

criminal. I do not care whether an election is forced by the Liberals or sprung by the Conservatives, it could only be described as a combination of peanut politics and high treason. It would be peanut politics, because the only excuse for it would be a lust for office at a time when every thinking man must dread the responsibility of office. It would be high treason, because we are at present united in giving support to the Empire, and the cause of human freedom and anything that would cause dissension or uncertainty would be an act of treason. Having watched the course of events since the war broke out, I have no hesitancy in saying that the members of the Government have done all that could be expected of men confronted and surprised by so unthinkable a situation. I have also no hesitancy in saying that the Liberals have shown themselves in all things just as loyal as the Conservatives. If an election is called from any cause in the near future, the only issue before the electorate will be: "Shall we turn out both parties?" It would be easy to show that both have been inefficient, and that both have been disloyal to the best interests of the Canadian people. Remember the Bank Act that was passed almost unanimously, and the MacKenzie & Mann grab that was passed by a Conservative House of Commons and a Liberal Senate. Gentlemen of both parties! You had better not force your records before an indignant and over-wrought people at such a time as this. You are both knee-sprung from bowing to the Big Interests, and saddle-galled from being ridden by bosses. You are both due to be turned out to grass. Your only hope for the future is to do the duty before you unanimously and efficiently, and trust the event to the justice and sound sense of a watchful and earnest electorate. This is no time for playing politics, or for the discussion of issues that are bound to irritate and divide the people.

Issues that were important before August 4th are no longer important. The past is a book that is closed. The future is a book that is unopened. All we can do at the present time is to do the duty nearest to hand without thought of personal or party gain. At the present time we are giving freely of our resources of money, provisions and men. As yet I have heard no responsible man criticize that course. It is the only course open to us if we are to continue to develop our free institutions under British protection. Democratic institutions are now threatened by the most competent, purposeful and powerful autocracy the world has ever known. Once more the die is being cast to decide whether "Government of the people, for the people, by the people, shall perish from the face of the earth." For us there can be no debate of this question—only war to the death. And we can best show ourselves worthy of a democratic form of government by being absolutely united in the face of danger. There must be no hesitancy, no argument, no turning back. After the war is over and the integrity of the Empire and the freedom of its constituent nations have been made sure, we may have leisure to discuss party politics. If these things are not assured we shall have little interest in your political records or party achievements. Get together gentlemen, and stop snarling at one another and hinting what you will do in case of an election. There must not be an election while the war is in progress, unless it extends beyond the constitutional limits of our Parliament. Even in that case the term might be extended as a measure of public safety.

To me the most exasperating feature of the present political uneasiness is that it shows a complete lack of appreciation of the gravity of the crisis by which we are confronted. I have purposely refrained from discussing the most serious aspect as the war for fear of communicating to others the feeling of horror by which I am burdened myself. It is better that those of us who have useful tasks to perform should perform them cheerfully with a firm faith that in the end our cause shall triumph, but when those on whom devolves the task of leadership in this trying time show such shallowness and littleness of soul, it is impossible to be silent. This is not a time for earnest men to "suffer fools gladly." The thinking men of all parties should unite in rebuking those selfish and short-sighted politicians who are striving at such a time as this to revive political rivalries that were trivial at their best and that would now be intolerable. Our present duty is clear—to support the Allies to the utmost of our power. Our aid must be voluntary and unanimous if we are to live as a nation of free people. If we are not disturbed from the great issues before us—issues far above the scope of political debate or difference—we shall give aid that will be both ungrudging and effective. To forget politics and do our duty as free men who prize freedom is the duty of the hour. The men who disturb the people of Canada in their present mood will do it at their peril.

A Canadian at Cambridge.

A graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College and Cornell University, Wm. R. Thompson, B. S. A., M. Sc., son of one of the editors of "The Farmer's Advocate," was recently appointed to a position as demonstrator in zoology at the University of Cambridge, England, following a special science course in the University of Paris, France. He was second on the list of those successful at the latter examinations, and one of the only two foreigners who passed the ordeal. Prior to that he had conducted a couple of years' research work in Europe upon insect parasites for the United States Bureau of Entomology.

