McArthur. Heifer calf (junior): 1 and 4, R. R. Ness; 2, McMillan; 3, Logan. Senior champion female, McMillan, on Maple Leaf Jean. Junior champion female, R. R. Ness, on Burnside Randy 3rd. Graded herd: 1, R. R. Ness; 2, McMillan; 3, Cavers; 4, D. T. Ness; 5, Logan. Junior herd: 1, R. R. Ness; 2, Logan; 3, D. T. Ness; 4, Cavers. Four calves, bred by exhibitor: 1, R. R. Ness; 2, Logan; 3, McMillan; 4, Cavers; 5, D. T. Ness. Produce of cow: 1 and 2, R. R. Ness; 3, D. T. Ness; 4, Cavers; 5, Logan. Get of sire: 1, R. R. Ness, on the get of Hobsland Masterpiece; 2 and 4, Logan, on gets of Netherall Sir Douglas and Sunnyside Masterpiece; 3, Cavers, on the get of Cheerful Masterpiece.

Holsteins.—With each succeeding year the "Holstein" shows improvement at Ormstown. The entries have each year steadily grown in numbers, and the exhibit brought out for the show just closed was one of the best ever seen in the province. Many of the animals, however, could do with considerable more fitting, but with the present prices of feeds we can, no doubt, look for plenty of stuff to be out this season that has not been overfed. The only outside herd that made its appearance was that of W. C. Stevens, of Philipsville, Ontario, who was also probably the largest winner. F. R. Mallory, Frankford, Ontario, made the awards, a detail list of which follows.

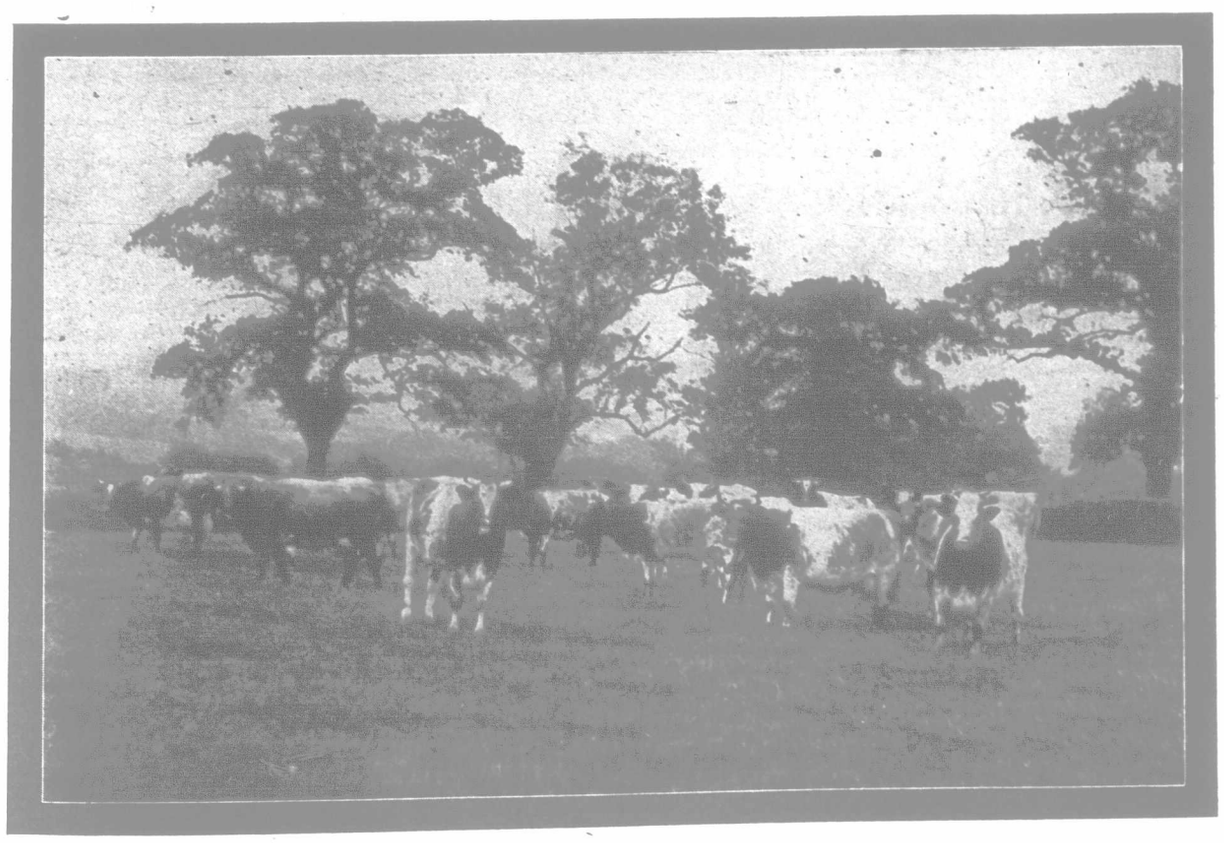
Exhibitors.—W. J. Scott, Tatehurst; Jas. Winter, Neil Sangster, J. Tinning, F. N. Williams, J. D. McEwen, A. Younie & Son, and Wm. Rutherford, all of Ormstown; J. J. Alexander and Philip Picard, St. Louis; A. McNaughton, Dewitsville; J. McRae and Wm. Rutherford, Howick, and W. C. Stevens, Philipsville, Ont.

