

this, and the white slavery required to give them what they want persists.

Labor problems are becoming acute, and as Spring advances their condition will be accentuated. We have many thousands of Belgian refugees here, and the question of employing them is more and more puzzling. Some who have been given accommodation to shelter them complain that they are not fond of working. In some cases work has been offered and declined; in others there has not been shown any disposition to put forth the hand and help in ordinary tasks about the garden and in the dairy. These are phases of the Belgian question which perplex. The priest and the nun are very much in evidence, and it is not easy to fix up the refugee family without their interference. Scotsmen do not take kindly to this sort of interference, and at the moment the authorities are pleading for an increase in offers of hospitality. All existing offers have been exhausted. In London there is a glut of refugees, and those responsible for them are at their wits end to know what to do with them. Meantime the problem of labor in the rural districts becomes acute. The Council of the English Chamber of Agriculture are moving for a suspension of the compulsory clauses of the Education Act, so that boys twelve years old and over may be permitted to take part in spring work. Those who suspect the bonafides of this demand are up in arms against it; they see in it the thin end of the wedge for going back upon the compulsory clauses of the Education Act. They believe that what the farmer wants is the repeal of the compulsory clauses, and that if he once got them suspended, it would be very difficult to get them re-imposed. Farmers have themselves to blame for this opposition to their present just demand. Many of them (in England) have expressed themselves to the effect that children are being over-educated for country life. In their view too much education is not good for a boy or girl who is to work on or about a farm, and no doubt there is a semblance of truth in the objection. Still, education can never hurt anyone. The better-educated one is the more efficient will be his citizenship. In my opinion the present stringency will remedy itself. Boys over twelve years of age will be kept from school during Spring and Autumn pressure, and no school board will have the temerity under existing circumstances to interfere. It will be better to wink at breaches of statutes of this kind while the present danger lasts than to risk the non-cultivation of part of the arable land of England. Apart from conditions created by the war labor would have been scarce in some places this year.

A bold move has been made by the Perthshire Agricultural Society. This Society "runs" one of the largest one-day shows seen in Scotland. This event is usually held on the first Saturday of August, and has been signalized on more than one occasion by an excessive amount of drunkenness. It is the case that scenes have been witnessed on the South Inch Perth, which have been far from edifying. The unenviable reputation of Perth in this respect has been rather difficult to understand. At the recent annual meeting of the Society a resolution was carried by a majority in favor of the abolition of all bars for the sale of intoxicating drink, and the prohibition of gratuitous treating in the tents reserved for officials or merchants. This decision marks a great advance in temperance sentiment in Scotland. A good many years ago the local show at Fenwick, in the uplands of Ayrshire, was conducted on temperance lines, and several of the smaller shows have since adopted a like policy, but Perthshire is the first of the "big" events to be conducted on "dry" lines. We are getting on. It was time.

A hue and cry is being raised about a scarcity of veterinary surgeons. Many members of this profession are at the front, and quite as many are engaged in buying horses for the army in different Dominions and in foreign lands. The ranks at home are certainly meanwhile depleted, but there is no risk of a permanent scarcity. The corresponding question of the scarcity of the horse has also been raised, and such problems await solution. It will never pay farmers to breed army remounts at the price which the war office has hitherto been willing to pay. This is the crux of the whole question. If there is a horse famine the demand will in course create supply, but the supply will come slowly, as horses cannot be bred with the rapidity which characterizes rabbits. Many serious problems await solution during this war. Meantime breed all the horses you can, and if the war should be over before they come to be of use you will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that you did your duty.

SCOTLAND YET.

The Toronto Board of Education have tackled the problem of providing such training in classes as would fit many of the unemployed to engage in agricultural and horticultural work.

Osler's Annual Holstein Sale.

That the annual sale of the yearly increase of the noted Lakeview Holstein herd of E. F. Osler, of Bronte, Ontario, has become a fixture looked forward to by the breeders of Ontario with more than passing interest was manifested at the third annual sale held in the large pavilion on the farm, Wednesday, February 17, when upwards of five hundred gathered from near and distant parts of the Province. The high standard of productive breeding shown in the catalogue together with the assurance and confidence of the breeders in the straightforward manner in which all the previous sales have been held was no doubt accountable for the large gathering. While the prices realized were not as high an average as those obtained at former sales, the condition of the country generally and the high price and scarcity of feed were accountable. Fourteen cows, two years of age and over made an average of \$172.50, the highest price being \$300.00. Five yearling heifers made an average of \$129.00, the highest price being \$160.00. One heifer calf sold

home production the 35 per cent. customs duty should be put on and the 28 per cent. excise duty done away with. The deputation also asked for some Government action to bring about more competition in buying. It is held that nearly all the buying at the present time is done by representatives of the tobacco trust which regulates the price. The growers believe that they would get better returns from their crop and more tobacco would be produced if more competition could be introduced in the buying of the leaf.

