

## Papineau's Grandsons.

BY PETER MCARTHUR.

If it were not for hot weather and the fact that Canada is most horribly at war the most interesting reading in the papers would be the exchange of letters between Captain Talbot M. Papineau who is at the front, and his cousin, Mr. Henri Bourassa who is at home. I understand that both are grandsons of Louis Papineau, the French-Canadian patriot who in his own time was a rebel. Although the correspondence is conducted on a plane of high courtesy it shows that Jean Blewett was right when she wrote in a beautiful lyric that,

"The fiery spirit of Papineau  
Burns like a fever spark."

Both grandsons appear to have their share of this spirit although the present crisis finds them in opposition. Grandson Talbot, being on the firing line in France, feels that Grandson Henri is not rising to the occasion in the proper way and writes to tell him so to the extent of five columns and a half of newspaper type. His letter is full of Gallic courtesy and eloquence, but nevertheless, it makes Henri very peevish, and he replies to the extent of four columns and a half of newspaper type, but in his case the Gallic courtesy wears somewhat thin in spots. This, perhaps, is not to be wondered at. Grandson Henri is having troubles of his own, and his temper is no doubt tried by the fact that his old associates of both parties are now denouncing him as a traitor for maintaining the same views that they advocated eagerly when they wanted to gain votes in Quebec. Another matter that strained the Gallic courtesy was that Grandson Talbot's letter was syndicated through the press instead of being sent to Grandson Henri direct. This leads Grandson Henri to suspect that the letter from his dear cousin, with whom he claims to be only slightly acquainted, is not genuine. He insinuates that it is a political document, and as it was given out to the papers by Grandson Talbot's law partner, he addresses his reply to the partner, Mr. A. R. McMaster, K. C. It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and, as I said in the beginning, if it were not for the hot weather and the war every citizen of Canada should have a copy of this correspondence and peruse it carefully. Mr. Bourassa gives a resume of his political opinions which cannot be regarded as so very shocking, seeing that they were adopted by both political parties at different times, and Captain Papineau gives a discourse on the duty of a Canadian as it appears to a man at the front, that is at once inspiring and illuminating. Here are a few sentences that are worth considering:

"If you were truly a Nationalist—if you loved our great country and without smallness longed to see her become the home of a good and united people—surely you would have recognized this as her moment of travail and tribulation. You would have felt that in the agony of her losses, in Belgium and France, Canada was suffering the birth pains of her national life. There, even more than in Canada herself, her citizens are being knit together into a new existence because when men stand side by side and endure a soldier's life and face together a soldier's death, they are united in bonds almost as strong as the closest of blood ties. . . . What mattered the internal dissensions and questions of home importance. What mattered the why and wherefore of the war, whether we owed anything to England or not, whether we were Imperialists or not, or whether we were French or English? The one simple commanding fact to govern our conduct was that Canada was at war, and Canada and Canadian liberties had to be protected."

Captain Papineau has presented the vital truth. No matter whether a man believes that Canada should be in the war or not we are in it up to the neck and it behooves every Canadian whether he believes in Imperialism, Independence, or Annexation, to realize that fact. Whatever the future of Canada is to be no steps can be taken to establish the nation on any lines until the war with Germany has been fought to a successful issue. If Germany should win Canada would feel the full measure of her wrath, and it would fall alike on men of all beliefs, and all political opinions, within our

borders. The only safety for Canadians of all kinds, Pacificists and Militarists alike, is to do everything possible to win the war. After it is over we will have the rest of Time and all of Eternity to argue about who was right before we got into the war. At the present time Mr. Bourassa's political opinions "are one with Nineveh and Tyre." They belong to a past age even though we may be willing to give careful consideration to some of his views when the war is over. A centralized Imperialism is no more attractive to a true Canadian than a too narrow Nationalism, but there is a day's work in the harvest to be done before we can consider any of these matters. Germany is still unsubdued, and all of Canada's energy is needed for the war. As to the effect that Mr. Bourassa's attitude may have on recruiting in Quebec I am inclined to agree with his own opinion that it does not affect it one way or the other. Even if he went out and made recruiting speeches he would not noticeably stimulate recruiting. The French-Canadians have been so long isolated from Europe and from the rest of Canada that it is hard to get them to realize that they are as deeply involved in the present struggle as anyone else.