Changes in Canada's Cabinet.

Two changes have been made in the Borden Ministry. Hon. T. Casgrain, Chairman of the Canadian Section of the International Waterways Commission, succeeding Hon. L. P. Pelletier as Postmaster General, and Pierre Edouard Blondin, Deputy Speaker of the House, succeeds Hon. Bruno Nantel as Minister of Inland Revenue. Hon. Mr. Nantel succeeds Hon. M. E. Bernier, whose term had expired on the Railway Commission.

Janefield Jerseys Sold Well.

At Janefield Farm, Guelph, Ont., on Friday last there were sold 30 head of pure-bred and grade Jersey cows and heifers. Buyers were there in force, men from all over the province being on the lookout for high-producing cows, which bespeaks the popularity of the Jersey breed. In three years of breeding Jersey cattle Mr. Beatty has sold over \$10,000 worth from a farm of 70 acres, and last year sold in the city of Guelph \$2,700 worth of sweet cream. He thinks there is only one cow in the world better than the Jersey, and that is the dairy Shorthorn, and being raised in one of the best Shorthorn counties in the North of England, he found it hard to conform to the raising of any other breed, as he is a believer that there is a dual-purpose cow in the Shorthorn which he is starting to breed. At the sale of Jerseys just held, 24 head of cows and heifers made an average of \$114, the highest prices being \$250 for Mokena's Best; \$225 for Rena's Grace; \$200 for Broadview Blue (\$155 for Janefield Grace, an 18-months-old heifer) up to \$85 for heifer calves, and \$50 each for bull calves. Seegmiller Bros., Petersburg, bought six. Mr. Wisener, Paris; Mr. McMeeken, Norval; Archie Moody, Guelph; Mr. Robertson, Galt, and Mr. Goodall, Galt, were all large purchasers.

The Canadian Farm Force.

Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. O'Brien, Simcoe Co., Ont., in a letter to the Mail and Empire, discussing the proportion of native-born Canadians in the first military contingent, points out that during recent years the city and town population of Canada has been largely augmented by immigration. Recognizing the short handedness of agriculture he concludes: "It is evident that it is not from the country districts, with a population barely sufficient to carry on the cultivation of the soil, and among which the native born will chiefly be found, that, under present conditions, our military strength will be derived. It is from the towns, with their overflowing population, largely unemployed, more in touch with public affairs and with the warlike spirit prevailing, and mainly of Old Country birth, that recruits will come most readily, and with the least sacrifice of private interests."

At the Big Chicago Dairy Show.

As we go to press our representative at the National Dairy Show, being held at Chicago this week, wires that there are on exhibition 217 Guernseys; 193 Jerseys; 150 Holsteins, 83 Ayrshires, and 75 Brown Swiss. R. J. Fleming, of Toronto, is the only Canadian exhibitor, with 12 Jerseys. Ohio won the college judging contest, with Kansas second, and Maine third. St. Paul Calamo Korndyke won the aged bull class in Holsteins, and looked like the probable champion.

Regarding the reported big shortage in the world's wheat crop, statistics announced by the Washington Department of Agriculture indicate the crops of all nations aggregate approximately 3,741,018,000 bushels against 4,125,810,000 bushels in 1913, showing a deficit of 384,857,000 bushels.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on Monday, October 26, numbered 129 cars, comprising 2,303 cattle, 1,117 hogs, 1,371 sheep and lambs, and 282 horses. Trade in all classes was about steady with last Thursday's. Good steers, \$7.25 to \$7.75; common to medium, \$6.25 to \$6.50; cows, \$3 to \$6.75; bulls, \$5 to \$7; feeders, slow sale, \$6 to \$6.75 for good to choice steers; stockers, \$4 to \$5.75; milkers, \$60 to \$90 each. Calves easier, on account of poultry being more freely used, prices, \$5.50 to \$10. Sheep, \$5.50 to \$6; culls and rams, \$2.50 to \$4.50; lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.65; culls, \$6.50. Hogs, fed and watered, \$7.50; \$7.15 f. o. b. cars, and \$7.75 weighed off cars.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKETS

