that the trip was devoted h.s were true, the lobbying list admit, under the full of publicity. There were newspaper men on board, all of the cais, and widecognizant of everything inted out the advantages rn, it is true, to Members waspaper men. That was

based upon facts, the lobbyists who have ecuring aid for the Canast, have been the farmasteritions to the Company as ing for the constructions to the Company as ing for the constructions have waited g for assistance. Withers of Western Canada, never have been built.

out we did it fairly and

were made to secure a

this country is, to a upon the markets of the As a result of the ion by the Members and he Continent, we were itation from nine daily States-from New York y came not only to see they came to see the iveness. They returned complimentary things thern, but things about oility which must be of provinces, to the muniinstitutions of Canada.. g more that I want to e Canadian Northern in s invited ALL of the e members, those who endly, and those who in endly. We said to those ion, 'Here is the railjudge for yourselves, we must necessarily

W. H. MOORE, nern Ralway System.

Diary.

gh, M.A. interesting visitor to Barred Owl which came one of the walls for sat, on a branch only ground, perfectly und beneath it, or stood scionally it turned its lirectly over its back, it any turning of the that owls have. It as placed against the tographer, with a view photograph, when it hundred yards away,

offew off.

wh, eighteen to twenty
is ashy-brown barred
is tawny barred with
light tawny with dark
," as the feather tufts
ies of owls are called,
Its face is given a
large disks of feathers
e eyes, and on which
the eyes as their
hered right down to
eye is black, not yelmajority of owls.

d Owl in Canada is oba and as far north and common in some oundant species any-

is a loud, far-carryooooo'' the last note sually higher pitched np at Brule I ake this ve vocal performance otes echoing through d down the lake. dpoint of the farmer as one of his friends, ally ta'e poultry and tion has shown that four and a half per in food consists of m many of the most the common rat and mals irequently taken white-footed mouse, el, common mele and es numbers of grassl frogs. It also has org owls, of eating

Owl is usua'le in a es in a deserted nest

of a hawk or crow. The eggs are from two to

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four in number and are round and white. At this time of year the gails on branches and twigs of our deciduous trees show up far more plainly than they do when the trees are covered with leaves. If we look at the Caks we are pretty sure to find several different kinds of alls on them, as for some reason or other the Oaks are the favorite trees of the gall-forming insects, and about as many different kinds of valls are found on them as on all other species f trees put together. Many or these galls of course occur on the leaves, but a good many of them are found on the twigs. One gall which is quite common is the Gouty Oak Gall, which ocurs as irregular swellings on the small branches of the Red Oak. They are of variable size and often several of them coalesce to form an elongated mass. If we cut into these galls we find that they are hard and woody and contain little chambers. In these chambers we find the larvae (grubs) or the adults of the insects which cause he galls. Which we find, whether larva or adult, depends upon the age of the gall. In the youngest galls we find the larvae. The adult insect is a little four-winged "fly," with a black abdomen and reddish legs. These so-called "f.les" are of course not really flies in the true sense of the word, since all true flies have but two wings. Another gall which is extremely common and is one of the easiest galls to recognize is the Pine-cone Willow Gall. It can be found on the willows in practically every swale. Its name is derived from its resemblance to a pine-cone, due to the fact that the leaves of the branch at the to of which it is formed do not develop fully but form little overlapping scales. This gall is formed by a little true fly, the egg being laid in

the terminal bud.
On the willows also may be seen numbers of elliptical galls on the twigs. These are the work of a fly closely allied to the species which causes the last-mentioned gall, and the gall is known as

the Elliptical Willow Gall.

THE HORSE.

Keep the in-foal mare in a box stall.

Remember that slips may cause the $\mbox{mare to}$ abort.

Horses have started to "paint" for the sake of appearances.

Lime water used on dusty or musty feed may prevent wind troubles later on.

Feed your horses well anyway. Some day, perhaps sooner than you think, you may be able to sell them.

Let us have a little more light on the horsemarket situation as influented by the war or by some of our own authorities.

It Is Time for An Explanation of Horse-Market Conditions.

It must disgust farmers, who have suitable, sound horses which they would like to sell to the representatives not only of our own Government but of the Allied Governments, when they read of such transactions as were carried on in Peel County, Ontario, in buying horses for the first Canadian Contingent. There are thousands of surplus horses on the farms of Canada-horses which could be bought from the farmers direct, and worth the money, but the farmer, it seems, cannot sell. In Peel county, according to the investigation, one firm turned over all the horses, in number, that were purchased in that county for the first overse's contingent, and James R. Fallis, M. P. P., with another man, com-posed the firm. All these horses were purchased by these men and resold to the Government. We are inclined to believe that farmers who complained of the methods of buying horses some time ago had some grounds for complaint. At any rate this parliamentarian and his partner were all to sell, according to reports of the evidence cfore a commission of in as igation, a fifteen-v old mare which a farmer had disor \$40, because she was lame, for the posed . fat sun of \$165. A black horse had his white d white face "painted" black pond with the remainder of his legs 0.0 appearance, and all these horses agent from farmers after passing inspection and were resold to the hirsute were govern that a profit. Sir Chas. Paridsen Intohen he said to the M. P. P., "so the govern it right ot less and the government raid more farmer for yo ntervention." The

they do start again they might as well representatives of the other Allied Govto purchase in Canada, for their op-

resition will not be likely to make the horses bought cost the Canadian Government any more than do the clever schemes of some of its own horse dealers. We believe the Canadian farmer has a just right in asking a few questions regarding the horse market in this country. can he not sell his horses direct to the government when that government is in the market, and why can not a reasonable explanation be given as to why Great Britain, France and other Allied Governments are not or have not been operating in this country,? Do they not desire to, or is it that our government bars them out? The Canadian farmer is ready to accept any reasonable excuse for the present condition of affairs but so far none has been forthcoming. What is the matter with the excuse? If those in authority have one why don't they out with it and put an end to all this discontent among horsemen? Such transactions as those pu'led off in Feel county do not help any in allaying the f elings of the farmer with good horses for sale. If there is truth in the statements that unsound horses bought in the United States for army purposes and bad' in transit are being dumped on the Canadian horse market, and it seems to be the case. this too will not tend to smooth the ruffled feelings of the farmer overstocked with horses.

