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EDITORIAL.

Adversity is a real test of men.

Lift the mangels before they get frosted.

There is still room for more comforts at the front.

Fall, the busiest time in the year, is here in earnest.

Honesty and straightforwardness are rare good qualities in any man.

There are three classes of useful men—producers, munitions workers and fighters.

It will pay to leave the red clover, saved for seed, to be threshed when cold weather comes.

On the nail keg at the corner grocery may be a good place to gossip, but it is a poor place to farm.

The Canadian voter is just commencing to "do things" to governments. It will be good for Canada if he never forgets how.

Prices on some farm crops may be higher this year because of the weather, or of rust. Not all things go up "because of the war."

The judge who satisfies himself is generally a better judge and does better work than the judge who tries to distribute the prizes to please everybody.

The long nights are coming again when good reading should be supplied in plenty to every farm home. Do not forget "The Farmer's Advocate."

Sometimes the grafter feels like singing: "Parliaments come, and parliaments go, but graft goes on forever." No true Canadian can be a grafter.

The greatest short-coming of Canada's fall fairs seems to be a lack of new ideas properly carried out. Surely originality is not dead nor yet exhausted.

Judging from the world-wide campaign against King Alcohol since the war began, this old planet will emerge from the conflict soberer than ever before.

Did you ever stop to think of what it means to be a Canadian? Turn it over in your mind a few times and then never forget that you are a Canadian.

Good seed, thorough cultivation and underdrainage saved the corn crop at Weldwood this year. Now is the time to select good seed, and some drains might be put in next year's corn field this fall.

It would appear that men may be scarcer next year than they have been this, and it is a difficult fall to get work cleared up. However, the man who is ahead this fall will be ahead next year.

It isn't always the man with the hardest hands who makes the most money on the farm. Hard heads are needed as well as hands, and the man who thinks is generally the best manager.

The Kaiser should, by this time, be ready to leave two words out of his epithet directed to the British army. "Kitchener's contemptible little army" should now read, even in Kaiser William's estimation: "Kitchener's Army," and before long it will look like Kitchener's Big Army to every Teuton.

No Third Party Necessary

Canadian politics have developed such a line-up of grafters and charges of graft and corruption from coast to coast as to leave a bad taste in the mouths of all those connected with them and of the electorate as a whole. Things gradually went from bad to worse, until at last indications are that the people are waking up and beginning to deal severe blows at political crookedness. With the need of a clean-up and also with its inauguration comes an agitation for a third party. Third parties have not, in the past, been very successful in this country, nor do we believe the time is ripe for such a step at the present. Two parties are enough for Canada, a third, under present conditions, would only leave another loop-hole and another opportunity for a third set of the same kind of political parasites as those with which the country is already too well supplied. The voice of the people is beginning to be heard. Indications are that large numbers are renouncing partyism as it has been known in Canada, and are exercising their sovereign right of independence at the polls. Many of a certain party leaning must have voted the other way in recent elections, else what has happened could not have transpired. This is what the country needs; independence within the party, exercised by voter and representative. Just so soon as the majority of the people of this country put their independence above party will graft have to go, because no political party could long stay in power unless they did the right thing and carried on the business of the country in the best interests of its people. There seems to be a chance now for honest politicians, and it is to be hoped that the voters of the country will exercise, from now on, their independence and right thinking when elections come round. This will be a surer cure for political ills than could any third party which would eventually become nothing more nor less than increased partyism. Grafting may have flourished to such an extent, like some bad weeds, that it will smother itself. It will if the people say so at the polls.

The Feeder's Problem This Winter

Present indications are that the problem of the live-stock feeder this winter is going to be one which will test his powers of discernment and his ability to the utmost, if he is to carry his stock and finish off the usual quota for the butchers' block. Prices of by-products, millfeeds and coarse grain are, and will continue through the winter to be, high. Hay is plentiful, but the other coarse feed which goes well with clover and alfalfa, namely, corn for silage purposes, is, taking the Province as a whole, a poor crop, and many silos will not be bulging to their usual extent this year. If a feeder has plenty of alfalfa and clover hay and an abundance of good corn silage he can carry the bulk of his stock through without much difficulty, particularly sheep, cattle and horses, the former and the latter not to receive much silage but plenty of the clover hay, and the silage and clover forms a very good, balanced ration for carrying the bulk of the cattle. The dairy farmer is a little harder hit than the man who depends upon beef, because it is necessary to keep his cows up in their milk flow all the time. Some may find it beneficial this year to buy a little cotton-seed meal to add to the concentrate ration, as it contains a very high percentage of protein, and we believe it will be available relatively cheaper than some of the other protein concentrates. It is not a good feed for pigs, but it could be used for cattle to save other grain for the hogs. Where feed must be bought, good alfalfa hay or choice red clover, cut early and well cured,

will likely be about the best proposition. We have heard of it being purchased this fall for eight dollars a ton at the barn, and, according to the price of other feeds, it is well worth it. Feeders, this year, in order to increase the bulk of silage will have to add to it considerable cut straw and cut hay. Many feeders, in an ordinary season, prefer to add about half the bulk of cut straw, as this aids in using up more roughage and is easier on the silage. This year it might be good practice to make the ration half silage and the other half composed of equal parts of hay and cut straw. Straw is going to be scarce on many farms, and some may prefer making a larger proportion of hay, and it will be that much better feed. It will be necessary to plan the feeding so that everything is cleaned up without waste, and cutting, while it causes extra work, will make the feed spin out longer and will be particularly valuable this year in the case of straw, which is none too plentiful. Pigs are heavy grain feeders, but they may be grown more cheaply where pulped mangels or sugar beets are fed. Roots are a small crop this year, but where mangels or sugar beets are available it would be good practice to reserve a few for the growing pigs, because this would probably save more grain than by using all the mangels for the cattle and other stock. The dairyman, who has a few roots and plenty of skim-milk for his hogs, should be able to get them grown fairly reasonably. Idle horses will, in most cases, have to do with good hay. If they have this, and a good turnip is given them once or twice a day they will do with very little grain. Beef cattle that are to be finished for the block will require grain, but the ration should be so balanced with good silage and cut feed as outlined that a minimum of concentrate feed is required. Clean manglers, clean stables, clean stock and careful feeding will be essential to success this year.

The Other Side Of The Labor Question

The scarcity of farm labor is even more acute than ever before. For the past few years farmers have experienced trouble in getting enough help to do the farm work properly, but, since the war, in some sections it has been almost impossible to get men. It seems rather strange, but it is none the less a fact, that even in times of most serious labor stringency some farmers have little or no difficulty in getting and keeping men, while others cannot get them nor can they keep them if they do happen to engage them. We are ready to admit, for we know from experience, that a great deal of the labor on the farm-labor market is of an inferior class, not to be depended upon and with no heart and little head to work. On the other hand, however, there are still a number of men available who are good men, willing and able to do valuable work on the farm. With these latter it is a fact that some of them would be good men on some farms and poor men on others. A great deal must be attributed to the way they are handled, or the management exercised by the farmer. No one would expect the farmer to keep his hired men very long, or to make most from their efforts while he had them, who is now harking back to the days when he paid fifteen or twenty dollars a month to his men and thinking that the man should still work for that money, notwithstanding the fact that the price of butter, eggs, beef and bacon has trebled in the intervening time. It is time now for the farmer to change his tactics, as many of the best land-holders in the country have done, and stop talking about the cost of labor and do some thinking about how to make the laborer more efficient. It is not the wages demanded which should be the basis of hiring a man but the wages actually