## The Farmer's Advocate

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION,

Published weekly by THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (I imited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE 1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGGETTS is published every Thursday.

It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and homemakers, of any publication in Canada.

2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION/In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s., in advance.

3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 20 cents per line,

agate. Flat rate.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until

an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrearages must be made as required by law.

THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.

REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

we will not be responsible.

7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your

subscription is paid.

ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post office Address Must be Given." WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent

Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one

side of the paper only.

11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new

P. O. address.
WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultura. 12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultura, topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advacate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots and Vegetables not generally known. Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.

18. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.

14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada

of Eastern Canada, and they would in no way detract from the usefulness or profits of those already established farther West. The abattoir could be fed very well from districts east of Montreal if the possibilities were realized by those engaged in animal husbandry, while the cold-storage facilities would serve the whole country as a terminal for the large volume of produce now being purchased by the Mother Country. Britain is constantly asking for more beef and bacon and there appears no reason why such trading should not continue and grow after the war is over. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, the value of our animals and animal produce exported amounted to \$179,868,168. Of this, foreign produce re-exported amounted to \$7,125,087, leaving \$172,743,081 as the value of Canadian produce exported. A large part of this goes, of course, to the United States, but our overseas trade is of such significance as to justify some expenditure in order to place in on a good footing. Ample facilities at Halifax would serve a double purpose. They would encourage development of the live-stock industry in a part of the Dominion where progress has been slow, and serve the greater part of Canada as a connecting link between us and the Mother Country from whence, in the future, will come the demand for the product of our herds and flocks.

## How Sandy Would Treat the Hired Man.

BY SANDY FRASER,

Seems tae me that this question o' hired help on the farm is one that we will never get settled for guid. It has as mony lives as a cat. Ye may think ye've pit it oot o' the way where it will no' be botherin' ye ony mair but the next time ye tak' up a farm paper there it is starin' ye in the face again, as much alive as ever.

The auld proverb says that "man is born to trouble as the sparks are to fly upward" and judgin' from some letters I hae been readin' in "The Farmer's Advocate" lately, I'm thinkin' it must be the hired man they are referrin' to. He's got a few sore spots onyway, that mak's it necessary tae be careful how ye handle him, ye can see that. Na doot he got these sore spots by rough usage and we'll hae to mak' allowance for them. One chap says in his letter that the hired man is "the mainstay of the whole business" and while we may hae had the idea that that honor belonged to the farmer himsel'

or, mair likely yet, to his wife, yet we must admit that there are times when it comes handy to have an extra hand on the place, and if we can manage to remain on good terms wi' this same farm hand, sae much the better for all concerned. They're no' sae plentiful that we can afford tae be kickin' aboot every little shortcoming we may see in their character, even if there wis no better reason than that for tryin' tae keep the peace.

I wis listenin' to a farmer tellin' his troubles alang this line a few days back. He had hired a young chap for the summer but this lad wis gaein' to leave him noo, juist in the middle o' the rush o' seedin' an' all the chores an' everything tae be done ilka day as weel. "I'm givin' him guid wages," says he, "mair than he could earn. He wis aye on the lookout for sunset but he took guid care never to see the sun gettin' up again in the mornin'. He wis like some o' the slackers I used to hear my father tellin' aboot. He said all they were lookin' for wis pork an' sundown. The ither night there wis a cloud in the west an' as soon as the sun went behind that cloud he unhitched his horses an' made a bee-line for the barn. 'My boy', says I to mysel', 'you'll make up for that in the mornin'.' And you may depend on it I pit him oot o' bed in time to hear the roosters crowin', for once. I'm givin' him mair to eat than he gets when he's at home, I'm sure o' that, but juist the same he tauld me last night that I'd better look for anither man. The same as though he thought he wis some sort o' an excuse for a man himsel'. I wish the hale tribe o' farm hands were in the trenches in France where they wad hae to wark day an' night for a dollar ten, an' be shot if they didna obey orders.

I juist let the fellow talk along, as he seemed to be in need o' gettin' something oot o' his system, but finally I says, "Ye're no' exactly what they call 'a born leader o' men'. Ye ought to tak' Robinson Crusoe's "Ye're no' exactly what they call 'a born plan and get wrecked on a desert island where ye wad hae nobody to fight wi.' With a few ither goats an' a cat an' a dog, ye'd probably ken for the first time what it wis tae experience peace o' mind. The problems o' co-operation an' partnership are too much for ye. How is it ye manage to get alang wi' yer wife at all?" says I. "I suppose maybe she never kicks for higher wages or shorter hours, nor be wantin' every second Sunday off, when there's chores to be done, either.

