance against loss of crop from oat smut.

## Treat the Seed Potatoes and Prevent Scab and Black Scurf.

In each of ten years an experiment was conducted at the College to determine the control of Potato Scab. The potatoes for one plot were left untreated and those for other plots were treated with corrosive sublimate or with formaldehyde. With corrosive sublimate 2½ gallons were used to each 17 gallons of water. With the formaldehyde pickle, one pint of formalin was used to each thirty gallons of water. The yields were the same from treated and untreated plots showing that the chemicals did not injure the seed in any way. The quality of the crop was greatly improved by treatment, giving clean marketable potatoes. Sack seed potatoes immersed for two hours in the formalin solution gave a little better results than those treated with the corrosive sublimate solution. Late blight is considered to be the most destructive potato disease that we have to contend with, always bad in wet seasons and on low-lying areas. The successful grower does not wait for evidence of disease to appear and sweep over his field during a night; he takes time by the forelock and applies a protective spray to the potato foliage along with the bug destroying dose. Bordeaux mixture is effective as a preventative against late blight, tip burn and in repelling flea beetles and also if used in conjunction with paris green or lead arsenate in killing Colorado potato beetle larvae early, frequent, and thorough sprayings are necessary. The sprayings had an influence not only in increasing both the yield of marketable and total crop per acre, but also in prolonging the growth of the plants and increasing the size of the potatoes. The results of the experiment show the highest yields per acre from the plots which received three sprayings, both above and below the leaves.

**Apple Scab Control.**  
The experiments carried on by the Department of Entomology for the control of apple scab fungus, in the apple-growing sections have demonstrated that thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture will effectively control the scab and give 98 per cent. clean fruit. Poisons added to the Bordeaux spray prevent efficiently the ravages commonly due to insects.

Many Ontario farmers are losing on crops that would be profitable if proper attention were given to disease control at the right time. Too many done before making an attempt to control the evil forces that are ready to prey on the crops. The man that prepares to produce a crop with the expectation of an attack from all sides fires the first and also the last shot, routing the fungus enemy with chemicals that are easily obtainable and easily applied.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O. A. College.

## Lice on Cattle.

The method of controlling lice suggested by the South Dakota Agricultural College, is to dip the cattle during the fall and spring. Dipping of cattle is not advisable, however, during the winter months on account of pneumonia. Hand treatment in many cases may relieve the animals until spring when they may be dipped. Three different treatments are commonly used. Equal parts of ground sabadilla seed and flowers of sulphur in the form of a dusting powder is a good treatment.

## ONTARIO SHEEP RAISING

ONTARIO SHEEPMEN BRING HONOR TO THE PROVINCE.

Remarkable Wins at the Great International Show at Chicago—Some Points on the Production of High Quality Sheep.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Someone said "The proof of the pudding is the eating of it," and so the proof of Ontario being the breeding ground for sheep to supply the other provinces in the Dominion as well as the United States, was proven beyond all doubt by the winnings made by Ontario's Sheepmen at the International Show held in Chicago, Ill., in December, 1924. This show is the common battle-ground for breeders throughout the length and breadth of United States and Canada. All the best flocks in the United States are represented, and in order that the Ontario sheepmen might try conclusions with American breeders, the Ontario Department of Agriculture has been assisting these provincial exhibitors by financial assistance in the form of payment of freight charges. This was necessary in view of the fact that the primary money offered at the show is relatively small. The greatest reward comes from the honor of winning. The following summary shows the remarkable winnings made by Ontario breeders, in the eight breed classes in which they competed:

**BREEDING CLASSES, TOTAL ONTARIO WON.**

Breed	No. of Ont. Exhibitors	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Shropshire	2	1	1								
Dorset	1	1									
Southdowns	8	7	5	4	3	2	1				
Oxford	2	2	1	1	1						
Chesiot	2	2	1	1	1						
Lincoln	1	1	1	1	1						
Leicester	2	2	2	2	2						
Cotswold	1	1	1	1	1						
<b>Totals</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>

It is worthy of note that while Ontario did not have more than perhaps twenty-five per cent. of the exhibitors in these classes, Ontario breeders won sixty-three per cent. of the possible first prizes, fifty-five per cent. of the total Championships, and sixty-two per cent. of all Reserve Championships.

