

assistance of the Motherland in such numbers as they have. But more than that is required. Whether to make or to mar, we are into the conflict now. Germany will never overlook what we have done, and we must certainly see it through to the end. We have taken the only honorable course so far; so has Great Britain. As a nation, we would not have done otherwise if it had all to be done over again, and the more quickly we bring every power we possess to bear to win the conflict, the cheaper it will be in the end, and that end will be brought the more speedily. If we fail, are defeated, will anything be worth while? Don't you think that we would support our public men in acting in a more determined manner in bringing forward the reserve strength of Canada? Should not the whole population be organized, similarly to that of France? The first thing to do would be to call for volunteers from among the women and the elderly retired men, and they will respond, I'll warrant. Let them qualify to take the places of young men in every occupation in which they can be at all efficient. Then let our statesmen boldly announce a conscription law, and put it into immediate effect. After all it is the only fair way. I know that right here in my own neighborhood one is waiting upon another to go, and another is waiting upon the one. Each one thinks that the other has as definite a call to go as he himself. One can scarcely escape the conclusion also that some are perfectly willing to let others go and do their fighting, while they stay at home and make money and prosper, and "The war will be ended somehow."

I asked one young woman, who was apparently not making the slightest patriotic effort, how she expected to keep the Germans out, and she replied, "The British will keep them out." If we won't fight for ourselves, let us "pull up stakes," and join the United States and quit calling ourselves a country. Another prosperous farmer said to me: "If you have any notion of going, cut it out; let the trash go, there's plenty of them; French, East Indians, etc." Honestly, I believe that notion is more widespread than we would suppose. If such becomes a ruling motive in any man, shame on him! Who made his life more valuable than his neighbors?

The great bulk of those who have joined in the country districts have been hired men. All honor to them. With less to attach them to their country than any other class, they are the first to volunteer to die for her. Let us honor them, love them, and care for those that they leave behind. The love of honor, adventure, good pay, etc., may be the motive with many, but, when they are right up at the front, such desires will disappear, like mist, under the terrific hardships and dangers which modern warfare brings to all who get into the thick of it.

In the event of compulsory service becoming law, I should think that a separate Department should be created to put it into effect. The head of the Department should be, if it were possible to find him, the most able and most patriotic man in the country: one who would enforce the law with the greatest discretion and discrimination, taking those whose plain duty it was to go, and leaving those who certainly appeared to be indispensable at home. I have no knowledge of our public men, only from hearing and reading their speeches, but I should suppose that Justice Riddell would be as well fitted for such a position as any man in Canada. If he was even head of a Special Committee having the matter of voluntary recruiting under its charge, I believe

he would prove very efficient. Sir Sam Hughes may think that volunteers will come forward in sufficient numbers to recruit an army of a half-million, but from what I have observed, and after watching the 93rd Battalion taking four months to recruit 500 men, in a county and city of 60,000 inhabitants, it seems somewhat doubtful. And in the meantime, precious time in training and getting them to the front is lost, with, it is reasonable to suppose, the enemy always getting more strongly entrenched and harder to drive out.

Of course, compulsory service at first thought is very repulsive to democratic peoples, but at second thought does it not appeal to everyone's sense of justice, as being the only fair way, providing always that it is enforced with discretion? More than that, I have heard several say that they would go willingly under compulsion, if it was fairly used, but would not volunteer, for it was manifestly unfair, the unselfish sacrificing themselves for the selfish.

If these free peoples will not use the means at their command to preserve their freedom, can they blame anyone but themselves if they lose it? And if their public men are unable to wisely direct the latent powers possessed by such peoples, it is a question whether either rulers or people deserve the freedom they possess.

Durham Co., Ont.

R. S. SUTTON.

[An Ontario County Farm Home.

Herewith we publish the plan of the ground and second floor of an Ontario county farm home. The house is 32 feet by 24 feet with a verandah 8 feet wide the full length of the east side. This house is a brick veneer, and between the sheathing boards and brick a ready-roofing material, with the laps cemented, is used. This is found to make a very comfortable house, believed by the owner to be much warmer than a solid brick, at about the same cost. The cellar wall is 7 feet high; the ground floor 8 feet 6 inches, and upstairs walls 8 feet.

