

g and trimming of the lamps  
 rather during May the lamp  
 the morning and up again  
 Poultry Department, O. A.  
 the use of lamp brooders

refer to raise even incubator  
 because they find greater  
 al brooders than incubators.  
 are quoted from Bulletin  
 Agriculture:

use broody hens to rear  
 is to give the hen two or  
 or about the eighteenth day.  
 machine is completed, take  
 to the hen at night. Little  
 in getting a hen to  
 more than one color represent-  
 them satisfactorily if given  
 ns which are to be used for  
 ell dusted with good insect  
 here is possibly no more  
 in hen-hatched chickens

placed in a small portable  
 e brooder is thus protected  
 early spring; also from the  
 protects the chicks from the  
 old, and serves as a roosting  
 rge to stay in the brooder.  
 ight so as to keep out all  
 the chicks. The wire front  
 abundance of air. The  
 convenience when the hen is  
 ay. The coop is two feet  
 gh at the back and is two  
 length. The wire portion

officially one of the most  
 is the temperature. We  
 of the brooder between  
 el) during the first week.  
 brooder just warm enough  
 ill sit around the outside  
 heads sticking out through  
 Be careful not to get the  
 cold, as either extreme is  
 ity of the chicks. This  
 uring the first two weeks.  
 ature is gradually lowered,  
 degree a day. It is well  
 s are put in the brooder,  
 the temperature of the

the lamp of the brooder  
 the chicks are put in  
 with clover chaff or other  
 ly litter or feed should  
 er or pan in which young  
 warm water is put in the  
 chicks are taken from the  
 supply some fine grit or  
 ight, shiny appearance."

### Chicken Rearing.

general types, movable  
 ding a house of any type  
 what is needed, and then  
 ing. Permanent houses  
 ndation, while movable  
 es as they are generally  
 that they can be moved  
 on the farm by merely  
 ne horse to them as the  
 movable houses rest on  
 ver the ground just as

s of great advantage to  
 colony houses, capable  
 ace. It is thus possible  
 nt only limited by the  
 nd is to be secured by  
 es' work with a team.  
 ouses of this type are  
 owls can be given the  
 old wherever it is turned  
 into a crop rotation in  
 o fairly large quantities  
 fields and will destroy  
 heir part in distributing  
 orking on. The latter  
 onsideration, but the  
 re give it here for what  
 ings from fifty fowls  
 high state of fertility.  
 e that a hundred fowls  
 ground for the summer  
 ertility the equivalent  
 ate of ammonia, 100  
 phate, and 60 pounds  
 a movable house are  
 so for the rearing  
 mer. Often suitable  
 times near the barn  
 of very great conven-  
 birds from place to

se portable houses for  
 the land foul by giving  
 ore hens per acre can  
 ch permanent houses.  
 is no reason why the

permanent house should not prove the most satisfactory if it is properly located, leaving the portable house as best suited to growing stock that needs an abundance of free range and to the pullets in the fall. One point that needs watching when portable colony houses are used is the question of over-crowding. Once started, the young stock grows very rapidly and, unless watched carefully, over-crowding will result to the detriment of vigor. Where the farm possesses an orchard, a portable house is a splendid thing and the orchard is usually just the place for it. It can be drawn along the edge and the growing stock will have an abundance of shade, a very necessary thing during the hot summer weather. In addition to the advantages enumerated above, the outlay for these small houses is much less than for larger and permanent ones; and although permanent houses are desirable for the winter laying months, the colony house can, if necessary, be drawn up to the farmyard and used all winter.

A very cheap but serviceable house of this type can be built of two piano boxes, or it may be built in more conventional style of ordinary materials at reasonably small cost. A portable house 6 x 8 feet is a sensible size for farm conditions, and will accommodate one hundred chickens up to broiler age. It should have a board floor to be quite satisfactory, and two of these houses are quite ample where no more than 150 to 200 chickens are raised annually. Very young chicks can be put in a portable house if a good serviceable hover is provided and by enclosing a small space outside with wire netting, the flock can always be kept under control. Later, wire netting around the house will hold them until they are two or three weeks old, when they can be given free range. The hover can easily be replaced by perches when the chickens get old enough to roost.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Canada Will Spend 350 Millions This Year on War Account.