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock-yards for the past week were:

| | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cattle | 83 | 536 | 619 |
| Hogs | 1,149 | 7,400 | 8,549 |
| Sheep | 588 | 9,725 | 10,313 |
| Calves | 1,950 | 7,233 | 9,183 |
| Horses | 46 | 1,008 | 1,054 |
| | | 580 | 580 |

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1913 were:

| | City. | Union. | Total. |
|--------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Cattle | 84 | 728 | 812 |
| Hogs | 1,892 | 15,236 | 17,128 |
| Sheep | 127 | 4,268 | 4,395 |
| Calves | 847 | 7,038 | 7,885 |
| Horses | 167 | 1,367 | 1,534 |
| | 19 | 63 | 82 |

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of 193 cars, 8,579 cattle, and 480 calves; but an increase of 5,918 hogs, 1,298 sheep and lambs, and 498 horses, in comparison with the corresponding week of 1913.

The deliveries of live stock in Toronto were exceedingly liberal in all the different classes, excepting for calves, the demand for which was greater than the supply. The quality of fat cattle was far from being as good as might be expected, seeing that grass and grain is plentiful, but there were few, if any, cattle that had ever tasted grain on sale this past week. Trade was slow all week. The buyers, seeing that the run was large, took their time in selecting, as well as in purchasing, as they knew they were masters of the situation. Prices declined all the way from 25c. to \$1 per cwt. in the different classes. All classes suffered, but canner bulls and cows were hit the easiest of all.

Butchers' Cattle.—Choice steers sold from \$7.85 to \$8.15, the load that

brought the latter price were such as sold at \$9 to \$9.25 ten days ago; good steers and heifers, \$7.50 to \$7.75; common, \$6.50 to \$6.75; choice cows, \$6.50 to \$6.75; good cows, \$6 to \$6.25; medium cows, \$5.25 to \$5.75; canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.75; bulls, \$5 to \$6.75.

Feeders and Stockers.—In sympathy with the fat cattle, prices for stockers and feeders declined also. Choice steers, 950 to 1,000 lbs., sold at \$6.75 to \$7; good steers, \$6.25 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.75 to \$6; good stockers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; common Eastern stockers, \$4 to \$5.

Milkers and Springers.—The demand for milkers and springers of good to choice quality was very strong in the early part of the week, but eased off at the close. Prices ranged from \$65 to \$115 each, two selling at the latter price; two more sold at \$110 each, and several brought \$100 each, and many sales were made around \$85 to \$95. Some common and medium cows sold from \$45 to \$60.

Veal Calves.—Prices for veal calves were steady to firm. Choice calves sold at \$10 to \$11; good, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$7 to \$8.50; common, \$6 to \$6.50; inferior, grass-fed Eastern calves, at \$4 to \$6.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were liberal. Sheep, ewes, \$5.25 to \$6; heavy, fat ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.50; culls and rams,

\$2.50 to \$4.50; lambs sold at \$7 to \$7.90, the bulk going at \$7.50 to \$7.75; cull lambs sold at \$6 to \$6.50.

Hogs.—Receipts were liberal, and prices have declined. Selects fed and watered \$7.50, and \$7.75 weighed off cars. No sales were reported of hogs f. o. b. cars at country points.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

Outside of the horses bought for army purposes, there is little to report, and that source of demand for the present is nearly filled. About 500 rejected American horses were shipped back to the places from whence they came. Many of the horses bought; over 2,000 were shipped to Montreal this past week. Work horses are cheap, selling from \$100 to \$175, and good ones at that. Prices were unchanged as a rule, but the market was very slow.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2 red, white or mixed, \$1.05 to \$1.06; Manitoba, No. 1 northern, new, \$1.18, track, bay points; No. 2 northern, new, \$1.14.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white, new, 44c. to 46c., outside. Manitoba oats, No. 2, old, 62c.; No. 3, 61c., lake ports.

Rye.—Outside, 82c. to 84c.

Peas.—No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.25, outside.

Corn.—American, No. 2 yellow, 81c. to 82c., track, Toronto; Canadian corn, 82c., Toronto.