

bowel trouble and diarrhoea which carries off or weakens so many of the brood, especially those lacking in vitality when leaving the shell.

If the chicks are kept in a brooder 'which is started at 95 degrees it is safe to lower the temperature about one degree a day beginning after the first week. It is estimated that every fifteen chickens placed in a brooder raise the temperature of that brooder about one degree so care is needed that the temperature does not soar too high.

Prof. Graham of the Ontario Agricultural College reports the best success on starting chickens on hard-boiled eggs finely chopped with the shell included with bread crumbs about four parts by weight of bread to one of eggs. This mixture is fed dry. After the first two days they feed a mixture of cracked wheat 35 parts, granulated oat meal 30 parts, small cracked corn 30 parts and grit (chicken size) 5 parts. A ration composed of these materials is suitable for the first 8 or 10 weeks. At first the chickens are fed five times a day. After a few days, however, it is not necessary to feed more than three feeds a day of the chick food, it being advisable to also allow one feed of bread and milk. In this feed the bread is squeezed out dry and crumbled and it is also a good practice to give in addition a feed of whole wheat or perhaps a mash made of equal parts of bran, shorts and corn meal to which has been added about ten per cent. of animal or blood meal. Green food, of course, must be supplied and for this there have been recommended through these columns several times such substances as lettuce, sprouted oats, cabbage, rape, etc. After the chickens reach the age of eight weeks nothing is to be gained by feeding more than three times a day. A mash food can be given in the morning, whole wheat and cracked corn at noon and night. The earlier the chickens are hatched the more care in feeding necessary as the range is usually limited to some extent early in the season.

In order to save labor it is advised to use the hopper plan on farms. Place the hopper or trough in the open with the chickens and if they have free range they will do very well running to the hopper and feeding themselves. A hopper with two sloping sides generally feeds better than one with a slopping on one side only.

Do not forget that much of your success depends on a good supply of fresh water. Keep all drinking vessels thoroughly cleaned and supplied daily with good clean pure water. As the chickens grow if you have a corn field or a cultivated orchard or some such place it will facilitate matters greatly, if you move them out to one of these fields in a colony house and allow them free range throughout the summer feeding them by the hopper plan.

FARM BULLETIN.

Horse Shoers Want Better Shoeing.

The Master Horse Shoers' Association of Ontario met in annual convention at London, on April 13th to discuss the various phases of their business, and bring about measures that will raise the standard of the profession, and the proficiency of those engaged therein. The function of the convention is to raise the standard of horse shoeing rather than to discuss details of the practical operation of shoeing. One important measure fathered by the Association is now before the Minister of Agriculture, which aims at increasing the proficiency of horse shoers throughout the Province by training them in the knowledge of the foot and limb of the horse. It is advised that they take a course in the Ontario Veterinary College before they enter into active work. In some States of the Union and in the Old Country a horse shoer must have a certificate and training before he can advertise himself as such. This measure now in consideration if passed will put Ontario horse shoers on an equal standing, and ensure more uniformly good work being done.

It is proposed that all those wishing to learn the business of horse shoeing should spend at least two and one-half years with a licensed horse shoer, and at the end of that time he should take a three months' course of lectures in the Ontario Veterinary College, upon the anatomy of the legs, hoof and foot of the horse. Practical work in turning and fitting shoes to the horses' feet should also be taken in conjunction with the lectures. It is proposed also that all practicing horse shoers shall be licensed with a fee of \$2.00 annually, and no unlicensed horse shoer should be allowed to take as an apprentice any person wishing to learn the trade. An examiner should be appointed by the Executive Committee of the Association to conduct practical examinations in each town in the Province. Each person now carrying on business as a horse shoer must, if the bill becomes law, pass this practical examination, but every horse shoer holding a certificate in the Master Horse Shoers' Association of On-

tario or who applies to the Master Horse Shoers' Association upon furnishing evidence of having sufficient experience may escape the examination and be qualified to practice horse shoeing upon payment of the prescribed fee.

Horse owners throughout the country have recognized for some time the fact that some of the men upon whom they must rely to get their horse shoeing done know very little about the anatomy of the animal. Many horses are ruined by improper shoeing, due to a lack of knowledge on the part of the shoer. If the regulations, as proposed by the Horse Shoers' Association, become law and they work as they should towards a better class of shoers and shoeing, they are deserving of support. So often, however, when added proficiency is obtained prices for the work go up sometimes almost out of reason. We hope that the Horse Shoers' Association has the good of the horses and their owners at heart in asking such legislation, and that they do not hope to be able, if they should get their proposed bill to become law, to set an almost prohibitive price on the work they do. Better shoeing should result.

The following are officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

President, T. R. Degler, Toronto; Vice-President, F. D. King, Aylmer; Second Vice-President, M. S. Doneghue, Peterborough; Third Vice-President, Frank Westlake, St. Thomas; Secretary, Walter Roberts, Hamilton; Treasurer, John Gardner, Brantford; Organizer, George Church, Hamilton; Board Managers, Pat. Wherry, Hamilton; John Brothwick, Brockville; G. P. Hicks, Paris.