Only one or two things of any importance have transpired in the House of Commons during the past week. Most important of these was the motion of the Acting Prime Minister in favor of a resolution to provide a sum of \$350,000,000 in addition to the estimate for the fiscal year 1919-20.

"The money is to be provided for (a) the defence and security of Canada; (b) the conduct of naval and military operations in or beyond Canada and demobilization of Canadian forces; (c) promoting of trade and industry and transportation facilities therefor; (d) the carrying out of any measure deemed necessary or advisable by the Governor-in-Council in consequence of the war, and (e) payments made or expenditure incurred during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, for purposes mentioned in the War Appropriation Act 1918, and in excess of the amount authorized by the said Act." The Governor-in-Council is also empowered to raise by way of loan such sums of money as are required for the purpose of making any payment authorized by any Act founded on these resolutions, and the principal raised by way of loan under this Act as well as interest shall be chargeable on the consolidated revenue fund. Sir Thomas White placed before the House a summary showing the total war expenditures by departments and commissions during the period beginning 1914-15 and ending 1918-19. The war expenditures for the year just closed, March 31, is approximately \$400,000,000. This amount, however, is likely to be materially increased because of increased payments which Canada may have to make to the Imperial Government for the upkeep and maintenance of our forces at the front. Formerly, a rate of six shillings per day per man was agreed upon to cover all supplies, equipment and ammunition used by Canadian units. That arrangement held good up to September, 1917, when it was found that the expenditure of ammunition was so far in excess of that met with in other wars that the Imperial Government suggested that the six shillings should be increased to nine shillings and four pence. Even this, however, has been found to be insufficient, and something in the nature of arbitration is now going on between the Imperial Government and the Overseas Dominions, the Auditor-General for Canada having left for London with a firm of chartered accountants to represent the Canadian Government in the enquiry. Sir Thomas White estimates that the estimated expenditure of the Department of Militia and Defence will be \$91,000,000 for Overseas account and \$184,000,000 in Canada, other departments, including agriculture, interior, justice, inland revenue, etc., amounting to \$21,000,000. The balance of the \$350,000,000 will, according to the Acting Prime Minister, "be used for the purpose of providing credits which it will be necessary for Canada to provide in connection with the financing of our export trade, Canada will have to continue to provide dollar credits for the purchase of many of our foodstuffs and manufactured products. The United States has been obliged to take the same course and upon a much larger scale. The ordinary commercial and financial methods by reason of the machinery of international credits and exchange having been thrown out of gear by the war are no longer effectual for the purpose of enabling us to carry on our international trade."

Sir Thomas went on to explain that owing to the break down in international exchange between Europe and America there has not been a free exchange market in New York for the last two years. The Imperial Government has maintained sterling exchange on an artificial basis by "pegging" it at \$1.76. Very large sums of money had to be provided as dollar credits in New York for the purpose of holding exchange to this figure. Necessarily, therefore, imports were restricted by Great Britain and continental Europe so as to limit the amount they had to provide in order to hold up exchange. This brought about the creation of an Allied Purchasing Commission and as an instance of inter-Allied buying the Wheat Export Company was the sole purchaser of wheat and flour for the Imperial Government in Canada. Many of the restrictions imposed during the war remain good to-day; as, for instance, wheat, flour and beef, and until recently bacon also. Credits to provide for the sale of our agricultural and manufacturing products can only be provided by means of credits in Canada for Great Britain and other Governments. The indebtedness of Great Britain to Canada to date is about \$200,000,000, not taking into account the extra charge which we shall have to pay for ammunition. "In addition to what the Government has done in the way of providing credits in Canada for Great Britain, the banks of Canada have also substantially helped the Imperial Government by making advances for the purpose of purchasing grain and other Canadian products during the past three years," said Sir Thomas.