The cellar is built in three compartments. The furnace room is separated by a cement wall, which aids in keeping the provision cellar cool. One compartment has shelves built in for storing apples, and a bin for potatoes. The remainder of the cellar is used for provisions, with a concrete shelf built in for fruit. The main body of the house is very compact and conveniently laid out. The pantry is so situated as to be handy to both dining-room and kitchen, and underneath the stairway, in front of the pantry, is a dumb-waiter to the cellar, which is a means of saving many steps. A small office is a feature of this house, which is not found in many farm homes. It is found to be a very handy place in which to keep papers, books and records, and the owner believes it is as essential for the farmer to have an office as it is for the business-man. The mantle in the living-room may be considered a luxury, but it is used a good deal. The upstairs has three large bedrooms with clothes closets attached, and one small bedroom. The bathroom, septic tank and sewage system was put in at small cost, the owner doing most of the work connected with installing the septic tank and fixtures himself. The house is heated with a hot-air furnace. The owner is so well pleased with the lay-out and convenience of his house that he cannot see where he could make much improvement were he building again.

The following is an itemized account of the cost of material and labor for building, as sent by our subscriber:

Lumber, including studding, joist, rafters, sheathing, window and door frames, window sashes, doors, flooring, etc.	\$525.50
12,000 dark, red brick, @ \$18 delivered	156.00
Lime, and plaster Paris for plastering	60.00
60 barrels Portland cement (cement was also used for laying the brick) @ \$1.60	96.00
90 loads of sand and gravel, @ 15 cents	13.50
Drawing sand and gravel, @ \$1 per load	90.00
Glass and putty	19.50
10 cwt. nails, @ \$2.20	22.00
Finishing nails, etc.	2.10
Locks, hinges, and other hardware	16.50
Building paper, and labor in putting same on	30.00
Paint, varnish and oil	60.00
Painting and varnishing	60.00
Plastering	22.50
Furnace, wall pipes and boxes	15.00
Furnace installed complete	135.00
Carpenter work	260.40
Cement work	57.00
Excavating for cellar—5 days, 2 men and team	25.00
Laying 12,000 brick, @ \$7	84.00
Plastering	88.00
Extra work of our own men, team, etc., Team @ \$2 per day; man @ \$1.50 per day	94.00
Bath-room fixtures, 3 piece, complete	47.50
Piping, 40-gallon tank, connections to sewer, sewer pipes to septic tank, work done myself and charged at 20 cents per hour	30.75
Sink, pump, trap, suction and overflow pipes with connections	9.00
Total	\$2,019.25

Good Results from Winter Spreading.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having noticed several letters in recent issues on spreading manure in winter, I would like to give my experience. In the spring of 1914 a part of a field was planted to a hoed crop of turnips, potatoes and corn, being well manured beforehand and plowed down. The remainder of the field was sowed to oats. That fall I covered a part of the oat stubble with manure and plowed it down, and plowed the remainder of the field. Through the winter I spread manure on the snow on the part of plowed stubble which hadn't been covered in the fall. In the spring, when the manure was sufficiently thawed and the ground fit to put the horses on, I harrowed the winter-spread manure a couple of times to spread it more evenly. Then I cultivated the whole of the field deeply both ways and seeded it to clover and timothy with barley as nurse crop. The barley on the winter-spread part, where manure had been simply cultivated in, was somewhat stronger and better than any other part, while the seeding was away ahead of that on hoed crop land or the fall-manured part. The clover was hard to beat on the winter-spread part, being thick and growing splendidly. It would have cut a splendid crop in the fall had the weather been fit for curing and if one was so minded to cut it. The fall-spread part came second and the hoed crop last, the turnip ground being the poorest.

