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either in defending it from invasion or protecting its rights and maintaining its laws and institutions in vigor and purity. The truest patriots have, I think, been the greatest friends of international peace and goodwill among men. As for example witness the names of Bryan and Stead and McKinley. We will not soon forget McKinley's last speech at Buffalo, which he prayed that God would bless all nations with prosperity and happiness.

As Canadians we need to be more patriotic in our love for the land of our birth. Is there not something suggestive in the fact that our most popular patriotic song is "God Save the King," while America's is, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Our cousins across the line sing about their country while we sing about our ruler. Why should not "O Canada" be just as popular with us as "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" with our American friends, yet it is seldom heard in Canadian assemblies? Love of country should come first in the breast of every patriot, and surely there is no land more worthy of our love than this Canada of ours. If we cannot go out and fight in her defence "somewhere in France" we can be worthy citizens here at home, and by a study of our history, a knowledge of our resources, and visits, if possible, to different parts of the Dominion, learn to more deeply love and appreciate this "land of the northern zone."

If it be true, as Webster states, that patriotism also consists in maintaining the institutions of one's land in vigor and purity, there is need for greater patriotism on the part of many of our people in their relation toward the Christian church, an institution without which we cannot survive as a nation. There are heads of families all over this land who take little or no interest in the church, with the result that their children are growing up without respect or reverence for sacred things. The one idea of a successful life held up before those children is that of money-making and accumulating property, so it is not to be wondered at that teachers and preachers find it well nigh impossible to instill spiritual truths into their minds. If parents would only realize that the home influence is the strongest and most lasting they might be more careful to develop those qualities that make for good citizenship both in themselves and in their children.

We need to be more patriotic in the matter of politics, putting principle before party, and the welfare of the state before selfish aims and ambitions. That form of loyalty and patriotism which consists in flag waving and cheering for a party candidate and of painting the other fellow as black as possible, which claims all the virtues for one side and finds all the vices on the other, is of a type that we would like to see eliminated from our midst. When the farmers of this country become independent and cease being blind partisans there will be hope for purity in our political life, and not before.

Our great need in Canada is for patriots of the higher type who shall seek in every way to further their country's best interests, for there are many yet in our midst "with souls so dead, who never to themselves have said, this is my own, my native land."

Middlesex Co., Ont.

M. L. SWART.

Crow Justice.

BY PETER MCARTHUR.

Which is more enjoyable, a day in the spring or a day in the fall? Wouldn't that make a good subject for debate in the literary societies next winter. A perfect spring day and a perfect autumn day are entirely different and yet wholly delightful. If the question were debated thoroughly it would be found that "much may be said on both sides." And it would be a good thing for us to make an occasional

study of the delights of our climate. We would probably find much more to be thankful for than to grumble about, and life in the country would be enriched if we would only look about us and enjoy ourselves at home as much as we do when we travel. At the present writing we are having a spell of the finest autumn weather imaginable, though the wheat and the pasture would be better for a few days of heavy rain. The days are warm and still, flooded with golden sunshine and drowsy with a sense of ripeness and maturity. The wandering breezes carry the odors of ripening apples instead of the perfume of spring flowers, and I am not sure but it rouses us to a keener delight. Wherever the eye turns there is something to delight us. The orchards are glowing with ruddy apples, even though most of them are touched with scab, and the woods look to have been browned to a turn in the summer oven. As the days are now shortening it is possible for even a leisurely man to see a whole day from the first streak of dawn to the last flush of sunset. Chores must be done before the children go to school, so that moderately early rising is necessary in the country. The rooster alarm clocks begin to sound about five o'clock in the morning and when one is sleeping in a tent he has only to open one eye to see

"This wet, grey-visaged world emerge
Out of the silence and the mists of sleep."

After one is up and about, every hour of the day has a special charm of its own that is worthy of a poem. Even though it is wise to get the fall work done in time we should at least devote an occasional few minutes to enjoying this wonderful world when it is at its best.