"When the war came to an end we thought it highly desirable to offer credit, not only to Great Britain but to other European countries as well, to finance purchases which they might make in the Dominion. So far the French Government has not felt that it required Canadian credit. We entered into negotiations with Belgium with the result that a credit of \$25,000,000 has been arranged for under agreement. An agreement was also entered into with the Roumanian Government for a credit of \$25,000,000. There is also a \$25,000,000 credit to Greece. With regard to the European countries of one-fifth of these credits will be for agricultural products, one-fifth for raw material, and three-fifths for manufactured products." We did not understand Sir Thomas to say, however, that this arrangement held good with regard to the purchase of wheat, flour and beef by Great Britain. Referring to the policy of providing money for credits, Sir Thomas said that what we are doing to-day we shall not be able to continue to do. Just as soon as free markets are obtained, credits will not be necessary, and retrenchment must be the order of the day as soon as we get through the present trying period. He further said that Canada has much to be grateful for in what Great Britain has done in a financial way in order to enable her to purchase to the utmost of her power in Canada.

On Monday, April 14, W. F. Nickle, Kingston, moved an address to His Majesty the King praying that He refrain from conferring any titles upon Canadian citizens. The motion had no reference to professional or vocational appellations as regards persons serving in the military or naval service, or those engaged in the administration of justice. Mr. Nickle repeated largely his speech made at the last session of Parliament on the same subject, when, as will be remembered, Sir Robert Borden peremptorily stopped the discussion by declaring that the motion would be considered as a want of confidence motion. Mr. Nickle discussed the question very fully and reviewed the history of the various orders of a chivalrous nature created from time to time by British monarchs. Following Mr. Nickle, a rather protracted discussion was carried on in which quite a few members expressed their disapproval of titles, especially of the hereditary variety, in Canada. F. F. Pardee, Lambton West, perhaps voiced the opinion of the majority of the members both in regard to the matter of titles and Sir Robert Borden's action last session. He said: "My own opinion is that titles are not good for the country, and I have very grave doubts whether they are good for the persons upon whom they are bestowed. It is indisputable that the vast majority of the people are bitterly opposed to titles being handed out. It was in May last that the question of titles came up in this House and we had the very extraordinary spectacle of the Prime Minister, upon a private member's resolution, suddenly taking to himself the right to say that that resolution should be treated as a want of confidence motion, and that did the resolution carry he would feel it essential that his Government should resign and go to the country. A general election in May, 1918, would have been an absolute calamity. I was returned on the question of conscription. At that time conscription had not been carried out, and had I voted against the Government on this subject, and had the Government been defeated, it would have meant the destruction of business, and it would have meant that I was not carrying out the mandate of my constituents. Therefore it was that I absolutely sunk my own convictions and that I stood by the Government. I do not consider that such is necessary to-day, but I do consider that so far as this country is concerned we must come to one form of Government, and one only, and that is the party system."

Sir Thomas White pointed out that the recommendation of persons for honors was common to both political parties when in power, and further stated that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in 1902, and Sir Robert Borden, in March 1918, had both endeavored to control the disposition of titles in Canada, and that the latter, in an Order-in-Council issued March 1918, said: "The Prime Minister is firmly of the opinion that the creation or continuance of hereditary titles in Canada is entirely incompatible with the ideals of democracy as they had

developed in this country," and further said, "the hereditary peerage as an institution can find neither historic justification nor scope for usefulness in a State structure and social tradition such as that which now exists in Canada." During and since the last session of the House, representations have passed between the Canadian and Imperial Government on this subject with the result that in the future no hereditary title of honor will be conferred upon a subject of His Majesty ordinarily resident in Canada, nor will any honor or titular distinction be conferred upon a Canadian citizen except with the approval or upon the advice of the Prime Minister of Canada, military honors excepted.