The catch turned out so well that I am doing the same thing this year; that is, spreading the manure on the snow over fall-plowed land. I will harrow, cultivate and seed it in the spring. One correspondent speaks of the rich, dark liquid running off the field into the creek and being entirely lost. That may be so in some cases, but as I drive along the roads I have noticed several places where the manure is piled till spring, and the hollows and ditches along the roadside were full of this rich, dark liquid from the manure pile. Surely that was also entirely lost, and then there would come the drawing out, in the spring rush and hustle, of the remainder which had so deteriorated in value. If it had been leisurely drawn out in the winter when the horses were needing exercise, it very likely would not have been such a loss, or no more at least. I believe in winter spreading unless the land is hilly.

Northumberland Co., Ont.

H. A. C.

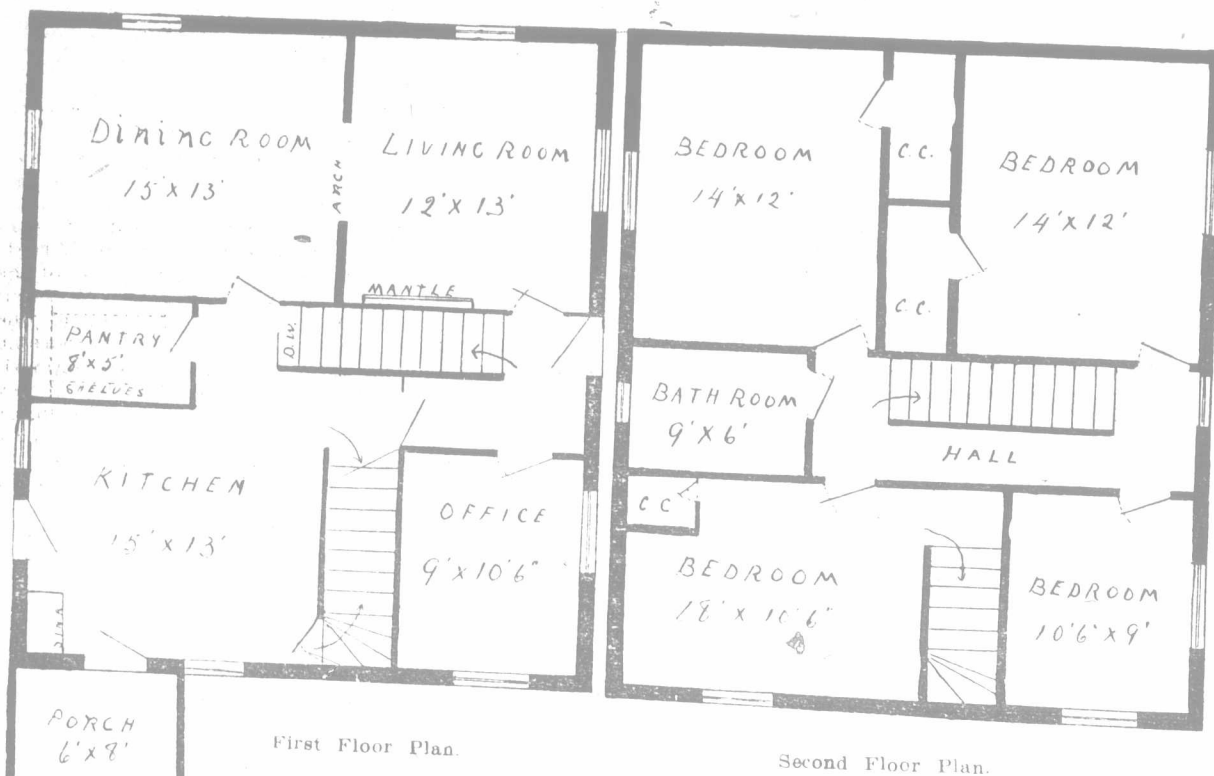
Good Service for 28 Years.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"I have been a subscriber to 'The Farmer's Advocate' for 28 years, and would not like to be without it, as it is appreciated by every member of the family.

Durham Co., Ont.

D. J. GIBSON.



Layout of F. H. Westney's Ontario County Farm Home.