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The address of Sir Robert Borden before the Canadian Club of Halifax upon the relation of Canada to the war was a deliverance worthy of these perilous times, of the first Minister of the Dominion, and of the sturdy old city that stands on the eastern sea front of our country.

We may excuse, if we do not concur with the tenor of discussions elsewhere on like occasions, where the burden of thought contributed has been—how shall our town or our country profit materially by the war? Corner grocery politics have their places but not on the house top of statesmen in dealing with "the appalling conflict" which, as Sir Robert declared, "has been forced upon our empire." Brought suddenly face to face with the greatest military power in the world, dominated by a military oligarchy, imbued with the religion of valor and the doctrine that might is right and the only right, a new and wonderful spirit of self sacrifice and devotion has awakened Canada in showing that when the time of searching came Canadians were able to remember that there is something greater than materialism or even life itself.

The reference of Sir Robert to the dissolving of prejudice and the curbing of discord we trust will continue to be generally deserved, and recalls the spectacle in the Old Land of the leaders of the Opposition actively working hand in hand with the Government in carrying out the policies of the administration. The mad disturber of the world's peace and prosperity had calculated evidently upon a discordant India, only to find the swarthy eastern man arrayed on the fields of France with the Allies against him; Ireland rent with dissension but to-day, as the press reports, sending a greater proportion of her sons to the front than England itself and Canada, unfettered and autonomous, making a response from ocean to ocean in men and means that has excited the admiration of the American press, and the wonderment of men who could not grasp the genius of the British Empire. They looked for weakness and dissension and decadence, but as Sir Robt. Borden pointed out, found them not, "because the unity and strength of the Empire are founded securely upon the liberties of a peace-loving people." The condition of the Empire's existence made its naval supremacy necessary.

Upon other occasions lately men have been nervously wondering, how shall we consolidate the Empire for the future and set this forth as the crucial issue of the present hour? For the reason given, the Empire is already consolidated and the world knows it. Canada will do her share in common with the other dominions in seeing that the task forced upon the Empire is properly and thoroughly performed. The Prime Minister expresses the worthy conviction that this country has no lasting quarrel with the German people, to whose great qualities and achievements he bore testimony, but the Germans were temporarily misled by a Prussian militarist oligarchy with ideals of force and violence which must be resisted to the death. Right thinking people everywhere may well concur with the noble sentiments expressed by Sir Robert Borden in the following passage of his memorable address :

"And all the horror and welter of this world-wide conflict we may yet discern hope for the future. It will arouse, I hope, the conscience of all the nations to bring about concerted action for the reduction of armaments, and for the placing of the whole world upon what one might term a peace footing. Upon this continent there is a boundary line of nearly four thousand miles between this country and the great kindred nation to the south. That boundary is ungarded and defined as between the two nations, and we sleep serenely without thought of war or invasion. The proposal to commemorate our century of peace has commanded the approval of the people and Government of Canada, and I trust, it will now be fully realized."

A. B. Klugh, M.A.

There is a bird which is of much interest to the farmer and the sportsman, and which is growing scarcer and scarcer in Canada. I refer to the Bob-white or, as it is often erroneously termed, quail. At one time the Bob-white was fairly common in south-western Ontario, and ranged as far east as Port Hope, but it has long since disappeared from a large part of this territory. I should be very glad to hear from readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" who live in localities once inhabited by this species, as to its abundance there to-day, and also if it has disappeared—how long ago and the probable reason for its extermination.

The name Bob-white has been given to this species because of the resemblance which its call bears to these words. It has been called Quail in the north and west, and Partridge in the southern states, but the name Quail properly belongs to a smaller migratory bird found in the Old World, and the term Partridge also belongs to an Old World bird. This species ranges from southern Maine and Ontario south to Florida and Texas and west to South Dakota and eastern Colorado. The Bob-white is of economic importance in three ways—as a destroyer of noxious insects and weeds, as a delicate and nutritious article of diet, and as an object of sport. These are the economic reasons, the dollars and cents reasons why the Bob-white should be given protection, but there is another reason, which weighs more strongly than any of these with a large (and happily a rapidly increasing) class of people, and that is the aesthetic value. The delight which many people derive from the presence of this wild bird near their homes and from its mellow whistle cannot be expressed in terms of coin of the realm, but is none the less real.

