

1202

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

FOUNDED 1866

The Farmer's Advocate

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine",
Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday.
It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s., in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 20 cents per line, agate. Flat rate.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post office Address Must be Given."
9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent, Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known. Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

ground of the poor." They claim that the argument is as unsound economically as it is socially, and in proof they cite the development of German agriculture which has synchronized with the equally great development of German manufactures and of the German mercantile marine.

The United Kingdom has become enlightened as to what can be done agriculturally, and it is very doubtful if the land now cultivated will ever again be used for the perpetual sport of the manufacturing rich and as an occasional playground for the poor. This will necessitate a remodelling of our own agricultural policy to conform more or less with the weak points in the British system. We venture at this time to suggest that live-stock products will be the last commodity with which the Motherland will supply herself in ample quantities, even should she develop her grain production to an unexpected extent. Consequently, it would appear wise on our part to increase our live stocks so as to cater to that demand, for we have an ever-increasing national debt which will call for the exercise of our best efforts and soundest judgment to meet it. We must also have a policy in this country looking to the development of our own resources, which will establish for this country a more reliable and adequate market at home.

It is quite possible to change breed type. Some breeders have evidently had certain points in view and have intensified these to the exclusion of others. Consequently lard types of hogs have been lengthened out, high quality in cattle has in some cases been secured at the expense of size. When selecting breeding stock, breed type, and conformation must ever be kept in mind but constitution, size and balance must not be lost sight of.

The wool clip of Canada is largely being marketed co-operatively and sold on the graded basis. It is understood that a very satisfactory price is being paid by the Canadian manufacturer for the different grades.

Mounted Police For Rural Districts.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

Why has Canada not got a force of Mounted Police in the rural districts of this country? This is a question that a good many people are inclined to ask at the present time. Many signs point to the fact that something of the kind will soon be a necessity if we are to continue to be known as a nation of law-abiding men and women. Some incidents in connection with the enforcement of the Military Service Act bear out this statement. It is well known that a good many men who should have done so have not obeyed the law in regard to registration, either for service in the army or for service at home. Not only that but they have tried, in some cases, to hinder those that were endeavoring to enforce the law. Just recently we had an account in the daily papers of an attack being made on a certain registration booth used on June 22nd and the registration cards being stolen and then burnt. So far as we know nothing was done by the authorities in the way of punishing the parties who were guilty. Another story comes to us about an unsuccessful attempt by the Military Police to arrest some slackers in one of the Eastern counties of Ontario. They were met with rifles, it is said, and went back to headquarters without their men. Another instance of this law-breaking spirit, and one which I know positively to be a fact, took place in the county above mentioned just last winter. A certain man who had been pretty active in helping the Government in military matters was compelled to be absent from home for a number of weeks. On his return he found that some one had cut down a grove of ever-green shade trees that were about his house and stables and these trees were placed in such a way that as soon as they dried a little they could be fired and a clean sweep made of everything. Whoever the criminal was, he is still enjoying his freedom. And another thing; in a province as dry as Ontario is supposed to be there is more whisky drinking going on than there should be. That it is being sold contrary to the law by some one is pretty evident. "You can get it if you know where and how," is the way some of the privileged characters put it. However, the most noticeable evasion of the law just at present is that by which those who do not want to serve their country, either at home or in France, are getting out of doing so. They simply refuse to sign up and they are so numerous and so scattered that it is apparently impossible for the Government, with its present organization, to accomplish the task of gathering them in.

And it would be right here that an efficient force of Mounted Police, properly distributed throughout the country, would solve the problem. The system is working well in other places, so why shouldn't it here? Eight years ago the State of Pennsylvania organized what they call their "State Police". These received their original training in the army but were later instructed and drilled for the work they were called on to do. All were picked men, and past record, character and mental and physical fitness, were separately taken into consideration when choosing them. They had to undergo the severest kind of discipline and study before they could qualify and any who couldn't measure up to the standard were quietly dropped from the ranks. As finally organized they were a body of men who feared absolutely nothing and were ready for whatever call might come. Their duties are simply to see that the law is obeyed throughout the rural districts and to help anyone who may call on them for assistance.

Law-breakers in a neighborhood often go unpunished because no one has the courage to take the matter up and see the thing through. But in the case of these "State Police" they have nothing to fear from the revenge of the criminal or his friends. They have no barns to be burnt nor votes to lose. They are not looking for either money or office. They are here to-day and gone tomorrow when their work is finished.

And these Pennsylvania State Police have made good to such an extent and have proved themselves so efficient, that the State of New York has just organized a similar body of men and these men are proving themselves quite as effective in bringing about obedience to the law as their partners in the sister State.

This department of State Police in New York was created in April, 1917. There were 2,670 applicants for a place on the force and out of these 235 were chosen. Then young Western horses from good stock were selected for mounts and training was started. Barracks in well-chosen locations were built for the men. Sub-stations were erected wherever necessary and all were connected by telephone. Patrol routes were laid out and it was arranged so that a trooper could be reached at almost any point on the route by phone. These troopers ride in pairs and wear grey uniforms. They carry revolvers and what is called a "first aid kit," to be used in case of accidents. These men are the doctors for all the troubles the State cares to bring to them. No matter what the emergency they are supposed to be ready for it. In a small-pox epidemic in New York State they were successful in completely stopping the spread of the disease. Another instance of their activities was the shutting up of a "Blind Pig," where men were getting drunk and making themselves a nuisance to the community. Farmers who neglected and abused their live stock, and children who were guilty of the same thing towards their aged parents, alike came under the notice of these guardians of the law and were made to change their ways, and to stay changed, for anything once brought to their attention is kept in mind as long as necessary. And not only are they bringing criminals to punishment but they are preventing crime by putting fear into those who would otherwise commit it.