To-day the crows are holding a convention in the wood-lot and I wish that I could attend as a delegate. It often seems to me that much could be learned about the best way to conduct human affairs if we would study more carefully the methods of the lower creation. Animals, birds, etc., are governed in their actions by instincts that are fundamentally correct. Since man developed brains he has tried to fust along without instincts and the results have been deplorable. By not using our instincts we have practically destroyed them. According to the scientists, instincts have been developed by millions of years of experience, and careful observation of them shows that they are the highest wisdom for the creatures possessing them. Yet we have deliberately stifled our instincts and adopted the dogmas of the Ontario Department of Education. Personally, I find myself so devoid of instincts or of anything that suggests the accumulated wisdom of millions of years that when I want to get in line with instinctive wisdom I have to study the Red Cow or the pet pig or some of the farm animals. And that study has convinced me that the domestic animals are lacking in many of the finer instincts. Long association with human beings has caused them to degenerate. That makes it all the more desirable to study the instincts of the wild and unspoiled creatures.

The very first attempt to study the instincts of crows in convention assembled brings us in touch with what is perhaps the strongest instinct they have. Some wise crow back in the paleozoic or other remote age must have worked out the "Safety First" idea that is now so popular with manufacturers and transportation companies, since laws were passed making them responsible in case of accidents to their employees. The crows certainly believe in "Safety First" and no matter how important the caucus they are holding or how much they are interested in the question before the meeting, they never fail to have sentinels

posted or to keep a careful watch for enemies. A warning "Caw" from the sentinel will cause the meeting to adjourn *sine die* without any of the stately formalities used to wind up our parliaments. I have also noticed that when they call a meeting everything is conducted with democratic simplicity. There is no Black Rod, or mace bearer or liveried flunkies of any kind. A crow simply yells that there is something the matter and crows begin to gather from all parts of the county. And right here is a point worth considering. There is always a full attendance at all crow meetings. When they decide to hold a mass meeting everybody attends and the matter is discussed freely. They do not do things like human beings who will call a meeting of the ratepayers to consider the condition of the school well and no one will turn up but a couple of the trustees and the ratepayer who laid the complaint. The crows all attend, and judging by the racket they make they all speak their minds freely.

I have noticed that the important crow meetings are always held over the case of such public enemies as owls or hawks. They prefer charges in the same noisy way that they are preferred in our parliament, but on the few times that I got near enough to observe their methods I noticed that they have one trick that we would consider unparliamentary, though much might be said in its favor. After a crow has worked himself up into a rage while telling about the grafting of the prisoner at the bar he invariably jumps into the air and takes a swat at the accused with his wings. As those whom we accuse usually have the best lawyer that money can buy they invariably get off without suffering any material damage. But the owl or hawk that is tried by the crows gets his punishment while the trial proceeds. The crow shows the courage of his convictions by trying to knock the block off the person accused. I may be wrong, but I am inclined to think that fewer scoundrels would go unpunished if we modelled our parliamentary and judicial procedure on that of the crows. We have been trying to apply brains to trials of this kind with the result that rascality goes unwhipped in most cases. If the crows were not so shy and so given to the safety first idea I think I could develop a much better legal code than we have, from observing the workings of their instinctive justice.

Two Big Fairs the Same Week.

The first week of December will see two of the biggest live-stock shows of the year on the American Continent. The Chicago International, after a lapse of two years will open its gates again on December second and will continue until December ninth. The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, will open December first and hold forth until December eighth. Breeders who intend to exhibit stock should bear in mind that entries for the International close November first and for the Ontario Provincial, November fifteenth. It is rather unfortunate that these two big fairs should fall on the same dates. Heretofore the Guelph Show followed the Chicago event, but there is enough good stock in Canada to make the Ontario Provincial a "hummer" this year and to spare a strong contingent for the final reckoning in the American live-stock show circuit. The International promises to be stronger than ever this year. It will be an honor to win there and keep Canada to the fore in the eyes of United States and South American breeders. The Guelph fair has a bright outlook, and to exhibit and win there means added prestige, and a big exhibit will serve to strengthen Canada's live-stock industry at home. Remember the dates upon which entries close. Be on hand at the fairs.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, Monday, Oct. 9, were 184 cars, 3,884 cattle, 130 calves, 379 hogs, 1,876 sheep, 389 horses. Good cattle of all kinds steady; common cattle slow. Lambs fifteen cents higher; sheep strong; calves steady. Hogs \$11.90, fed and watered; \$12.15, weighed off cars.