There is another feature of Captain Papineau's letter that also deserves thought. It is the first really notable utterance on the war from a Canadian who is actively engaged in it, and it reminds us of the fact that some hundreds of thousands of our best and most ambitious citizens are now receiving an education that will greatly affect their citizenship. When the survivors return victoriously we have every right to expect that among them there will be many who will take their place as moulders and leaders of public opinion. They will approach our domestic problems from a new point of view, and it will be well for us who are at home to be open-minded. These men are not only making sacrifices for Canada, but many of them are fully as competent as any of our home-keeping statesmen to deal with the problems that will confront us. At present Canada is at war and it is useless to try to determine what the future of Canada will be until her warring sons return to take their part in the discussion. At the present time we have one only manifest duty, and that is to give them every support in our power.

## Preparing Grain for Exhibition.

At many of the agricultural fairs there are very few entries in the various classes for grain and seeds. Evidently this department of the fairs fails to appeal to exhibitors. However, there are a number of farms in every district producing grain of good quality that would compete favorably at the fall fairs, but, either from lack of time to prepare it for showing, or from fear of not winning a prize it is left in the bin and the prize money allowed to go to two or three exhibitors who make a practice of following the fairs. It is lack of competition rather than the superior quality of the exhibit that permits these exhibitors to "gobble up" a considerable sum of money from each fair that would in many cases go to local men if they would compete. Instead of only two or three entries in each class there would be a dozen or more, if every member did his duty toward his fair. It is a pretty poor farm that does not produce something worthy of exhibition. True, it takes a little time to properly prepare an exhibit of grain or sheaves, but the result is a knowledge of how the product grown on the home farm compares with that grown on the neighboring farm. The fair is also a good medium through which to advertise the grain for seed purposes.

From one-half to two bushels is usually the amount required, but to get this it may be necessary to have several bushels of grain from which to grade. The variety should be pure to start with. A few kernels of another variety materially lowers the value of the sample. Sometimes it is difficult to keep varieties from mixing and it is almost impossible to separate them after they are threshed, unless hand picking is resorted to. Standing crops usually show any mixture of varieties. Consequently going through the crop before it is cut is the best method of insuring a pure sample. Care should be taken to have the grain exhibit free from noxious weeds. There is little excuse for exhibiting wheat

containing chaff or cockle, or oats containing wild oats, and yet these weeds are frequently found in grains at fall fairs. No matter how good the sample of grain shown, no judge is justified in awarding a prize to an exhibit which contains weed seeds. Having a pure sample of good color and free from weed seeds the prospective exhibitor has overcome the greatest difficulty in preparing grain for the fall fair. The remaining work is a matter of cleaning and grading to secure a plump, uniform sample. This can be done with a good fanning mill supplied with the proper set of screens. The use of plenty of wind will remove dirt and light kernels, but the screens must be depended upon to give a good grade. No exhibitor need be ashamed of taking a clean sample of well graded grain to the local fair.

With the small seeds like clover and timothy the same principles apply. Weed seeds have no place in seed exhibits. Possibly it is more difficult to remove weed seeds from these samples than it is from grains, but an endeavor should be made to get rid of them. Purity of variety, freedom from weed seeds, uniformity, good color and vitality are factors that should be taken into consideration when preparing exhibits of either grain or seeds. These are the qualities considered by a judge when making his awards. It may not be possible to combine all these qualities in one sample. Unfavorable weather conditions may cause discoloration or shrinkage of the kernel, but slight defects along these lines can be over-looked. The presence of weed seeds and lack of uniformity in the sample are unpardonable. They denote carelessness on the part of the exhibitor. There is no place at the fair for dirty or diseased products.

When exhibiting corn on the ear it is necessary to select mature ears all of which are about equal in length and diameter. One long ear or one short one in the lot detracts a good deal from the appearance of the exhibit. Maturity and uniformity should be aimed at. Purity of variety is important. Select ears with straight rows having very little space between them. The tips and butts should be well filled with large kernels. Ears, as nearly as possible, the standard size for the variety should be selected. There are different methods of putting up an exhibit of corn. Some braid the ears together, others stick them on wire but the majority of exhibitors have them loose in a box.