Now again we feel like asking the question; why

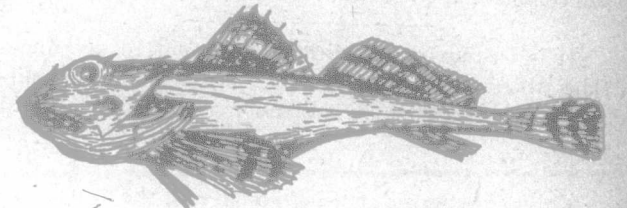
shouldn't we have these Mounted Police in Ontario and Quebec and other parts of Canada? Enough has been said to prove that we need them, if any proof were needed, but we should be impressed with the fact that the circumstances in which our country finds itself at present makes it doubly important and essential that we have some more adequate means of enforcing the law, particularly in those parts that do not come within the limits of our large towns and cities.

Are we carrying on our share in this war as progressively and efficiently as is possible? If not the reason is likely to be found in our inadequate system of law-enforcement. We have been given a good example. Can we not follow it?

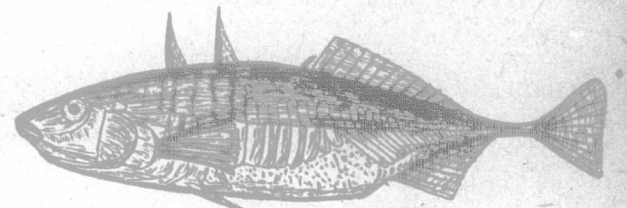
Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

I recently made a little trip down Miramichi Bay on biological work and we came across some things which would interest students of nature. We went ashore at Point au Car, and here we found quite an extensive Oyster bed. The Oysters were attached either to stones or to old Oyster shells, and they were to be found from just above low-tide mark to some considerable distance below low-tide mark. On climbing the low cliffs of sandstone rocks, which were carved into columns and caves by the waves, and entering the forest of Red and White Spruce, I found several species of Warblers breeding. These were the Bay-breasted Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Magnolia Warbler, and Parula Warbler, all birds which are common, or fairly common, during migrations in the southern portions of Canada but which pass on to the north to breed. The Parula, a dainty little bird with a light blue back and crown, yellow throat and breast, with a band of burnt orange across the latter, and a white abdomen, was climbing about amid the long hanging tufts of the lichen *Usnea barbata*, which is often referred to as "hanging moss." This lichen is very common on the Spruces here, as elsewhere in the Maritime Provinces, and is undoubtedly the plant to which Longfellow refers in the beautiful opening passage of Evangeline, where he mentions "the murmuring pines and the hemlocks, bearded in moss." The Hermit Thrushes and the White-throated Sparrows were as common and singing as beautifully as they do all through this northern country.



Eighteen-spined Sculpin.



Two-spined Stickle-back.

Going aboard again we went on to Baie de Vin and anchored for the night. In the morning we made a seine-haul on a sand-bar at the mouth of the Vin River and our catch consisted of several 18-spined Sculpins, a good many small Flounders, a large Eel, and a large number of Stickle-backs. The Sculpin is a very common marine fish of a rather remarkable appearance, as may be seen from Fig. 1, the large head and the long spines giving it the semblance of a dragon of the deep. It is the proud possessor of one of the longest of scientific names — *Acanthocottus octodecemspinosus*, a name which, like most scientific names requires to be "taken to pieces," the first word meaning "spiny" and "cottus," (an old name for a fish of this kind) and the second word meaning simply eighteen-spined. Of the Stickle-backs there are several species, and in our haul three species were represented, the commonest being the Two-spined Stickle-back shown in Fig. 2. The Stickle-backs are found in both fresh and salt water and they are all interesting on account of their breeding habits. The males construct nests, these being globular hollow balls of Alga, and bits of water plants, built in the stems of living water plants. After the female has deposited her eggs in the nest the male stands guard outside and drives away intruders with great ferocity, darting at them with all his spines stiffly set.

Passing down the bay we saw hundreds of salmon-traps, with their long lead net running out from the shore and the pound at the end, and outside the islands there were many fishermen engaged in drifting for salmon. By drifting is meant the setting of a gill-net, held up with buoys, but not attached to any stakes, and after the setting of the net the boat is made fast to the end of the net and thus drifts for some hours. The salmon catch has been a large one, and some idea of the quantities caught in Miramichi Bay may be obtained from the fact that in a single day the steamer which brings in the salmon from many of the points on the bay landed 161,400 pounds of salmon. And this was only a portion of the salmon caught that day, as there are salmon traps for twenty-eight miles up the river, none of the salmon caught in them are collected by this steamer. The current rate lately has been \$1.00 per fish, and the fish average ten pounds.