

FOR NAVAL BILL

Article, Declares the
Against It Quotes
aying the British Navy

He says the only course to be followed is the repeal of the law.
"Why does the federal government, and the majority which supports it, hesitate to repeal this law?" he concludes.
"The election of the premier himself, the dict of September 21 last, condemned the naval law no less than the reciprocity treaty. If the treaty had been signed could the government have hesitated in mandating its annulment? What does it then in repeating this absurd law which no one wants—since imperialists are more than ardent Nationalists."

in find so much to say about nothing."
"What did he say about free trade?" asks a western member.
"Oh, he's against it. He's a protectionist."

"That's strange," remarks the western member. "There are usually two periods in our lives when we believe thoroughly free trade—when we are in college and when we reach heaven. In the interval between many good men allow themselves to be misguided."

"I gathered from his speech," this Mr. Dr. Clarke, "that in some mysterious way a carload of potatoes won him an election."

"I had my way," said another, "I could make him eat the carload of potatoes, raw. That might keep him from making speeches."

"Oh, there's a better way than that," the suggestion comes from a Nova Scotia member. "We ought to have an amateur day in the house, like they have in the theatre. The Conservative party in the house got more surprises than prizes at the last election and it would be fun to see them perform."

"How would you work it out?"
"Oh, we'd put some unbiased newspaper man, like H. F. G., behind Speaker Brown's throne and let the voters in the house get more surprises than prizes at the last election and it would be fun to see them perform."

"I see," says Devin M. P., "that Sam going to have all the boys in Canada sitting the bullseye at fifteen years of age. The phrase 'infants in arms' takes in added color under our new minister of militia."

"What reminds me," remarks a gentleman from the eastern townships, "of a novel you for Roy Scott which occurred down our way. The story is very short. I call it the Tale of the Two Black Bags."

"The Two Black Bags appeared in our country about three days before the election. I will not say that party sent them for that would be telling. The Two Black Bags contained substantial arguments. The other man had no arguments that could go in black bags but he had an inventive mind and some acquaintance with the work of the Boy Scouts. Thirty Boy Scouts on bicycles, horses, sleighs, and old things were detained to keep the Two Black Bags always in view. The manoeuvre worked. Whatever the arguments were in the Two Black Bags they didn't get out."

"It seems to me," comments the person with eye-glasses, "that that sort of thing is getting the youth of Canada interested in practical politics over-early."

Where Monk Flinches.
Further remarks on the usefulness of Boy Scouts in election campaigns are forgotten on the entrance of Louis Philippe Pelletier and Frederick D. Moore—the beholders-in-chief—the Ghostmaster General and the Minister of Bloody Works. They smoke their cigars earnestly. The Montreal Harbor Board member has been straightened out and the ministers are looking relieved. They wouldn't be nearly as sanguinary as they are if the patronage crowd would stop howling for gore.

Monk, in particular, is a kind-hearted man. He doesn't care for his reputation as an ogre. When some frenzied headhunter congratulated him the other day on the stand he had taken on dismises, Monk is said to have enquired "Which standard?" For he it known Monk has taken on two stands. At first when Frip and Chabot came asking Frip heads on charges Monk said "Go to it!" but later when he found he was getting all the blame he said "No more!"

The Montreal Harbor Board is straightened out. The way to Temere is straightened out, the way Billy Maclean's railway restlessness is straightened out, the way the money question is straightened out, the way everything, which this government straightens out is straightened out—that is to say it is staved off for a year until the government catches its wind.

Meanwhile let the ministers smoke their cigars in peace. Heaven knows they have gone through enough troubles and dangers to enjoy them.

H. F. G.

DESPOUDENT P. E. I. FARMER DROWNS HIMSELF IN POND

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 22—Garret Cules, aged twenty-eight, a farmer of Milton, drowned himself in the mill pond last night. He left the house about 11 o'clock, and his prolonged absence led to the family to search for him. They found his footprints to a pond a mile and a half away. At midnight they found his body at the bottom of a hole made by ice cutters. There was thin ice on the pond. It was through this that he plunged to his death.