It is usually stated in the prize list that the exhibit of seeds, grain or corn, must contain a certain quantity. Care should be taken to have full weight, as any exhibit not complying with rules and regulations should never be considered by the judge.

Making a sheaf entails a considerable amount of work. Unless the grain is well put together and tied properly a sheaf is in a dilapidated condition by the time the fair grounds are reached. It is possible to make a very good sheaf after the crop is harvested. However, the most satisfactory time to do the work is before the grain is cut. Select a place in the field where the straw is long, bright and well headed. Cut close to the ground, so as to have all the length possible. Lay the straws straight and have the heads on a level. When the sheaf is about four inches in diameter tie tightly and using this as a basis to work on, continue to add to it until the sheaf is of the desired size, then tie securely at the bottom, centre and just below the grain. The leaves on all the straws coming near the surface should be peeled off, as as to show clean, bright, smooth straw. This is not an easy task, as the straw breaks quite easily. Trim the bottom of the sheaf and hang it heads down in the granary or some place where birds and mice will not destroy it. Time, patience and good material to work with are required in putting up a good sheaf, but when it is finished there is something to show for the work.

The agricultural fairs were organized for educational purposes. They afford an opportunity of showing what can be produced from fields and stables. They are also a splendid medium through which to advertise the products of individual farms or of the whole community. When there are only a few entries in each class for grain and some of them not of an exceptionally good quality it does not speak favorably for the productiveness of the land in the community. Every producer of agricultural products should aim at growing something worthy of being exhibited and then exhibit it.

## Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

## Breed, Feed, Care and Exercise for Baby-beef.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The calf that I entered in this competition was dropped on December 12th, 1914, of registered Shorthorn parents. From birth until end of competition or until records were closed on November 13th, 1915, the calf was nursed by his mother. The first nine weeks, or until Feb. 20th he did not receive any other feed than the whole milk and during that period gained, on an average, 3 lbs. daily. From Feb. 20th a ration of rolled oats, pulped roots and clover hay was given in small quantities, beginning at first with one handful of meal and two of roots and increasing until on March 20th oats ½ lb., roots 1 lb. and hay 3 lbs. were consumed. From March 27th to May 1st the feed continued to be increased (with exception of rolled oats which the

calf refused) until he was eating hay 4½ lbs., roots 1½ lbs. daily, but after May 1st the ration lacked roots. From that date until August 28th he received dam's milk and hay only, which, by this date, had increased to 6 lbs. daily. At this period one handful of oil-cake and two of meal from mixed crop were added and increased weekly and on September 18th 4 lbs. of roots were also given. By this time he was consuming daily, dam's milk, hay 6 lbs., oil-cake ¾ lb., meal 2 lbs., roots 4 lbs. This feed remained the same from September 18th until November 13th, only increased as calf would take, with exception of milk supply and by this time, (November 13th) calf was consuming dam's milk small quantity, hay 7 lbs., oil-cake 1½ lbs., meal 3 lbs. and roots 12 lbs. daily. When judged about ten days before close of records his weight was put at 975 lbs. by the judges.

In considering the cost of feed consumed I figured at the prices on Toronto market and deducted expense of placing there:

Nurse cow 11 months at \$5 per month.....	\$55.00
1223 lbs. clover hay at \$13.50 per ton in barn.....	8.26
100 lbs. oil-cake at \$2.25 per cwt.....	2.25
190 lbs. meal at 3¢. per lb.....	1.28
473 lbs. roots at 10¢. per bus.....	.79

Total cost of feed consumed.....\$67.58

In the County Competition he took second place although considerably younger than the other animals in the class, and in the Inter-County Competition at the Provincial Winter Fair fifth place and fourth in Shorthorn class thus realizing me \$15 in prizes. As yet I cannot figure the exact profit as I am feeding him over for the coming Winter Fair, but taking his weight at baby beef price on Christmas market 1915 one can reckon fairly well what the profit would be.

The calf was allowed freedom in a clean box stall—never being tied. He received his milk twice daily and other feed three times and was fed at regular hours. He was given salt occasionally and all the water he would