How to Produce More.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Agricultural leaders throughout Canada are preaching the gospel of increased production to farmers and business men alike. These appeals are intended to arouse the patriotic feelings of the people and stimulate them to produce more, and thus help the Empire win in this desperate struggle against militarism.

But how can the farm be made to yield more?

Farmers as a class are certainly ready to increase their acreage of cereals and other farm crops; yes, and they are willing enough to adopt measures that will give a larger yield in bushels of grain per acre that will give more pounds of milk per cow or that will give more eggs per hen, if—and this is the crucial point of the whole question—if they can get the help necessary, and if they are convinced that the increased yield per acre or yield per cow is obtained at no appreciable extra expense.

It isn't patriotism to grow crops at a loss for the army or to supply destitutes. Labor conditions will not be changed much this spring, so far as they affect the farmer. Then the question that confronts the farmer is

this: "How can I, with the help at my disposal, get increased yields?" Let us consider briefly some ways in which such increase might be obtained.

1. Using three or four-horse implements instead of two-horse, or using two implements at the one time. Harrows may be fastened behind a roller and used satisfactorily.
2. Draining low-lying and wet land. Drainage provides a longer season of growth as well as rendering the soil more productive.
3. Using in a productive way all the fertilizers produced. Use plenty of absorbent and save the liquid manure (liquid cow manure contains 2½ times as much nitrogen and 34 times as much potash as does solid cow manure). Get the manure out into the fields before the rains and the thawing snow have had a chance to leach out its goodness in the barnyard, and while you have an abundance of time at your disposal. Manure should be spread before it has become heated and thus lost its most costly fertilizer.
4. Giving more thorough preparatory tillage for crops to ensure more uniform germination and to induce a more vigorous and thrifty growth.
5. Selecting good seed. Good seed though it may cost slightly more per pound or per bushel, goes further and gives much better results than does small, shrunken or dirty seed, or seed lacking in vitality.

The foregoing ways do not, by any means, exhaust all the different opportunities in which production may most easily and most noticeably be increased. This fact stands out, however, that a larger yield may be obtained and an economy of labor may be effected by considering these aforementioned ways and means at our disposal for increased production. A maximum production with a minimum of labor and expense to maintain the maximum efficiency of our fighting brothers at the front!

Halton Co., Ont.

Wm. Wilson

Seeds Go Up.

The new tariff which went into effect last week forced the prices of clover and timothy seed up. There was a short crop of seeds in Canada last year and prices are sure to be high. The advance immediately the tariff came into effect was as much as \$1.00 per cwt. on red clover and from 50 c. to 75c. per cwt. on timothy. It was believed then by seedsmen that a further advance would soon follow.



A Slight Discord.

for \$55.00. Nine young calves, made an average of \$66.66, the highest price being \$175.00 for which one an offer of \$300.00 was refused some time ago. Following are a list of all selling for \$100 and over.

Wayne Olney Clothilde, L. P. Biggar,	\$160.00
Oakville,	160.00
Black Bird Segis, H. M. Everitt, Oakville,	160.00
Elmdale Irene Lyons, H. M. Everitt,	150.00
Lakeview Dutchland Almada 2nd, E. M. Nally, Ryckmans Corners,	130.00
Calumity De Kol Rose, Appleby Farm, Oakville,	150.00
Lakeview Cherryvale Fosch 2nd, W. J. Turner, Omagh,	155.00
Lakeview King Inka De Kol 4th, A. H. Turner, Milton,	115.00
Lakeview Bell, T. Wilcox, Mitchell,	125.00
Lakeview Dutchland Bell, W. F. Elliott, Unionville,	100.00
Aggie Tensen Bryonia, F. Breckin, Appleby,	125.00
Lakeview Hengerveld Wayne, Dr. J. O. Miller, St. Catharines,	255.00
Cool Wayne 3rd, J. C. Brown, Stamford, Lakeview Dutchland Sir Mona, J. Wilson, Jr., Oakville,	175.00
Lakeview Netherland, Mr. Comley, Hamilton,	165.00
Edgemont Floss Segis, Jacob Leuzler, Tavistock,	100.00
Lakeview Countess Grace, Philip Johnson, Cayuga,	300.00
Lakeview Dutchland Artis 2nd, D. G. Arnes,	145.00
Elmdale Annie Wayne, W. F. Elliott,	185.00
Lakeview Winner 2nd, E. S. Hendrie, Todmorden,	200.00
Mollie Pieterse of Bronte, Biggar Bros., Trafalgar,	145.00
Lakeview Dutchland Cherryvale, E. S. Hendrie,	210.00

Tobacco Growers Ask More Duty.

Over 300 representatives of tobacco growers in Ontario and Quebec formed a deputation which waited on the Dominion Government last Wednesday and Thursday. The outstanding feature of their petition was that 35 per cent. customs duty should be placed against imported tobacco leaf which is now admitted free but which with the home-grown product pays an excise duty of 28 per cent. when taken out of bond for manufacturing. The growers contend that to stimulate