

## A CALL FOR PATRIOTISM AND FURTHER PRODUCTION

### On the Part of the Farmers of the District.

### INCREASED PRODUCTION IN EVERY LINE OF FOOD STUFF IS ASKED.

#### Canada Is Not Producing Enough Poultry—Farmers Are Not Doing Their Best With the Land—Suggestions As to What Should Be Done.

The call for patriotism and increased production was sounded in Kingston on Thursday afternoon and evening in the city hall, at the meetings held under the auspices of the Ontario and Dominion department of agriculture, and arranged for by C. C. Main, the district representative of Sydenham.

Increased production in every line of food stuffs was asked for. The speakers in the afternoon included G. H. Grisdale, director of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa; W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturalist, Ottawa, and E. C. Elford, Dominion poultry husbandman, Ottawa.

R. J. Bushell was the chairman at the afternoon meeting, and before calling upon the speakers, referred to the campaign being held to promote increased production. He paid tribute to the work of C. C. Main, the district representative of the department of agriculture, but made the remark that he did not think the farmers in general appreciated the service Mr. Main was rendering.

#### Not Enough Poultry.

"That Canada was not producing enough poultry to supply the demand, but that each year large quantities of poultry were being imported was the statement of E. C. Elford, Dominion poultry husbandman, in a stirring address.

"And the prospects are that we will continue to import," added the speaker. "We can produce a great deal more poultry than at the present time, and still it would not meet the demands."

The speaker deplored the fact that Canada had to secure eggs from China. The average farmer had but thirty-five or forty hens. This was not a sufficient number. Every farmer should try and increase his flock. There should be at least one hundred hens on each farm. If properly looked after, the financial results would be sufficient to pay off the interest on a hundred-acre farm. No poultry business would fail if properly looked after. Farmers, however, should not jump into the business without a word of warning.

The speaker gave out the warning not to breed from everything on the farm. He said that the work of looking after poultry was regarded by a great many as work for the women alone, but if the men took hold of it in the proper way, it could be made a paying business. It could be undertaken on every farm. Care should be taken in the breeding stock, and in a very short time a farmer would not only increase his production, but would double it. Many a farmer regarded it as a business which did not pay very well. The speaker believed that a boy or girl of twelve interested in the work would perhaps make more out of it than even a man or woman.

Poultry houses were very often erected in inconvenient places. More attention should be given to them. There was also extravagance in the production as well as the marketing. Over \$10,000 was lost, every year, in the egg business, owing to the fact that the shipments were not properly made. Methods were lax. Eggs were often kept at home by the farmer too long. A great deal depended on proper marketing and the giving of all the "finishing touches."

#### Farmers Not Doing Their Best.

G. H. Grisdale, director of the Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, stated that although the experimental farm had been in existence for twenty-seven years, the system was unknown to a great many farmers. He pointed out that the farm was open to receive questions from the farmers about their work. It was the desire to help the farmers in every way possible and for this reason, questions were invited.

The speaker said that the true pa-

triot was a person who would do his very best to promote his own interests, and at the same time help the country.

Regarding the campaign for increased production, Mr. Grisdale said he did not think the farmers were doing the very best they could with the land. Now was the time to do the very best work possible, not only for the sake of the country but for the interests of the farmer.

The speaker said that corn was one of the best crops for eastern Ontario. If grown properly, it would not exhaust the soil. If given the proper rotation, there was no doubt but that the land would be benefited. He believed the three-year rotation gave the best results.

"And it is the very best return per acre for every hour put on the work that we are after," he added. "We

and that it was up to the farmers at home to grow more.

"The men are fighting at the front for us," said Mr. Bushell, but they cannot fight on an empty stomach."

At The Evening Session.

Mayor Sutherland presided at the meeting held in the evening, and the hall was well filled. The speakers were Prof. J. I. Morrison, of Queen's University, and Messrs. Grisdale, Macoun, Elford and R. J. Bushell. During the evening, William Ewa favored with a couple of line solos of a patriotic character, Clara Smith acting as accompanist. The keynote of the addresses was again the great need of increased production.

Prof. Morrison delivered a timely address dealing with Canadian nationality as it appeared to a person coming to the empire. He asked the question: "What is the British point of view?" and answered it by saying, "Truth and honesty. We must serve the state we formulated. We must be prepared to take our responsibility and our share in the work. One thing Canadians made up their mind about and that was that Canada must have her say in her policy. Canada, in every department of pub-

cent, of the farm labor was set free just as soon as the snow came. Men were allowed to get along as best they could until the spring. What could we expect under these conditions? It was foolish to expect good results under these circumstances.

It was up to the farmers to erect cottages, if necessary, and keep the hired help the year round. The speaker was of the opinion that farmers could in five years' time, double their output.

