

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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DOMINION.

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live stock is a wonderful stimulus to agricultural production and rural development. In view of these facts nothing should be allowed to impede the wide distribution of foundation stock which means so much to a young country like Canada.

Take Good Care of the Wool Clip.

At this time when all products of the farm are so much needed, either to feed the population at home, or clothe and sustain those near the seat of war, every effort should be made to conserve. Applied to wool, this means that while still on the sheep it should be kept clean and free from foreign matter. Shearing should be done on a clean surface and the clip should be kept in a dry place until marketed. Tying with binder twine or strings made of wool results in a loss; use paper twine. So critical has the situation become that the United States Government has asked the wool merchants of the country to suspend private trading and to offer all the wool and tops owned, whether on spot or to arrive, to the Federal Government. It has also been reported that prior to this order the manufacturers were requested to reserve all their looms suitable for the manufacture of military fabrics for Government use. The activities of the United States Government are a good indicator of conditions on this continent in respect to wool, and these suggest that every effort should be made to care for it properly so the looms of the nation or those of our Allies may clothe our armies in a satisfactory manner.

Those city women who suggest that women from our cities and towns should replace the farm women in the homes of the country while the latter go out to the field and help the men, are more enthusiastic than sensible, or more selfish than generous.

The Rod-of-Iron Rule.

BY SANDY FRASER.

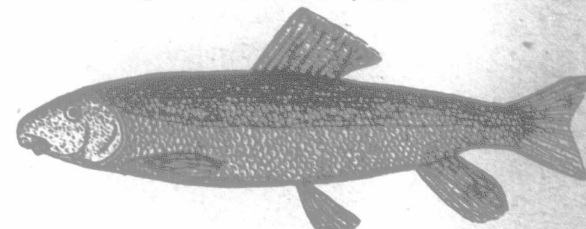
I wis oot at church last Sunday and oor meenister gave us an unco'guid sermon that I'm thinkin' to repeat for yer benefit, if ye'll tak' the time to be listenin' to it. He took for his text that verse where it says: "He shall rule them with a rod of iron." "In the first place," says he, "I want to tell ye that according tae the note in the margin the correct reading o' that passage is "He shall shepherd them with a rod of iron," and it makes quite a difference in the meaning ye are likely to tak' oot o' it, too. It's one thing to be ruled and anither thing to be treated in the way a shepherd generally treats his flocks. And when a shepherd uses a "rod o' iron," or a rod o' any kind, it is usually wi' the intention o' benefiting those that it is used on. It's juist here that the difference comes in between the God that the nations of auld used to believe in and the God that the maist o' the civilized world believes in at the present day. The auld-fashioned Ruler o' the Universe was a kind o' an over-grown man that was likely tae strike ony o' his earthly children dead at ony minute if they werena humble enough an' forgot to pray an' praise at the proper times. They sized God up according tae the standard they had for measuring themselves, an' they took it for granted that He wad do, in ony particular case, juist what they wad do themselves. But at the present day the majority o' humanity hae a different idea o' "the Power that gave us being," and we look on God as One who is more interested in oor welfare than we are ourselves, and who is continually trying to get us on the right track an' to keep us there in spite o' oor persistence in tryin' tae get intae the ditch again. So this is why we are inclined tae think that the correct translation o' oor text is "He shall shepherd them" instead o' "He shall rule them." It sounds as though we were being led instead o' being driven, that we were being guided along the right way instead o' being forced into it against oor will. It looks as though it wis the only way to develop character an' build up a real man. If we persist in daein' what we ken is wrang we'll be allowed to do it, and then after we've experienced the consequences and got intae a mair reasonable state o' mind we'll be shown some way or ither to get back on solid ground again. We're unco' ignorant an' inclined to follow oor feelings rather than what conscience we hae, an' there's na doot that it must tak' infinite patience tae deal wi' us; but as luck has it we're dealing wi' a Power that has juist that quality, which is the only reason, I'm thinkin', that we are gettin' a chance to go on an' finish the job o' makin' men oot o' ourselves. Noo, to get back tae oor text, I've been wonderin' if we can't apply it to the conditions that we ken exist in the world to-day. This war is on oor minds noo mair than ever, an' for the last few weeks things have no' been goin' ahead in a way calculated tae encourage the friends o' liberty an' humanity. Noo here is juist where, maybe, oor text is going tae fit in. It says: "He shall shepherd them with a rod of iron," and wha is to say that that is no' the experience that the nations o' the Allies are undergoing on the fields o' France? This war is the natural result o' wrong thinking on the part o' man but there is that higher Power, that we were talkin' aboot, to be taken intae account in dealing wi' the outcome o' it all. We all ken that the interests o' the world will be best served by the final victory o' the armies o' freedom an' democracy. It will mean world-progress, a lang step in the right direction, while, on the ither hand, defeat would mean a setback that naething but years o' struggle by future generations would overcome. But since we ken that we hae Right on oor side there's no sort o' need o' contractin' a fit o' the "blues" over the outlook. We can't be beaten if we don't get discouraged an' quit. We hae Russia for an object-lesson on this point, an' I don't think we need ony better warning. A peace that comes before its time is naething short o' spiritual death for the nation. And noo as to these reverses an' losses we hae been enduring off and on throughout the war, an' mair especially in the last few weeks on the Western front. Why are these things coming to us if we are on the side o' right? Juist because, although we fight for right, yet as a nation and as individuals we are not right. What was France before the war? Naething but a nation o' pleasure-seekers that made this world everything and took no account o' ony possible future existence or gave no thought to the real purpose of living. Was England ony better? Vera little, what wi' the ruination o' one class by too much money an' the degradation o' the ither by too little. For all her braggin' auld England had a good way to travel before she would hae been a full-sized democracy. So, dae ye think that we hae ony right to say that, takin' it all in all, we could hae got along juist as weel wi'oot sae muckle "shepherdin' wi' a rod o' iron?" I dinna think it. In fact, I feel sur that there is juist one thing that will help mankind frae going tae the bad entirely and that is discipline. We need it in this country as well as they do in Europe, but in as much as we hadna run sae far oot o' the way here as they had over there, apparently, we are no' under the necessity o' takin' oor medicine in as heavy doses as they are. Though they are heavy enough for some, we ken that.