Awards.—Aged bulls: 1, McNaughton, on Gano Faforit Braveboy; 2, Younie & Sons, on Prince Ormsby Posch; 3, Williams; 4, Alexander. Bull, 2 years: 1, Scott, on Pontiac Mutual Friend; 2, McEwen, on Leonard Pontiac; 3, Picard, on Pedro Prince De Kol. Bull, senior yearling: 1, Stevens, on Riverdale May Echo Lyons; 2, McNaughton, on Johan Elgin De Kol; 3, Tinning, on Minto De Kol Gano. Bull, junior yearling: 1, Winter on Prince Otto of Pinedale; 2, Anderson, on Prince Inferno Faforit; 3, Younie, on May Echo Darkness; 4, Elliott. Senior calf: 1, McRae; 2, Alexander; 3, Stevens; 4, Sangster. Junior calf: 1, Sangster; 2, Alexander. Senior and grand champion bull, McNaughton, on Gano Faforit Braveboy. Junior champion bull, Stevens, on Riverdale May Echo Lyons. Aged cow (in milk): 1, Stevens, on Pauline Beets Segis; 2, McEwen; 3, Alexander; 4, A. McNaughton. Cow, 3 years old (in milk): 1, 3 and 4, Sangster, on Lada Rhoda, Helena of Pleasant Valley and Olina of Pleasant Valley; 2, Winter, on Stella Kalmer. Cow, 2 years old (in milk): 1, Sangster, on Martha Pontiac Johanna; 2 and 4, McEwen; 3, McNaughton. Aged cow (dry): 1, Stevens, on Pauline Pet Posch; 2, Younie, on Cornucopia De Kol; 3, Alexander, on Pauline of Howick. Heifer, 2 years: 1 and 2, Sangster, on Rhoda's Queen May and Lou Porcelain Posch; 3, Rutherford; 4, Stevens. Heifer, senior yearling: 1, Stevens, on Faforit Netherland Posch; 2, 3 and 4, Alexander. Heifer, junior yearling: 1 and 2, Sangster; 3, Stevens. Heifer calf (senior): 1 and 2, Stevens. Senior and grand champion female, Rhoda's Queen May. Junior champion female, Faforit Netherland Posch. Graded herd: 1 Stevens; 2, Sangster; 3, McEwen; 4, Winter; 5, Alexander. Junior herd: 1 and 5, Stevens; 2, Sangster; 3, Winter; 4, Alexander. Four calves, bred by exhibitor: 1, Stevens; 2, Alexander; 3, Winter. Produce of cow: 1, Younie, on the produce of Cornucopia De Kol; 2, Sangster, on the produce of Rhoda's Queen. Get of sire: 1, Sangster, on the get of Gano Faforit Posch; 2, Stevens.

Shorthorns.—One lone herd of Shorthorns made up the entire exhibit in the beef cattle section, and these were exhibited by C. M. Stainton, of Hampton, Ontario. It was a creditable herd, however, and quite a contrast from the few poorly fitted animals that represented this section in 1917. There is plenty of room for the advancement of the Shorthorn breed in Eastern Canada, and the presence of similar exhibits at several more of the larger shows throughout the East would, without doubt, be a great stimulant to the beef industry in this section of the Dominion. The Jersey and French Canadian breeds were also each represented by lone herds in each section. A. Martin, of Warden, Que., had the former and E. Sylvestre, of Clairvaux, Que., had those in the latter. Both were creditable exhibits. Prof. E. S. Archibald, Ottawa, made the awards in all three sections.

SHEEP AND SWINE.

As usual the sheep and swine division of the Show could hardly be said to be a strengthening wing in the Exhibition. However the swine section this year showed a vast improvement, and could almost be said to compare favorably with the success of other exhibits. With the exception of the entries of E. Sylvestre, of Clairvaux, Que., the other exhibitors were all local, while in the sheep division there was also only one outside flock, and this came from Ontario.



A Good Investment.

THE FARM.

Food Materials Per Capita From Farm Crops.

BY DR. C. A. ZAVITZ, O. A. C., GUELPH.