He had become despondent by fancying other members of the family would dispossess him.

A thin coat of potash left on the sink overnight once it will be found with the yellow stain that will not yield to kerosene. It should be applied with care, as it is poisonous.

INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

GENERAL

OTTAWA WINTER FAIR

World's Record Made in Dairy Test—Lectures on Horses, Cattle and Poultry.

The outstanding feature of the Eastern Ontario Live Stock and Poultry Show held in Ottawa in January was the new world record in dairy tests that was established by Maude de Cole, the pure bred Holstein cow exhibited by Thomas Spratt, of Billings Bridge. In the three days the yield of 276 pounds of milk, giving 3.3 per cent of butter fat. Experts who attended the show and learned of her achievement declared that it constituted a new record for the world. The winner of the first prize in the dairy tests at Ottawa last winter was fully 50 pounds of milk behind the new mark, and her percentage of butter fat was correspondingly lower.

It is an interesting fact that Rhoda Queen, the cow that came second in this year's test, gave Maude de Cole a run, as a full sister of the latter. She is owned by Neil Sangster, of Ormstown (Que.). Her total for the three days was 292 pounds of milk, or a convincing margin amount more than her sister's, but the percentage of butter fat was scarcely 3 per cent, being almost ten per cent less than that of Maude de Cole. However, it was an exceedingly close contest, and both cows may be rightly termed world-record producers.

The discussions held in the lecture hall proved of special interest this year. The address of John Gardhouse, of Highfield (Ont.), on Care of the Pregnant Mare was a timely one in view of the fact that on nearly every farm there is to be found at least one mare soon to approach calving. At the time a mare is bred she should be in a good healthy condition, her blood cool and the digestive organs working regularly, he said. A little laxative food such as bran was very advisable at this time. Lots of exercise, clean pure food and fresh air are the main essentials in the care of a pregnant mare. During the winter when the mare may not be working, she should be allowed out in the barnyard for at least half the day, as she can stand quite a bit of cold. Great care is necessary with a mare just at this point, Mr. Gardhouse advised, as the slightest change may be made from outdoor to closed quarters and an abortion result.

If the mare again becomes pregnant soon after giving birth to a foal, it is not to be worked too strenuously, although a certain amount of work is better for her than to be wholly idle. She should not be expected to do a household or farm chore, heavy loads or do any backing-up. The best course, Mr. Gardhouse declared, was to give her light work, which during the winter months she should be able to do. A small feed of oats, and allow the colt to suck. "In short," said he, "don't expect a brood mare to do as much work as a saddle horse, but let her have a little exercise, especially if in the hands of a poor horseman."

In reply to a question from a farmer as to what feed he should give his mare in pregnancy, Mr. Gardhouse stated that pure mixed hay, oats and bran with not more than flaxseed meal or too many roots.

IMPORTANT ADVICE TO THE DAIRY FARMER

The Winter Care of Dairy Cows One of the Questions Which Should Be Thoroughly Understood—On This Depends the Paying Quality of the Herd in General.

The winter care of the dairy cow is one of the most important questions to be considered by the dairy farmer, and upon the success of his wintering depends the paying quality of the herd in general.

When the nights become cool and the pastures become barely able to carry the cows on maintenance diet, the first thought of the farmer should be to supplement the pasture with the food that will maintain the flow of milk and keep the cows in fleshy condition to commence the next year's work. If the cows once fall in fleshing from the effect of pure grazing the result will be a lingering deficiency in the returns of the herd over a period of longer duration than most men realize. The wintering of the dairy cow returns may not seem possible at the time, the effect compared, one year with another, is decidedly in favor of supplementing the grazing of green crops with the pasture.

The crops which the general dairy farmer has at his disposal and at the same time he depends upon for his wintering are corn and the clovers.

Corn silage that has been put in the silo the preceding fall and is from well-cultured, well-cared corn, can be relied upon until the fresh corn is sufficiently mature for feeding. Silage and fresh corn form two of the much-relied foods of the dairy cow and to which she will readily respond in maintaining a persistent flow of milk over a season when pastures are short. If a light ration of grain is fed in conjunction with the silage the results are even more gratifying than when either is fed alone.