In food habits the Bob-white is practically omnivorous, consuming large quantities of weed-seeds and destroying many of the worst insect pests with which the farmer has to contend. At the same time it does not injure grain, fruit or any other crop. The examination of stomach-contents of this species by the United States Biological Survey shows that of its food for the whole year seeds constitute fifty and three-quarters per cent., and include those of many different plants. The bulk of this seed diet consists of the seeds of weeds. Sixty different species of weeds are represented, and constitute more than a third of the food for the year. Some idea of the value of this bird as a weed-destroyer may be gathered from the number of seeds taken at a meal. Thirty buttonwood seeds, three hundred smartweed seeds, five hundred seeds of Sheep Sorrel, and seven hundred seeds of the Three-seeded Mercury have been taken at one feeding. Crops and stomachs are frequently crammed with nothing but the seeds of Ragweed, and one stomach contained a thousand seeds of this weed. Another stomach contained ten thousand seeds of the Pigweed.

From May to August, when insects are abundant, they make up thirty-one per cent. of the food of the Bob-white. The variety of insect food taken is wide, and the large proportion of injurious insects eaten by this species makes its services as a destroyer of insects more valuable than those of many birds whose percentage of insect food is greater but contains a smaller proportion of injurious forms. Conspicuous among the pests which are eaten by the Bob-white are the Potato Beetle, Cucumber Beetle, the Bean Leaf Beetle, Wire-worms, May-beetles, Cutworms, the Red-legged Locust, and the Rocky Mountain Locust. By far the greatest insect destruction by the Bob-white occurs during the breeding season. Not only does a third of the food of the adults at that season consist of insects, but their growing broods consume insects in enormous numbers. The food of the young of practically all land birds contains a much greater percentage of insects than that of mature birds, and the amount of food which the young require is immense in proportion to their size. An impression prevails among sportsmen who have bagged most of their birds in the stubble fields that the Bob-white eats little else than grain. An examination of stomachs shows however that grain forms only about one-fourth of the food, and it has been shown that practically all this grain was picked up on the ground after harvest. This habit of gleanings waste grain after harvest is beneficial to the farm as the germination of volunteer grain is not desirable, especially where insect pests or parasitic fungi are to be combated. As scattered kernels are often too far afield for domestic poultry to gather, the Bob-whites services in this respect are especially useful. Fruit makes up eight and a half per cent. of the food, and it is practically all wild fruit. It sometimes eats the leaves of Yellow Birch, Sheep Sorrel and Cinquefoil.

Thus we see that the Bob-white is in every respect a bird worthy of protection and encouragement, and if a little grain scattered here and there in the winter will help it to survive it should be liberally given.

of the sale upwards of twenty head of females in milk were living up to the standard, and some giving as high as 12,000 lbs. of milk in the year. But this is not what we started out to prove, viz., that it pays well to make pure-bred stock breeding the main operation on the farm, and also to set a high standard for the stock and cull out all those which in form and performance fall below that standard. These cows with such high production to their credit surely paid their way and more besides. Place the milk at \$1.00 per cwt., surely low enough, and each cow's yearly production would be \$100. Then there would be male calves for sale besides surplus females and those which could not measure up to the standard. Most assuredly such a herd would pay its way and leave the owner wages and a nest egg besides. But suppose it only paid its way and made a living for the owner each year, it is no bad record to roll up \$3,400 for the breeder in a few years and leave the farm richer in plant food than the foundation cows found it, and also leave a number of calves and young things ready to go on and duplicate their dam's performance. There is no getting away from the fact that the money for the stockman is in good stock. It makes little difference as to class or breed, provided they are adapted to soil, climate and local conditions. What is true of pure-bred dairy cattle is true of beef cattle, horses, sheep and swine. The man who sets a high standard of individuality, pedigree and performance and uses good judgment in his breeding, is someone which enables him to reach his goal, and he who is paid for his pains. Think, will your scrub stock keep your farm going? Will your bank account from year to year grow at the end of five or ten years sell for \$3,400 per head? You a good foundation upon which to build a herd? No, it is impossible. The money is in the good stock, and what one young stockman accomplishes another can. Get the right foundation stock, set a standard and see that the herd lives up to it, and reap a sure and rich reward.