He juist looked at me and kind o' laughed, for he doesna mind ower muckle what I will be sayin' to him. That's the trouble wi' bein' too guid-natured. Folks willna think ye're serious no matter how muckle in earnest ye may get.

However, an' at the same time, there's a few things I'd like to say on this subject before I will hae to be makin' room for the next speaker. In the first place aboot this payin' a man his wages at the end o' every month. If it isna' convenient for the farmer to dae that, why canna he have an understanding wi' his man as to when he will pay him? Most men are reasonable when the matter is explained to them in a reasonable way and if pay-day is to come only once in three months or once in six months a man will be willin' to wait if he understands these conditions when he hires. If he is paid only at the end o' the year I'm thinkin' it wad be na mair than fair to allow him bank interest on his money. It wad be mair like business an' a square deal all roond.

The way one man that I heard aboot kept on guid terms wi' his help was to tak' them into a sort o' partnership wi' him. He gave them two per cent. of whatever profit he made on the year's business, after allowin' for interest on his investment an' a' that. He found it paid him weel to do it, for his men took mair interest in their wark, as was naturally to be expected, an what wi' the good-will that comes from lair dealing this man knew but little o' the troubles that come to sae mony o' oor farmers that have to pay for gettin' their wark done. Like all the rest o' us this chap was in the game to make money and with as little trouble in connection wi' the operation as possible, an' it wis by the plan I hae mentioned that he accomplished his

Some day after this war is over and the thousand years of peace begin, this partnership business will be better worked oot and understood than it is the noo, and we'll wonder how we managed tae live sae mony years in a warld where one man did the thinking an anither man did the muscle-wark. It's no right and it's a lang way from right but it seems tae be the best we are able to do at present. That is, in the case o' the majority o' us. We haven't got into the way yet o' keepin' one eye open to the interests o' oor hired help or to the welfare o' oor neighbor, as weel as keepin' an eye on our ain interests. That wad be what ye might call co-operation, and it's only when we come tae put it into practice in that way that we'll mak' this auld warld a decent place tae live in, because it will be a warld where the object o' humanity will be the welfare o' the race an' no' juist the guid o' an individual here an' there, an' lettin' the rest gang tae the deil or whereever they like.

We farmers are goin' to have to put up wi' a lot o' second-rate help this summer an' we will juist hae to be careful in the way we handle it, if we dinna want bad results. We're not the only ones that circumstances hae put in a similar position. The Banks in this country are up against it as bad as anyone, an' they hae young chaps daein' their Ledger wark noo that should be in the High School. But there's naething else for it. They've got to tak' what they can get. They're trainin' them up an' daein' the best they can under the circumstances. An' it's up tae us tae follow their example. If we mak' up oor minds to it we can get alang wi' the men an' boys frae the city in some kind o' a way, an' when they hae become accustomed tae the wark we may find them

o' considerable help after all. Gie them a fair shake onyway an' ye may hae the luck to mak' real men oot o' twa or three o' them.

## Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

The last of the migrants are now passing through the southern portions of Canada on their way to their breeding-grounds in the north. The species which winds up the spring migration is the Black-poll Warbler, and when this species appears, the ornithologist knows that the northward movement of the birds is about at

The Black-poll Warbler is about five and threequarter inches in length, and it has a variety of plumages its dress depending upon age, sex and season. male in spring has the upper parts thickly streaked with black and greenish-gray, the whole crown black, the underparts white, the sides thickly streaked with black, two white wing-bars and white blotches on the outer tail-feathers. The adult female in spring has the upper-parts, including the crown, greenish-olive, thickly streaked with black, the under-parts white, shaded with pale olive posteriorly, and the sides streaked with olive-The adult male in fall is olive-green above, streaked on the back and crown with black, with white under-parts tinged with yellow. The adult female in fall is much like the male at that season but is rather paler above and not so distinctly streaked. The young male in fall is olive-green above, obscurely streaked with very dark brown, the under-parts being pale canaryyellow shading to white on the abdomen, and the young female in fall is very similar but is a little greener above and a little yellower beneath. It will thus be seen that the Black-poll in fall is a very different looking bird to what it is in spring, and it is just such changes as this which make the Warblers a very hard, but at the same time a very fascinating group to study. In the case of every species the adult male in spring is easily recognized, but to be able to tell the females and the young of all the Warblers at a glance is an ornithological acquirement which comes only after some years of careful field work