The best plan to follow is to run the corn through the cutting box and feed it in the stable after sprinkling the meal over the corn in the manger. In this way everything is cleaned up and no waste occurs.

The clovers also form a crop of long standing quality with which to mix production. Among these alfalfa is the most valuable, but entails more labor in handling and feeding in the green stages than the clover. In winter the clover is the same composition and gives as good returns in feeding as bran.

When the herd has been safely carried over the season of the year, the silage is the period between Sept. 15 and Nov. 15, the balance of the wintering or feeding period is much easier than it is if a herd is put in winter quarters in low condition and expected to withstand the change from more or less ration of confinement.

The problem to be solved in confining the herd is to find a combination of foods that possess the qualities of bulk and moisture. These foods must be acquired of fair quality. The foods which are the most valuable in filling these requirements are corn silage, clover hay and mangolds. A combination of these will be found in the yellow stain that will not yield to kerosene. It should be applied with care, as it is poisonous.

where what he had used with the best success. A few carrots, every other night, he believed to be a good addition to the ration.

Speaking on the subject Care of the Colt to Three Year Old, John Bright, of Myrtle Station (Ont.), declared that farmers as a rule do not manifest any interest in a colt between the ages of weaning period and the day it does its first harness. "Even though you feed a good colt, you may easily ruin it by not giving enough feed to build up bone and muscle compared with the amount you feed it to make flesh. The legs and feet are frequently neglected while the trunk of the body is developed, the result of which too often is spavins on the feet. Too much feed and not enough exercise, in short, and it is just as easy for a farmer to take the other course. Ten hours a day in the open air is not too long for any colt."

Many farmers, Mr. Bright said, give their colts care until they are three or four months old, and then leave them to carve out their own destinies. It is just as well to keep them until they are three or four months old, and then leave them to carve out their own destinies. It is just as well to keep them until they are three or four months old, and then leave them to carve out their own destinies. It is just as well to keep them until they are three or four months old, and then leave them to carve out their own destinies.

The average farmer is very apt to believe that his cattle are sound when they are healthy and that they are not in connection with the health of their cattle, Professor George E. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, declared in the course of his talk on Sanitary Stabling of Cattle. The speaker made especial reference to the existence of tuberculosis among cattle when no outward symptoms were observable, and the farmer naturally was satisfied that all were in good health. Such a farmer may regard such precautions unnecessary but some day have a rude awakening. The only safe plan for a man who wishes to have his cattle healthy is to maintain conditions about them that are unfavorable to the development of disease germs.

Effective ventilation is one of the first requisites of a sanitary stable, Professor Day believed, but great care was necessary on this point. There are times when it is not safe to have doors or windows open, and consequently there would be times when there would be no fresh air in the stable. "A good system of ventilation works constantly because it is necessary to have the air frequently changed during the day and night."

The statement of Professor F. C. Elford, of Macdonald College, Quebec, "that the annual poultry production of Canada last year was \$50,000,000 or about half the value of Canada's dairy products, came as an eye-opener to many who believed that the poultry house was to be tolerated only as a necessary evil in a household convenience."

Prof. Elford spoke on Marketing Poultry and his remarks were followed with the keenest interest. He stated that he did not think it was a household convenience, but a very dry and a golden yellow oil. This is used for the manufacture of varnish and as a fuel.—Canadian Journal of Commerce.

GERMAN SHORTAGE OF POTATOES

An unusual demand for potatoes is making itself felt in Germany by reason of the half crop this season. The council of the southern cities of the Rhine and Moselle are buying potatoes by carloads and retailing to consumers. Prices have been lessened from 25 to 50 per cent by this means.

City councilors, over there, may be almost anything which they may regard for the well-being of the people. They are professional administrators, with practical life-tenure of office, and are not engaged in private business. New York reports say that importations of potatoes from abroad are beginning to arrive at the port, the main bulk of them coming from Ireland. Up to date this fall about 45,000 sacks have arrived. Wholesalers quote Maine potatoes in the market at \$3 a sack and say this price is just about double the price of a year ago. Since early fall the price has risen steadily, and \$4 a sack is expected by February. Not only is there a scarcity of potatoes in the country, but from practically all the potato producing countries of the world, reports show slack crops.—Canadian Trade Review.