Mr. Macoun again spoke on the vegetable questions, and appealed to people in the cities to establish vegetable gardens in order to help out the demand.

Mr. Elford and R. J. Bushell also spoke impressing the audience on the great need for increased production.

### SENTENCED TO WASH DISHES.

#### Michigan Man Gets Four Months of Kitchen Duty.

Flint, Mich., Feb. 26.—Joseph Celi was sentenced to wash dishes for his wife for fourteen months by Judge Howard West in the circuit court here. Celi pleaded guilty to a violation of the local option law. He told the court that he had been unable to get work for fourteen months. The court then asked his wife if he did any work about the house. She said that he carried the water and coal, but that he never helped her to wash the dishes. Celi was allowed his liberty on probation and must wash the dishes.

The scope of the boot investigation by the parliamentary special committee is to be enlarged.

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GERMAN OFFICERS CAPTURED IN TRENCHES BEING TAKEN TO STAFF HEAD QUARTERS. The French infantry, by one of their brilliant charges, succeeded in capturing a trench from the Germans which had vigorously resisted their efforts. They made prisoners of fifty men and two officers. The latter are being led to the staff headquarters for a cross-examination by the commander. Army men usually secure much valuable information from captured prisoners by clever questioning which may lead the prisoners to become boastful and garrulous. An interpreter of the French army is seen at the extreme left.

### WAR TREASURES IN PARIS.

#### Great Collection Being Assembled From German Sources.

Paris, Feb. 26.—To the collection of war treasures in the museum of the Hotel des Invalides there has now been added a number of trophies taken by the French on the battlefield of 1914. Guns and standards taken from the enemy have always been there, but the building has never before sheltered specimens of the aircraft which are playing so prominent a role in modern war. At the seat of the enormous statue of Napoleon in the uniform of the French guard which dominates the court of honor, are two aeroplanes—on his left a Taube, captured in the Meuse district, and on his right a French bi-plane, which made its flight between August 2nd and December 21st, and this was pierced by more than four hundred rifle and shrapnel bullets. In the gallery at the other end of the courtyard are the remnants of Zeppelin No. 5, brought down by the French troops at Badweiler, on August 22nd. These demonstrate the extraordinary thickness and lightness of the metal used in the construction of Germany's aerial monsters.

In the courtyard, amid the trophies of many campaigns between the Peninsula and Madagascar, are now placed twenty-four German 77-millimeter field-pieces taken in action, and two 103-millimeter mortars, and some machine-guns with elaborately chased barrels, bearing the double device "Ultima Ratio Regis" and "Pro Gloria et Patria," and the Kaiser's monogram, "K. W. R.," encircled with laurels.

Some of them have been knocked about and stand as mute witnesses of a sanguinary struggle. Others are so new and unscarred that they might have come straight from the Krupp works with a few of the parts essential for use missing.

In one of the halls there is a very complete collection of German shells of various shapes and sizes, including the great masses of metal hurled by the "Jack Johnsons." Every deadly-deadening implement of the Germans is represented in the museum, from Ulan lances to the darts dropped by airman, bullets and grenades, bayonets and daggers.

A military investigation into charges against Lieut.-Col. F. R. Ross, commanding the 6th Royal Regiment, Hamilton, has begun.

Rev. Dr. H. A. Abraham has resigned his position as field secretary of the Dominion Alliance after a service of five years in temperance work.

The Hydro-Electric Railway Association of Ontario was formed to promote public ownership of utilities.

On the Hoffman house site and that of the Albemarle hotel, adjoining, the new owners plan the erection of a sixteen-story store and loft building.

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If you want to preserve your hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for nothing destroys the hair more quickly. It not only starves the hair and makes it fall out, but it makes it stringy, straggly, dull, dry, brittle and lifeless, and every- one notices it. You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and never fails to do the work.

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**HERBERT C. COX,**  
President and General Manager.

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## Increase The Potato Crop.

W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, spoke on the potato crop, stating that it was up to the farmers this year to do everything possible to increase the crop.

"We do not know where the cry will be heard for more food." By growing more potatoes we will have a food that will be welcome to everyone.

Mr. Macoun stated that the seed this year for the potato crop was the best in years. If the crop was given proper care, there was no doubt but that it would be much better than any in the past.

That there was a great scarcity in the variety of vegetable grown, was a point brought out by the speaker. He believed that all his hearers would agree with him on this point. He named twenty varieties of vegetables which he said could be grown by the farmers with very little difficulty on the farm. The cost of the seed was very small. The speaker's suggestion for increased production in the vegetable line was that at the first of the season the farmer prepare a half-acre plot of ground for his wife to cultivate. He was sure the women would be glad to take a part in this campaign for increased production.

After the address of Mr. Macoun, Chairman Bushell appealed to the farmers to get busy in the problem of increased production, pointing out that owing to the war there would be a great demand for food stuffs.

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