"And the proof that this medicine is having its effect on the nations is being brought to us every day. Those that hae known France in the past and wha know her to-day tell us that a spiritual rebirth came to her with the heroism o' her soldiers and that the things of real an' lasting value are the things that count in

France, in this fourth year o' her fight for freedom. An' the same is true o' England, an' America, an' Canada an' ilka nation in the struggle. In different degrees maybe, but we see the change juist the same. Extravagance an' laziness hae pretty nearly got their knock-out blows an' intemperance is in a fair way to come by the same fate. There's no occasion for discouragement. All we want is a little mair insight intae things. It will help us to see a purpose in the 'rod o' iron' an' maybe gie us the courage to endure. I ken it's easy to talk but when the chance comes to throw what little light we hae on the road that is dark enough for sae mony, I'm thinkin' we shouldna pass it by. There are some amang us that are beginnin' tae think we may be beaten in this war after a'. To these I juist want to say that it isn't possible. We hae the right on oor side, an' while we're willin' tae wark an' tae fight, how can we lose?"

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.



Common Sucker.

I have an enquiry from E. B., Simcoe, Ont., in regard to the life-history, habits, etc., of the Common Sucker.

The Common Sucker belongs to the family Catostomidae, and one of the main peculiarities of this family is the form of the mouth, which is usually greatly protractile and has fleshy lips. It is this peculiar form of the mouth which gives the common name, "Sucker" to the species of this family.