For the three years previous to the war, viz.: 1911, 1912 and 1913, the average crop acreages of the most important agricultural nations of the world, excepting China for which statistics are not available, are given in the following order: United States, Russia, India, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Argentina, France, Italy and Canada.

Those countries which had the greatest crop acreages per capita were Argentina, Canada, the United States, the Russian Empire and France.

Based largely on Danish experiments and on estimates made in the United States Department of Agriculture, the following gives the relative percentages of foodstuffs produced from farm crops, per unit of population in the leading agricultural countries of the world:

Countries.	Per Cent.
Canada	100
Argentina	80
United States	64
Australia	35
German Empire	30
Austria-Hungary	29
France	25
Russian Empire	24
Italy	14
India	11
Great Britain and Ireland	8

It will be seen that Canada produces, per capita, more food materials obtained from farm crops than any of the other principal countries of the world. Her farm production is high and her domestic consumption is low. This enables her to export a relatively large proportion of the essential food materials produced in the country. It is the surplus which counts.

The Canadian farmers form one of the greatest economic factors in the world's supply of foodstuffs at the present time. Every effort should be made to produce and then to save.

Agriculture in Allied and Enemy Countries

By a Returned Prisoner of War.

Capt. J. E. Lattimer, the author of this article, was formerly a farmer in Brant County, Ont., and later a District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. He went Overseas with the 4th C. M. R. in July, 1915. After 8 months in France he was captured at the battle of Sanctuary Wood or the third battle of Ypres. He was held a prisoner of war in Germany for 18 months, during which time he was interned in five different prison camps. Capt. Lattimer was then exchanged and interned 4 months in Switzerland, at the end of which time he was repatriated, arriving in Canada in May, 1918. The writer being a close observer of agricultural conditions and being privileged to observe them, colored by the exigencies of war, in many countries, his article is of intense interest.—Editor.

Among many interesting features of European conditions not the least striking to the average Canadian is the absolute waste of labor in agriculture. During the last four years great things have been attempted in some places to remedy this by the adoption of modern machinery. Yet to-day maximum production with minimum effort is far from being attained. Certainly Europe practices intensive methods that challenge our admiration, and which we might well follow to a certain degree. We cannot expect their adoption until absolutely necessary. For the immediate future, at least, maximum production per man is even more important than maximum production per acre. We have many advantages over the continent of Europe when we consider that fact.

Cheap transportation and easy access to the products of virgin soil enabled Britain to aquire the "cheap loaf" without developing her agriculture. The fallacy arose in many quarters that it was impossible to devleop industries and agriculture at the same time. The greatest mistake possible. Witness present conditions in many countries. The strongest countries are those both industrial and agricultural. Events of the past four years have at least rubbed that in. Another idea confronting the pleader for greater production is that you cannot cultivate much and produce live stock as well, and that the live-stock industry depends on a great percentage of grazing land. This idea needs much modification. Countries that are cultivated can and do carry more live stock per acre than grazed ones. In Britain, where large estates have been converted into small holdings, the numbers of every class of live stock have increased on the area. This has been brought about by the disappearance of grass land.

During the last three years a great change has come over British agriculture. Much grass land has been broken, and the country is changing from a grazed to a cultivated one. Silos are being recommended as a necessary addition to farm buildings. The acreage of cultivated land has greatly increased. The numbers of live stock have remained about normal. Small allotments near the cities have increased in numbers, and everywhere more intensive methods are being adopted. Let the good work go on. There is a great deal yet to be done before the British Isles are anything like as intensively cultivated as France or Belgium.

France a Wheat-growing Country.

That France is a rather important wheat-growing country probably accounts for the fact that to-day it is about the only country in Europe eating white bread. France has developed her agriculture. Between 1834 and 1909 the population of France increased by 20 per cent. while the production of wheat increased by 74 per cent., and during this time there was a corresponding increase in other branches of food production. France has suffered in common with the rest of the world from rural depopulation, yet she has retained 18 out of her 40 million of population on the land. In the British Isles there are 8 million out of 45 on the land.

In Flanders wheat seems to be the chief grain crop. There appears to be much choice of seeding time. I have seen it sown in November, December and January. It grows somewhat all winter and produces excellent crops. There is a considerable acreage devoted to sugar beets. The country side is dotted with hop poles, which in Flanders are about the size of telegraph poles in this country, and about twice the height of the hop poles used in England. Judging from the height of this crop this is pretty rich soil. There are other evidences of its fertility. Only a very rich soil could produce mud of the depth, consistency and stick-to-itiveness of that of the Flanders trenches.

The chief attraction among the live stock is their horses. These are as generally admired as the beef cattle of England. They are very generally good and in excellent condition. Judging from the light loads