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EDITORIAL.

In needlessly sacrificing life, the Kaiser is the most reckless of all militarists.

A correspondent, in this issue, gives party politics a hard blow, but none too hard.

Another month of feeding may make prime beef out of a common to good steer.

It is time to work the curry-comb on the horses, and on the cattle to be sold this spring.

Some may desire to know how to tell the age of a cow by her teeth. This issue illustrates the method.

Crop success depends to no small degree upon thorough cultivation. It is not too early to be laying plans.

Keep the spring litter dry. This will go a long way toward health, and will make it easier to keep the young pigs warm.

The British public may demand nationalized railroads after the war is over. They have met the contingencies of war well indeed.

There may be little in a name but "breaking horses" conveys an idea that has been responsible for a lot of unfortunate results.

Every farmer should have a garden, and a good garden. Everything about a good farm garden is outlined in the Horticultural Department this issue.

There is more than throwing the feed to the stock, and carting away the manure, in being a good stockman. The good stockman knows his stock intimately.

There is a right and wrong way to grow young orchards. Try the right way this year by following ideas which will be set forth in our issue of March 16.

If you did not draw out your manure in winter it was not because there was not a free discussion of the subject in the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate."

Let us all get ready for spring—clean the seed grain; cut the summer's wood and pile it handy to the kitchen; break the colts; repair the implements and machinery.

Every week we read of more charges of graft and corruption in some part of Canada. We can truly say with a correspondent who writes in this issue: "We need new blood."

We sometimes wonder how people in other professions would relish being told by farmers what they should do in this war; yet all the other professions proceed to tell agriculture what it should do. Strange, is it not?

The Kaiser's "Take it no matter what the cost" tactics will lose him the war. Sooner or later the German troops will see the folly of opposing their bodies in a solid wall to the wall of steel belched forth by great guns, handled by the best gunners in the world. German pluck is no match for British and French high explosive shells and machine-guns.

New Blood Needed.

Many times has "The Farmer's Advocate" pointed out that if the farmer is to get his full measure of justice at the hands of Parliament, he must be represented in Parliament by a larger number of capable farmers, who understand the questions of the day, who are not too closely tied to any party, who are honest, upright, and have the courage of their convictions to such an extent as to stand up for the rights of the farmer upon every occasion, which demands a division of the House, or support of farming members in debate. Free wheat was voted down recently. It is well understood that the farmers of the West desire free wheat. They believe it would be a good thing for their business. It is well known that certain big interests in Canada are against free wheat, and the fight for it was lost. It is not the first time that such has occurred, and, as pointed out in a strong article in this issue, written by a Northumberland county correspondent, the farmers of this country must be represented in Parliament by men engaged in the occupation of farming, and not by lawyers, doctors, and men interested in other business who very often are imported into the agricultural riding for political purposes, and who, as soon as they take their places in Parliament, begin to represent manufacturing, transportation, and big moneyed interests rather than the agricultural constituency which elects them. Every rural constituency has in it some men capable of looking after the farmer's interests were they sent to Parliament. It should be the business of the electors in these constituencies to see to it that in the future the most capable farmer amongst them is sent to represent them, and let us forget for a while some of the old party prejudices many of us hold. And the farmers already members should stand up for the rights of the people they represent. Unafraid of the crack of the party whip, they should speak out in debate wherever the interests of agriculture are at issue. What Rosebery said of the British Parliament seems to apply here. "We want new blood," and this on both sides of the House.

Sow Enough Clover Seed.

It is not often that the price of clover and grass seeds is as high as it is this spring. Exorbitant prices for these materials do not make for good catches of seeds this year, and consequently there may be some danger of a shortage of hay and grass crops in 1917. The clover crop is one of the most important grown on the average farm, and during recent years we have been advocating a heavier seeding per acre. In travelling from place to place throughout the Province, we have noticed that the men sowing the most seed per acre, up to 12 lbs., were obtaining the best average stands of red clover, and were reaping the heaviest crops of hay and pasture. But prices are so high this year that we hesitate to recommend seeding as heavily as 12 lbs. of red clover per acre. We also wish to impress upon our readers that it will be unwise to cut the amount of seed per acre too low, because for the extra outlay necessary to purchase three or four pounds more seed for each acre, the difference in crop may pay many times over. It is dangerous to sow too little in any season. Old-timers have told us that seasons generally go to extremes, that is, one extreme follows another. Last year was very wet, following out this idea, this year may be very dry. We are not attempting to prognosticate, but it might be well to be prepared for all weather contingencies. In purchasing seeds, be sure and get enough. Where clover is sown alone, without timothy or alsike, we believe that at least 8 lbs., and preferably 10 or 12 should be put on. We might just give what we are purposing sowing at

Weldwood. Owing to the high price of red clover, we are this year mixing a little alsike in our seed, and will sow 6 lbs. of red clover, about 2 lbs. of alsike, and 4 or 5 lbs. of timothy per acre. This makes a twelve or thirteen-pound seeding per acre, and should give a fair stand. Alsike is proportionately cheaper this year than is red clover, consequently a fairly heavy percentage of this is being sown. We do not ask anyone to follow our rate of seeding, but simply publish it as a suggestion, and wish to again emphasize that if good catches are to be obtained, plenty of seed should be sown.

This Should Be the End.

Whether pacifist or militarist, no one can read the graphic accounts of the unprecedented struggle being waged in France, without feeling that this war should teach a lesson which will ensure humanity from any possibility of a repetition of the slaughter, after the present world-conflict is brought to a close. We are in the fight on the right side, and as Premier Asquith said, "shall never sheathe the sword until Belgium recovers in full measure all, and more than all that she has sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against the menace of aggression; until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation; and until the military domination of Prussia is wholly and finally destroyed." On the snow-clad hills, and in the smoky valleys near Verdun, we read as we write that 30,000 brave men of both sides lie wounded and dying, and no attempt to succor them can be made because of the terrible fire of the artillery on both sides. German regiments, battalions, and brigades, disappeared under artillery fire as if the earth had opened and swallowed them up. It is reasonable to suppose that the losses in the allied ranks, while possibly not so heavy, were terrible in such a sanguinary fight. Hundreds of thousands of men, the pick of the nations they represent, hurling themselves at each other, and at the walls of steel and high explosives thrown with unequalled violence at each other's position! The war must go on till the victory is won, but the awful carnage, and destruction terrible beyond words should so impress the human race that in future humanity should be considered, rather than the desires of any militarist for world power.

Will Your 1916 Garden Be Worth Forty Dollars?

Do you get forty dollars' worth of, or more, vegetables from your farm garden each season? Many town and city gardeners claim that they are able to grow, on a small back lot, vegetables, in season, to the value of \$40 or more each year. The farmer, with vastly more land available, cannot afford to neglect to avail himself of the opportunity of having fresh vegetables from early spring to late fall, and these grown at small expense in a plot of land set apart for a garden. In order to help readers in planning, buying seeds for, and planting their garden this year, we have endeavored in this issue to outline some points which have proved practicable and which, we believe, are worthy of study. If anyone is entitled to the luxuries that the garden affords, it is the farmer, and while labor will be scarce this year, and a garden requires some time, if it is to be kept clean, if properly laid out, so that most of the work may be done with a horse, it should not take long to prepare and cultivate enough vegetables for the year. Do not give up the idea of having a garden because labor will be scarce. Let something else take its chance, because no part of the farm produces so abundantly as the small plot set apart for garden purposes.