FOUL BROOD

The census of 1910 shows a decrease of almost 800,000 colonies of bees on the farms of the United States. There is also a considerable decrease in the number of bees reporting bees. Since bee-keeping is one of the important and profitable minor branches of agriculture, this decrease among farmer-beekeepers is unfortunate. Because of these facts the beekeepers in towns and cities.

Bee-keeping is fast becoming the business of the specialist, and the number of men who devote their lives to it is small. The business is rapidly increasing. However, there is no reason why the average farmer cannot keep a few colonies of bees for his own consumption, with perhaps some surplus for sale in good years.

The United States department of agriculture attributes most of the reported decrease to the brood diseases of bees, which are now found widely distributed in the United States. The department has knowledge of these diseases in about 20 per cent of all counties in the United States. Where disease exists beekeepers often lose colonies and attribute their loss to some other cause. Because of these facts the department advises persons interested in bees to inform themselves concerning these diseases. It is quite possible to keep bees with profit where these diseases are prevalent in the neighborhood, provided the beekeeper knows how to treat the disease. Farmers' Bulletin No. 442, The Treatment of Bee Diseases, may be obtained from the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington (D. C.).

THE TUSOCK MOTH

Becoming Prevalent in Maritime Provinces—Nature and Means of Control.

This insect was extremely abundant in certain places in Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island during the summer of 1910. In the cities of Halifax (N. S.), and Charlottetown (P. E. I.), the government's insect defoliation of the shade trees, well known in Toronto, caused the citizens some alarm. In Charlottetown, I found on examination that the larvae had been fairly well parasitized, and to some extent also in Halifax. Further observations on collected material indicate that the tussock moth is not a new pest of the province. It is not improbable that the outbreaks will be checked by natural means, but the uncertainty of the operation of such natural controlling agencies makes it desirable to take such measures as will expedite the employment of thorough eradication measures in cities where the value and importance of shade trees is unusually great.

Life History.—During the winter the conspicuous white or creamy-white egg masses having a frothy appearance may be found on the trunks and branches of trees, on fences and other places to which the caterpillars crawled when full grown. The young caterpillars hatch out at the end of

May or early in June, and become full grown towards the middle or end of July. The mature caterpillar is distinct in form and coloration. It is hairy and measures from one and a quarter to one and a half inches in length. The upper side is dark with two longitudinal yellow stripes along the back. The head is coral red and there are a pair of tufts of black hairs projecting over the horns in horn-like manner; a similar pair of single tufts of hairs projects from the hind end of the body. On the back of the caterpillar, beginning in the fifth segment, there are four white bran-like tufts of hairs and behind these there are two small, glandular projections of a brilliant red color. The caterpillar usually leaves the smaller branches when they have finished feeding and are full grown and wanders down the trees to the larger limbs and trunks where they spin their cocoons in the crevices of the bark. Large numbers of the full-grown caterpillars wander some distance, finally spinning their cocoons on fences, the sides of houses and other places. In about a fortnight the moths emerge. The peculiarity of this insect is that the female moth is wingless and consequently is unable to fly. After mating, the female rarely leaves the neighborhood of the cocoon, but after mating deposits one to five hundred eggs on a white frothy mass on the outside of the cocoon. The male moth is grayish and cocoon. The male moth is grayish and cocoon. The male moth is grayish and cocoon.

CANNED MILK IN INDIA

The importation of sterilized canned milk into Bengal is steadily increasing, and last year amounted to 500,000 rupees (about \$162,000). Ninety per cent of this milk comes from Norway and Switzerland. Enormous quantities of condensed milk and cream are used in India also, and the native milk is not generally considered up to the standard.

The government has taken a good deal of pains to establish model farms for the improvement of cattle and also to teach natives, by example, the care of cattle, methods of milking cows, and the care of the milk. The government has also taken pains to impress the fact on the natives that for their own welfare they should take greater interest in economic dairy farming.