We would like the frank opinion of our farmers and horsemen on this subject. We would also like to see a full explanation of the horse situation by those who must know, but so far have hedged the point when questioned. So far as we can see there can be no military secret connected with the horse market in this country, and if the Allied horse buyers have been shut out of Canada the excuse must be one which someone feels ashamed to make public. Thousands upon thousands of horses have gone out of the United States and Canadian farmers have seen train-load after train-load cross their farms, where their own surplus horses roamed unsaleable in the pas-Winter is now on, and it costs money to feed horses in the stable. To shut out buyers from the Allied Nations while transactions such as those carried on in Peel county are going on

looks bad indeed.

Lameness In Horses.

Lameness may be defined as "an expression of pain in one or more legs during progression." While this definition is generally accepted, we may claim that it does not "go far enough." as the act of progression is not always necessary for the manifestation of lameness, a horse may stand lame.

DIAGNOSIS OF LAMENESS .- In many cases the seat of lameness is evident, while in others. even though the lameness be well marked, it is difficult, and requires care and knowledge to locate it. While we do not think it wise for all amateurs to attempt to diagnose and treat a case of more or less obscure lameness, where professional help is procurable. it may be inand to those who are not within reasonable distance of a veterinarian, instructive. to deal briefly with the peculiarities of gait shown. according to the part affected. The first point to be determined is the limb in which the animal is lame. This may seem an easy matter, but in reality is attended, in many cases, with no little difficulty, especially to those who have not given lameness special attention and study. may be mentioned that a horse lame in one fore leg or foot will step as lightly as possible with the lame foot, lift it from the ground quickly, and tread heavily with the sound foot, his head nodding at the same time, that is, his head nods more or less, according to the severity of the lameness, as the sound foot touches the ground. When lame in the hind leg, the elevation and depression of the hip of the lame leg will be more marked than that of the sound one. In some

cases a mistake may be made by expressing the opinion that the lameness is in the hind leg, when in reality the horse is lame in front, and vice versa. This mistake has been made so often that the peculiarity of gait that causes it has been called "crossed lameness." For example, a horse lame in the near fore leg is trotted away from the observer; he appears to be lame in the off hind leg as that quarter appears to ascend and descend to a more marked extent than its fellow, but when the animal is trotted toward the observer, it will be seen that the real or apparent irregular motion of the hind quarters depends upon the elevation and depression of the head and body, and that the lameness is really in iront. An opinion should not be ventured until the horse has been trotted both from and toward the observer. Of course, there are many cases of lameness in which the seat, and cause are so apparent that such an examination is un-

In testing a horse for lameness, it is well to select a hard, smooth road, and have an attendant take the horse "in hand" with a loose rein, first walking him straight away from and then straight back toward the observer; then taking him at a slow, easy trot, still with a "free head" over the same ground. A horse may stand and walk sound and still go sound when trotted fast or excited or with his head held up by the person leading him, but show lameness when allowed to jog with a free head. When a horse is lame in both fore feet, some difficulty is often experienced in its detection, as to the inexperienced he may appear to go sound. not nod as when but one limb is affected, but will step short and quickly with both feet; he is said to be "groggy." Each foot is carefully put to the ground and quickly lifted up again, the step is short and there is a rolling motion of the In other cases he may exhibit lameness in one foot as he goes from, and in the other as he approaches the observer. Such cases are very he approaches the observer. confusing and require considerable power of dis crimination. Care must be taken to not comfound peculiarity of gait with lameness. example, a horse, especially a young animal, may appear to be lame in the near fore foot, if led with a tight rein and his head pulled to the left side, or when first bitted. This is called "bridle lameness' and disappears when the animal is led with a slack rein. Again horses that are habitually in a ring or round a circle, usually appear lame in the fore limb nearest the centre of the circle. When a horse is lame in both hind limbs, the difficulty of diagnosis is not so great. as he is both stiff and lame; but mere stiffness must be distinguished from lameness, although the two are often confounded. A stiff horse certainly is unsound, but may be very useful for slow work. Mere stiffness is not accompanied by pain; it may indicate fatigue in old age and pass off with exercise, or it may be constant, and while the animal is discommoded more or less. he does not suffer pain; but lameness is an indication of actual pain or disease, and although it may disappear on exercise it must not be confounded with stiffness. There are some kinds of lameness which are apparent in the stable only, the movements caused by bringing the patient out of the stable being sufficient to cause the total disappearance of the lameness. Hence the examiner should see a horse in the stable as well as out of it.

(To be continued.)

"My pulle's are six years old." So spake a farmer the other day. Most farm pul'ets 'are about the same age or o'der, and their owner begrudges them the feed they eat. Old hens will not lay as many eggs as young birds, so why keep them?



There May Soon Be a Market for These.

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allow

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