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

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	79	617	696
Cattle.....	841	7,496	8,337
Calves.....	54	713	767
Hogs.....	642	10,132	10,774
Sheep.....	1,912	6,713	8,625
Horses.....	145	2,024	2,169

The total receipts at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1915 were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	46	866	912
Cattle.....	245	7,338	7,583
Calves.....	30	729	759
Hogs.....	473	9,132	9,605
Sheep.....	1,806	8,703	10,509
Horses.....	33	6,736	6,769

The combined receipts at the two markets show an increase of 754 cattle, 17 calves and 1,169 hogs, but a decrease of 46 cars, 1,884 sheep and 4,640 horses.

The live-stock market opened on Monday with nearly four thousand head of cattle, good to choice heavy steers, choice butcher steers and heifers, and choice cows were firm and in demand. One load of choice heavy steers sold at \$8.60, while several loads sold at \$8.40 to \$8.50. The great bulk, however, were common to medium; the trade was slow and from 20c. to 30c. lower. Prices on all classes of cows held fairly steady. Good butcher cows were wanted. Canners and cutters were also in demand at steady prices. Choice milk cows and choice forward springers were in demand, but the common kinds were hard to sell. Choice, well-finished bulls held firm. Bologne bulls about 10c.

to 15c. lower. The trade on stockers was very slow, and they sold at 25c. to 40c. lower than the previous week. Good feeders of right color and weighing 950 to 1,050 lbs. sold at \$6 to \$6.75, and were in demand. Heavy, short-keep feeders were in demand, and sold at \$7. The receipts of sheep and lambs were fairly large, and the market was steady to strong, choice lambs selling at \$10.25 to \$10.40. Several extra choice lots sold at \$10.50 to \$10.60, while cull lambs sold at from 8c. to 8½c. per lb. Light handy sheep were firm and in demand, while heavy bucks and thin lambs were hard to sell. There was a fairly light run of veal calves and prices remained steady; real choice veal calves selling at from 11c. to 12c. per lb.; heavy calves were slow and hard to sell. Hogs—The hog market held fairly steady with the close of last week. Wednesday and Thursday there were about 5,000 for sale and the market weakened. Packers paid \$11.40 for fed and watered to regular shippers, but were giving 40c. less to all others.

Butcher Cattle.—Choice heavy steers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; good heavy steers, \$8 to \$8.25. Choice, \$7.40 to \$7.65; good,

\$7 to \$7.25; medium, \$6.50 to \$6.75; common, \$5.50 to \$6. Cows.—Choice, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good, \$5.80 to \$6.10; medium, \$5.50 to \$5.75; common, \$4.75 to \$5.25. Canners and cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.75. Bulls.—Best heavy, \$6.75 to \$7; good, \$5.75 to \$6.50; common, \$5 to \$5.50. Stockers and feeders, \$5 to \$6.65. Milkers and springers, \$55 to \$115. Spring lambs.—Choice, \$10 to \$10.50; common, 7c. to 8c. per lb. Light, handy sheep, 6½c. to 8c. per lb.; heavy fat sheep, 4c. to 5½c. per lb. Veal calves, 6c. to 12c. per lb. Hogs, \$11 to \$11.40, fed and watered; \$11.25 to \$11.65, weighed off cars. Less \$2.50 to \$3.50 off sows, \$5 off stags, \$3 off light hogs, 50c. off heavy hogs, one-half of one per cent. government condemnation loss. Light hogs are those that weigh 140 lbs. and under at the yards here. Heavy hogs are those that weigh 240 lbs. and over at the yards here.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 1 commercial, \$1.44 to \$1.47; No. 2 commercial, \$1.39 to \$1.42; No. 3 commercial, \$1.31 to \$1.34; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$1.50