It is pointed out to them that the high infant mortality which prevails in India is largely due to improper food given infants and children.

HORTICULTURE

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The use of corn and cornmeal as major parts of the feed of hens kept for egg production has been very generally condemned by poultrymen and farmers, and it is now used only as a very minor part of the ration, for the fear that its use will cause over-fatness and interfere with egg-making. When used freely and in a prominent part in the ration it has been thought best to have the kernels broken, so that in hunting and scratching the hens would not get the kernels whole. The exercise needed to keep themselves in health and vigor. It was reasoned that even a small quantity of whole corn could be readily seen and picked up by the hen, and that the exercise needed to keep themselves in health and vigor. It was reasoned that even a small quantity of whole corn could be readily seen and picked up by the hen, and that the exercise needed to keep themselves in health and vigor.

In order to test this view an experiment was carried out at the station in the winter of 1906-7 in which whole corn was substituted for cracked corn in a ration of 500 received cracked corn. All other conditions affecting the two lots were kept as nearly identical as possible.

One-fourth of an acre planted to small fruits and properly cared for will supply enough to keep the stock going through the season, but the land must be reasonably rich and kept in a good condition by thorough cultivation.

Some of the advantages of this method of feeding are that the manure is put in the troughs at any convenient time, only guarding against an exhaustion of the supply, and the entire avoidance of the moulting that always occurs at trough feeding when that is made a meal of the day, whether it be in morning or evening. There are no failings to be gathered up or wasted, as is common when a full meal of mash is given at night. The labor is very much less, enabling a person to care for more birds than when the regular evening meal is given.

For green feed during winter and spring mangolds are used. They are liked by the birds, and when properly handled and cared for remain crisp and sound until late spring. They are fed whole, by sticking them into projecting nails about a foot and a half above the floor. Care must be exercised in feeding them, as they are a laxative when used too freely. On the average, about a peck per day to 100 birds can be safely used. It is not a great much greater quantity if they could get it.—Dr. Raymond Pearl, in Agricultural Epitomist.

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as lead arsenate. This is used in the proportion of 3 to 4 lbs. of lead arsenate to 50 gallons of water. All cities having valuable shade streets attacked by this or other defoliating insects, should have a power sprayer. Nothing is more injurious to the tree or unsightly to the eye than the defoliation by caterpillars. Many of the cities of the United States regularly spray their shade trees, realizing their value as civic assets, in certain cases the losses which they have suffered in the past compel them to do this.—Extract from the report of Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa.

POULTRY

WHAT TO FEED FOR EGGS

Some Results of Investigation at Maine Experiment Station.

For about twenty-five years the same family of Barred Plymouth Rocks has been carried at the University of Maine, and one way has been learned to feed and handle them to secure eggs and to avoid the losses from over-fatness, which are so common to mature fowls that breed.

It is not claimed or thought that the methods of feeding here given are ideal; other methods may be as good, or even better, but they have, however, given good results at the Maine station. While it is true that only the full-fed hen can lay to the limit of her capacity, it is equally true that full feeding of the Plymouth Rocks, unless correctly done, results disastrously.

Years ago the "morning mash," which was regarded as necessary to "warm up the cold hen," so she could lay that day, was given up.

The method of feeding now employed is, in detail, as follows: Early in the morning, for each 100 hens, four quarts of whole corn is scattered on the floor, which is six or eight inches deep on the floor. The corn is not mixed in the litter for the straw is dry and light, and enough of the grain is hidden so the birds cannot see it. The corn is not mixed in the litter for the straw is dry and light, and enough of the grain is hidden so the birds cannot see it.

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For green feed during winter and spring mangolds are used. They are liked by the birds, and when properly handled and cared for remain crisp and sound until late spring. They are fed whole, by sticking them into projecting nails about a foot and a half above the floor. Care must be exercised in feeding them, as they are a laxative when used too freely. On the average, about a peck per day to 100 birds can be safely used. It is not a great much greater quantity if they could get it.—Dr. Raymond Pearl, in Agricultural Epitomist.

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