## FAT CLASSES, ONTARIO WINNINGS.

Breed	Total Fat Offered	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Shropshire	2	1	1								
Oxford	2	2	1	1							
Dorset	1	1	1	1							
Chesiot	2	2	1	1							
Southdowns	8	7	5	4	3	2	1				
Lincoln	1	1	1	1	1						
Cotswold	1	1	1	1	1						
Leicester	2	2	2	2	2						
Grades and Crosses Medium Wool	4	1	1	1	1						
Grades and Crosses Long Wool	4	4	4	4	2	2	1	1			
<b>Totals</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>

This summary shows Ontario winning fifty-nine per cent. of all the first prizes in those "fat" classes in which they competed and also winning fifty per cent. of all championships, and sixty per cent. of all reserve championships.  
In addition, C. I. Robt. McEwen & Sons, London, Ont., succeeded in winning for the third time in succession, the Grand Championship for the best car load of not less than fifty lambs. Bevoir Stock Farm stood fourth in this competition.  
These results were accomplished by years of wise mating, careful selection and good feeding on the part of our breeders. The policy of breeding the best to the best which has been generally followed brought results. By the use of the best rams and ewes obtainable at home supplemented with very high-class stock imported from Great Britain, Ontario's sheep have attained a very high standard. Time and money has been spent by the sheepmen in obtaining this enviable position in the sheep-breeding fraternity of North America, but their efforts are being repaid by the demand which is now experienced for Ontario bred sheep.

## Points for the Lambing Season.

Just at this season of the year it may not be out of place to mention some important considerations which must be given at the lambing season because after all the success or failure of the lamb crop determines largely the profit for the year.  
It is absolutely necessary for the attendant to be on hand frequently both day and night. The loss of not a few lambs, and in some cases both mother and lambs, can be avoided by prompt action on the part of the one in charge. A week or two before the ewes are due to lamb all the dung locks and dirty, straggling wool on the hindquarters of the sheep should be cut away with the ordinary sheep shears. It will be necessary to handle them carefully at this time otherwise considerable injury might result to the heavy in-lamb ewe. The removal of this superfluous wool will mean that the young lamb will be able to nurse with less difficulty. It will lessen the danger of wool balls in the stomach of the nursing lamb, and the ewe will be much cleaner at lambing time. The ewe about to lamb can be properly cared for to much better advantage when separated from the main flock. Provision should be made for a few small pens on the warmest side of the sheep house for this purpose.

No one has ever been able to develop a system whereby poultry could be made profitable by keeping the flock in a mite-infected house.

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Men's Sweater Coats, reg. \$3.00, for	\$2.35
Men's Sweater Coats, reg. \$2.75, for	\$2.00
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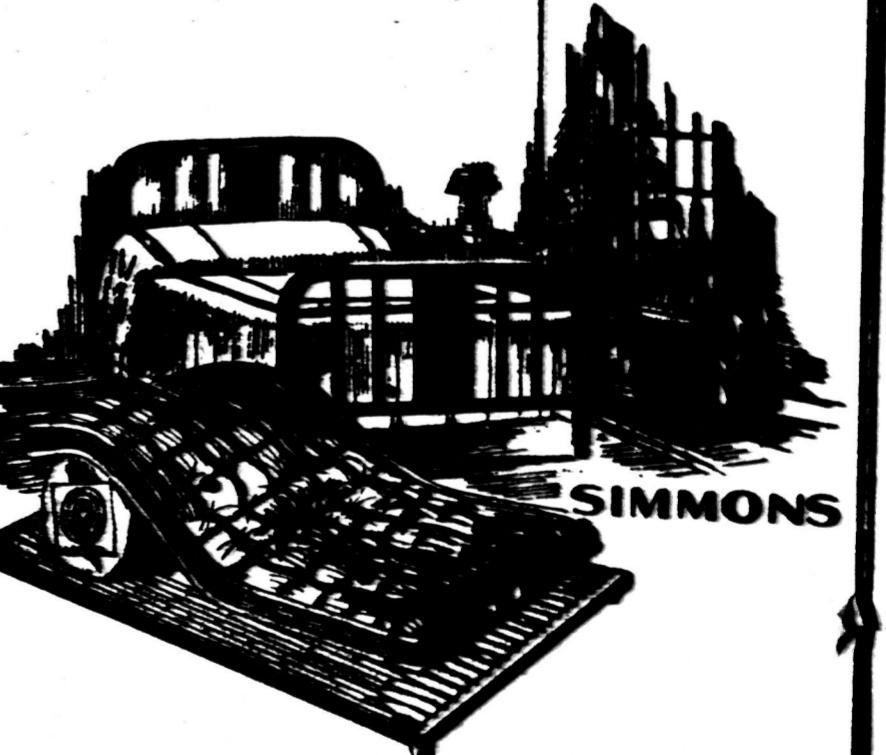
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