After a great deal of discussion, in which quotations from holy writ were thrown about most promiscuously, and in which most of the men who have no titles urged that none be granted to anyone else, Sir Thomas White moved in amendment that a special committee of the House be appointed to consider and report upon the question of honors, titular distinctions and decorations, both civil and military, upon Canadian citizens. By a vote of 71 to 64 the amendment of the Acting Prime Minister was passed, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Nickle, Green, Peck, Buchanan, Clark (Red Deer), Thomson (Qu' Appelle), Cowan, Richardson, Whidden, Nesbitt, Middlebro, Pardee, Cockshutt, Murphy, McCoig, Ross, Ames, McMaster, Lemieux, Robb, Fielding, Elkin, Copp, McCurdy, Sinclair (Guysborough), was appointed.

The other matter of importance discussed was a Bill to provide for the incorporation of the Canadian National Railway Company under which the railways, works and undertakings of the companies comprised in the Canadian Northern System may be consolidated, and together with the Canadian Government railways, may be operated as a national railway system. Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals, undoubtedly has the honor of having constructed the longest sentence in the history of the English language. Someone who has taken the trouble to work it out discovered that it contained 1,300 words, 71 commas, 33 semi-colons, 2 parentheses, and one lone period. A very long discussion followed the moving of this resolution, but it was finally passed and the Bill read the first time. F. S. Cahill, Pontiac, roused the ire of the Minister during the discussion by referring somewhat disparagingly to D. B. Hanna, President of the Canadian Northern Railway System. The Minister said: "I say that D. B. Hanna is an honest man, one of the straightest men in Canada, and if the honorable member will repeat over his own signature in the newspapers to-morrow morning what he has said here to-night about graft going on in connection with the Canadian Northern Railway Company, I am more than satisfied he will get all the information he wants, and will have no more trouble in so far as making statements of this kind is concerned. The honorable member has insinuated that the members of this Board were appointed for political reasons. Two members of that Board were employees of the Canadian Northern, and I would like to see any man in this House or out of it make any statement against the character or reputation of those two officials. It is unfortunately a privilege of Parliament that a member can reflect in this House upon the honor and reputation of an outside citizen and he cannot be brought to book for his accusations. I repeat that these men against whom imputations have been made are honest and upright men. What will kill public ownership in the future, no matter whether it is Mr. Hanna or any other man whom we appoint, is the action of members of Parliament in reflecting on their honesty and character as the honorable member for Pontiac has done. All I ask him to do as a man of honor, which I believe he is, is to state in the public press to-morrow what he has said here to-night, and I will take a chance as to what will happen."

For the most part the House is still marking time and may be expected to do so until the budget speech is made. The really interesting part of the session will begin then, and the budget debate may be expected to last fully as long as the debate on the speech from the Throne. Sir Thomas White has promised that a week or ten days' notice will be given before he makes the budget speech, so that members may have plenty of opportunity to prepare their ideas with regard to the future fiscal policy of Canada. During this debate we may expect the majority of the members to take part, and it is almost certain that nearly every Western member will make a speech of some kind. The West, of course, is clamoring for a lowering of the tariff wall, and while farmers in Eastern Canada may be counted upon to follow them in this demand, for a considerable distance at least, they are unfortunate in having no members in the House who carry a mandate to this effect, as do quite a few members from the West. Out of fifty-seven members from the four Western Provinces, about thirty-six can be counted on to stand for low tariff, and of the remainder some few may also adopt the same attitude. These Western men have met their Western Cabinet Ministers and told them what they are expected to do in the way of securing tariff reform. Moreover, it is perhaps only reasonable to expect that the Western low-tariff men will have a minimum reduction which they will be prepared to accept. What this will be no one can say accurately at present, unless it be the Western men themselves, but, generally speaking, they may be expected to ask for free implements and a very marked reduction in the tariff on woolsens, cottons and leather goods in addition to the removal of the 7½ per cent. surtax.

The House adjourned on Wednesday, April 16, for the Easter holidays, to resume again on Tuesday, the 22nd. A large number of Western men went home on Friday, the 11th, and a full attendance of the House cannot be expected until toward the last of the month.