The Black-poll breeds in Labrador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, on the Magdalen Islands, in Northern Quebec, round Hudson Bay, in the Rockies, in the Mackenzie River country and in Alaska. The nest is placed in an evergreen, eight or ten feet from the ground, and is built of twigs, woven together with grass and moss and lined with fine grass. The eggs are four or five in number, white, spotted with purple and reddish-

This species is fairly common as a spring migrant and common in fall throughout most of Canada. In the fall it is one of the first of the Warblers to arrive from the north, and the big Warbler waves which strike Central and Southern Ontario about the twentyseventh of August contain a great many Black-polls. In its manner of feeding, when passing through on its migrations, it is rather quiet, gliding from branch to branch, and not dashing and darting about in the manner of many other Warblers. The Black-poll winters in the northern portions of South America. Among the late arrivals is the Wood Pewee. This species is one of the Flycatchers and has the flattened bill very slightly hooked at the tip, which is characteristic of this family. It is about six and a half inches in length, olive-brown above, rather darker on the head. whitish beneath with the sides and breast tinged with olivebrown, and the wings and tail are blackish, the former having one whitish bar. The sexes are similar.

The Wood Pewee breeds from Nova Scotia to Eastern Manitoba. The nest is placed either on a limb or in a fork of a branch ten feet or more from the ground. It is composed of rootlets, bark fibre and grass, and the exterior is trimmed with lichens. The nest is rather flat and is firm round the rim but rather loose at the bottom. The eggs are three or four in number and are creamy-white, blotched at the larger end with

reddish-brown and lilac-gray. The Wood Pewee does not belie its name of Flycatcher, as the largest single item on its bill-of-fare is flies, mostly those belonging to the Muscidæ or Housefly Family. Other flies eaten are the horse flies, robber flies, tachina flies, and crane flies. The next largest item is insects belong to the Hymenoptera, family to which the wasps, bees and ants belong. are a number of insects belonging to this order which are highly beneficial because they parasitize other insects, and unfortunately the Wood Pewee does not differentiate between these beneficial forms and the harmful or neutral species but snaps a good many of these useful insects. It does not, however, do enough harm in this way to overshadow the good it does by destroying injurious insects. It eats a good many beetles, particularly those species whose larvæ are borers in the wood of trees, and several species of weevils. It also takes many moths and caterpillars, and some bugs, notably the tree hoppers, leaf hoppers and stinkbugs. This species derives but one per cent. of its food from vegetable matter, eating an occasional blueberry, elderberry and dogwood berry.

The note of the Wood Pewee is a melancholy, drawled "Pee-awee—pee-a-wee." This species leaves early in September and winters in Eastern Mexico and Central America.

The restriction upon the export of Jersey cattle from the Island of Jersey is noticeable in the number of imported animals registered in the Herd Books of the American Jersey Cattle Club for the year ending March 31, 1918, as compared with the year ending March 31, 1917. The numbers for 1918 are: Bulls 8, cows 190; for 1917, bulls 19, cows 333.

**Administ** The art

without enda

MAY 30, 19

simple a matt case when the the mouth. A are not obtain of medicine by stand the art, medicines is v ministering m instruments, a veterinarians, The hypoderm in injecting a drug or drug injection consi the circulation a vein and fo tracheal injecti the windpipe. as above are tablished than special instrum complications the instrumer drug with dist also sterilizing should be prac necessity of st the actions of dose given th given by the serious results effect. Other horses are in the introductio Powders are water, placed

or mixed with

convenient met

with damp foo

good, or the

methods must

given in small safe and conver catch the patie assistant to he the right hand and upset it. T falls on the roo tongue, is quic solved and r swallowed. Of when the quar large, or the dr not readily of this plan is no factory, as the will often dro or less of it out mouth. In suc the powder n placed in a cap wrapped in paper and a tered as a b mixed with wa given as a The administra medicine in th of a bolus or much practice requires some s the part of the thus are first in a gelatin cap glycerine, or o a bolus about the two to three in When about to assistant to hole him holding it to oil or other lubr tongue with hi at the right side fingers and thu back in the cent working of the molar teeth,) an into the pharyn rare cases, give a case another a requires some p a ball without teeth, in which wasted. There between the mo teeth upon it; I the left hand, h as his own tong In such a case forcibly from th but if he holds I

still holding the

relax pressure,

hand with no is

tions made by th

instruments call