Next year's convention will be held at Peterborough.

Peace or War?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

If the world is to have peace why build armaments? If it is to have war, what is to be the limit of armament building?

These are momentous questions, the full magnitude of which it would be futile to attempt to measure. These are questions which vitally concern every individual, and which every sane man and woman must consider. Nay, more, is it not the duty and the privilege of the citizen no less than the statesman to assist in solving the problems involved? Here are problems for the nation—for the world. The largest and brightest minds have pondered them, the tongue of eloquence and the pen of power have brought the vast outlines of these problems somewhat into relief, but they are not solved. Solved, however, they must be sooner or later, and for the debasement or ennoblement of the race. The demon of war confronts the angel of peace. The one has strewn the path of man with wrecks, misery and desolation,—has made him despoiler or despoiled, or held him enthralled; the other proposes an open pathway to the best the world can afford—to reward for peaceful work, untaxed, unmenaced by armaments. Where shall the tax and menace end if the war spirit prevails?

War, always paralyzing to peaceful art and peaceful life, is becoming more and more paralyzing and appalling in the ratio of the unspeakably more colossal power of modern equipment. If the forces of Wellington and Napoleon at Waterloo could, in the words of Victor Hugo, mean "a change of front of the universe," what may not yet mean the coming together of contending dreadnoughts and airships? The ponderous guns and shells can well be conceived to so shock and shatter the order of things as to throw industry into confusion and wreck the commercial world. Not much effort of imagination is needed to predicate possible serious perturbation of the physical world due to dynamic effects. Think, also, of the greatest engineering skill, the most ingenious mechanical and mathematical powers of man destructively employed!—the better man subservient to the demon of malice or of low ambition.

As the lower and higher nature of man, so, war and peace are opposite and repellent poles.

The interval between them is as that between heaven and earth; the antithesis as degradation and exaltation. Would not men be better employed beating their swords into ploughshares or other instruments of the arts of peace than building dreadnoughts? Has not man yet reached a stage of his evolution when all questions and claims could be adjusted by quiet deliberation and in terms of peace? What about the feasibility of a great international or world conference with a view to a permanent basis of peace settlement? Is such a conference possible before more dreadnoughts are built? Sound logic should reach truer and better results than shot and shell, and by a better method. Moral and intellectual force should be effective in subduing the savage design in man's nature for supremacy and aggrandizement through paths of blood. Has the era not arrived for the inauguration of universal empire of peace? Potential, assuredly is a world congress on this question of vast human interest, and actual, it will become when a concurrence of desire makes it so. May the powers that be consider and press peace overtures with the promptitude and magnanimity demanded by the greatness of the crisis. May the devastating power lurking in the dreadnought and its ominous shadow pass from our world.

Kent Co., Ont.

W. J. WAY.

An Open Letter From "The Friends".

(An open letter addressed by the Society of Friends, at Coldstream, Ontario, to the Dominion Government, Colonel, the Hon. Sam. Hughes, Minister of Militia, and the People of Canada.)

The Dominion Government proposes to give \$25,000 towards a celebration of the "Century of Peace" between Canada and the United States of America—a petty trifle, compared with the vast sums spent to foster the war spirit. However, we are not complaining about the amount. How is it to be expended? We hear rumors of a great military display. We hope rumor is false for that would be a mockery indeed. We strongly denounce such a proposition as glaringly unfitting. It is proper that the hundred years of good-will should be celebrated by things that stand for good-will, and not by the things that stand for war. If we want peace we must foster the peace spirit among our own people, among the various nations, for history has abundantly proven false the statement that to insure peace we must prepare for war.

It is also disastrously true that the vast preparation for war, as witnessed by all the armed nations of Europe, makes the taxes a grievous burden, and keeps the common people in eternal poverty and slavery.

The building of an international bridge between the two countries, and by the two countries, has been proposed as a fitting function for such a celebration. That certainly commends itself as more appropriate. We favor the idea. And when completed, let the chief Executives of each nation meet in the centre with the warm hand-clasp of friendship. That would be an object lesson worth while. It would be a permanent monument reaching down through the years, and would go far towards insuring a second century of peace and good-will.

If a bridge is not needed, a compact might be amicably perfected to open up an international waterway, sufficient to carry the largest ocean vessels from the Atlantic to the heads of our great inland lakes. An international bridge, or an international ocean vessel waterway, would be an exceedingly fitting peace memorial, being symbolical of trade and traffic, which have played so large a part towards eliminating war between nations the world over.

We beg to say a word in regard to militarism in our Dominion. We would look upon its encroachment with alarm if we thought the wild and sinister apprehensions of the visionary pro-



Doing Two Men's Work.

The wide implement is the friend of the farmer in all seasons, but especially in spring.