This family is a large one, embracing some fifteen genera and more than seventy species, two of which occur in Asia, while the others are inhabitants of the fresh waters of North America. The family includes not only the species commonly known as Suckers, but also those known as Mulletts, Redhorses, Buffaloes and Quill-backs.

As food fishes the species of this family do not hold a high rank, as their flesh while it is of good flavor is very full of bundles of fine fagot-bones. None of the species are game-fishes, as they rarely take a hook except on a set-line.

In Ontario we have nine species belonging to this family, the commonest being the Common or White Sucker, the Northern or Long-nosed Sucker and the Common Mullet or Redhorse.

The range of the Common Sucker is from Quebec and Massachussets westward to Montana and Colorado and southward to Missouri and Georgia. It sometimes attains a weight of from three to four pounds, though the average weight is from one and one-half to two pounds. It spawns early in the spring, soon after the ice goes out, forcing its way up the flooded streams and through the swiftest rapids to reach the spawning beds. At this time it is often found in very small streams and is easily speared, thrown out with a pitch-fork, caught with a dip-net or even with the hands.

A small race of this species occurs in ponds and in streams which are blocked by dams so that the fish cannot run down to the lakes. These fish never grow to a greater length than about five or six inches, and they do not lose the dark marking typical of the young of this species, but they evidently breed as the supply is maintained.

The Common Sucker is brownish or olive-colored above, and white beneath, and the males in spring have a rosy flush.

The Northern Sucker is larger than the last-mentioned species and attains a weight of five pounds, and a length of from two to two and one-half feet. The head is long and slender and is depressed and flattened above. It is found from the St. Lawrence to the Missouri, and the Columbia and northward to Hudson Bay and Alaska.

The Common Mullet is deeper through the body than either of the Suckers, and is olive-greenish with strong, brassy reflections and with the tail and lower fins red. It reaches a weight of from four to five pounds, and a length of about two feet.

The Mullet runs up the streams to spawn early in spring, and after spawning retires to deep waters.

The range of the Mullet is from the upper St. Lawrence to Nebraska and south to Arkansas and Georgia.

The food of all three species consists of aquatic insects and small crustaceans.

Another member of this family is the Drum, which occurs from the upper St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain to Lake Huron. This species is much deeper at the "shoulders" than the Suckers and the Mullet, and the mouth is nearer the apex of the muzzle and not so markedly inferior as it is in the case of the aforementioned species. It is sometimes called the Carp Sucker, Lake Carp or Buffalo.

Diseases

Tetanus, commonly met with, may result from a harness gall, or follow puncture result of a puncture most liable to castration, or setons, and it is of a blister. The access to the circulation by injuries or by the object of disease may be spasm of the voluntary and uncontrolled of a rigid contraction of a constant disease is technically to the group term "Tetanus" muscles of mastication, or local and superior part it causes an curvature of the When the muscles a curvature of the quarter of the called tetanus two forms men horses and we some particular voluntary muscles greater or less

Symptoms.—The period after attack to twelve days. animal will be nose protruded has a wild, excited champ his jaws is often a flow become accelerated are drawn with cessory eye-lid, orbit, and is called out more or less disturbed, as by greatly excited, over the eye, tail suddenly especially those and tense. At the course of two and frequent. somewhat slow, to work for a noticeable, but quickly, become become general by action of the The jaws usually cases it being sufficiently to all fifty cent piece, remains. The lip The action of the difficult. A hus patient attempts formed with a di muscles of the a and feels hard, though the spasm Excitement, med etc., cause parox light, when the a diminish in inte continue to incr retain the stand unable to rise, a suffers intensely

Treatment.—In the early stages if even a slight m to drink or suck dermic injections anti-tetanic seru treatment. This veterinarian. It in all cases, hence to risk the exper system the anim in a cool, dimly noise and excite present. If una slings. If possib mouth, but wher be acted upon b of eserin or are daily of one-hal equal quantity in many cases. to mix with dar of Scheel's stren but attempts to the excitement from medicines