

CHILDREN CRYING FOR MILK

(Continued from Page 1)

of Europe. It is enough at present to know that these herds are diminished, not only in quantity but quite as seriously in quality, except perhaps the herds of Britain. Serbia, Roumania and Belgium from the looting of invading Huns; France and Italy, Germany and Austria from the pressure of immediate food necessities, and from the want of attention; Holland and Denmark from the temptation to liquidate their herds at the prevailing high prices.

If the rebuilding of those herds be left to individual action, it is probable that it will be a slow process. If left to individuals, the restoration will come largely from natural increase, and the natural increase for some years can do little more than supply the food requirements of the peoples. In such an event, there will be little demand for American and Canadian live stock abroad. If, as will more likely be the case, there be governmental action, and especially if there be Allied international action, the policy doubtless will be to restore the herds as quickly as possible by purchases of pure-bred stock from North America. If an Allied system of live stock supply be established, with the object in view of restoring as soon as practicable the herds of Europe, there will doubtless be a steady demand for Canadian pure-bred stock in Europe for some years. And with that demand there must go, if the demand is to be given effect, prices and prospects that will encourage the Canadian breeders to maintain their own herds while exporting their surplus. This may be asserted, that if there is not a steady export both of live-stock products and of live stock from Canada to Europe during the next two years, it will not be because there is no need of these commodities there. If we do not export at reasonably profitable prices it will be because we do not produce, or else because there is insufficient means of transportation, or because the means of distribution is bad, or because middlemen jockey the prices, and destroy the confidence of producers and consumers in the trade. The demand is unquestioned, and the problem will be to establish good lines of communication between the Canadian farmer and the European buyer.

The increase in cattle and hogs from 1914 to 1917 probably shows the effect of a confidence inspired by a steadily rising market, for we are assured that the number of breeding stock in the United States has increased in the same period. It may be, though I have no figures to prove it, that the decrease in marketing of sheep at Chicago from 1914 to 1917 means a corresponding increase of breeding stock in response to the abnormal wool prices.

What Will Be Our Policy?

In Canada our supplies of live stock have been maintained with greater difficulty. Labor and feed have been hazardous factors. Yet it does not appear that our breeding stock is much, if any, less in 1918 than it was in 1914, while we have exported enormously greater quantities of beef and pork. The maintenance of our live stock supplies has been encouraged by a rising market, offset by difficulties with feed and labor. What will be the story of the next four years? We can scarcely expect the stimulus of a rising market. A steady purpose and a vigorous policy seem to be the needs of the hour. What are the live stock associations prepared to advise, and to do, in the matter of a national live stock policy for the next four years?

Standardization of Grades.

So far as can be seen, the chief difference between the live stock situation in Canada before the war and what will be now the war is ended, is the live stock shortage in Europe. As an impetus to production that is all to the good. If there are to be any other factors, these may result from your action in this convention, and from similar actions in similar conventions. There ought to be a national live stock policy regarding the export of pure-bred stock. Market grades of live stock should be standardized under the same regulations as for grain. There should be at least a provincial policy for the improvement of grade herds, especially of beef and dairy cattle. There should be an educational propaganda defining the place of live stock in the farm economy of Western Canada and setting forth and putting into practice right principles of breeding and selection, of feeding and housing, and the prevention and treatment of diseases. A farmer or breeder should choose that branch of the business that he likes, whether it be pure-bred stock or commercial grades, and whether it be beef cattle or dairy cattle, sheep, swine, or horses. He should take into account the limitations of his farm and district, as to markets, food supply, and water. He should feed his herd intelligently, and care for them humanely. He should seek always to improve his stock by wise selection and consistent breeding. Where these factors of management have been present, success in live stock has been attained. And I have no doubt that success will continue to be the lot of the man who continues to operate his herds by these principles. And the men who have had the highest success are those who have not only operated their business

by correct methods of management, but have also kept their faith unshaken through prosperous times and bad times, through good report and evil report, and have stuck to their business.

Principles of Breeding.

I am well assured that the live stock industry of Canada would receive the healthiest kind of impulse if every farmer and farmer's son made himself familiar with the principles of breeding as these have been practised by the noted men who have aided in founding the modern breeds of live stock.

Every Farmer Should Keep Stock.

My idea of the live stock industry so far as breeds and breeding are concerned, in a country like this with wide ranges and cheap pastures, is that there should be relatively few breeders of pure-bred stock, but that every farmer should keep stock of some kind. The breeders, from their knowledge of the principles of breeding, their skill in the art, and their instinct for form and type, are specialists. Because this combination of qualities is rare, there will not be many breeders. Their aim should be to maintain standards of excellence in their various breeds, not only, and perhaps not chiefly, to sell to one another, but to sell to farmers and to enable the latter to grade up their herds. The farmer who keeps commercial grades of stock should always be grading up consistent line breeding. Eventually by judicious breeding and selection he will have a herd or flock that, for purposes of filling the milk pail, or for the block, or for wool production, may be quite as profitable as pure-breds. Individually, the members of his flock or herd may be almost or quite as good for purposes of production as the individuals of the pure-bred herd or flock. The chief differences then between the pure-breds and the grades is their prepotency.

The commercial dairy herds of Manitoba stand in great need of improvement. Their breeding for the most part is nondescript. There are a number of pure-bred herds of good quality in the province. There are many more herds of mongrel breeding, and therefore of inferior productive capacity. Between these two—the pure-breds and the mongrels—there are all too few herds of high grade. In one stable I visited a short time ago there were about sixty cows of all sorts and breeds. There were some calves and yearlings of Holstein extraction. And at the far end of the stable there was an Ayrshire bull. At present prices for dairy products, dairymen should be profitable with cows that produce annually from 6,000 to 10,000 pounds of milk. Is there not an opportunity here for business between the farmers with plenty of range for rearing young stock and the milk producers operating near the city? There is need to introduce the ideals of the famous Thomas Bates into the dairy herds of Manitoba. Bates purchased from Colling a cow called Duchess. "This Duchess was distinguished for her mellow handling quality, was a rich and persistent milker, and when fed off at 17 years of age made a fine carcass of beef." The educational agencies of the province are trying to get right principles of live stock management accepted and put into practice. The practical breeders have the means to raise dairy cows of high grade and good productive capacity. Between these two agencies it ought to be possible to improve the dairy stock and dairy production in the province. The children of city and country should not be required to subsist on kilm and milk powder. Nor should dairymen be going out of business because the business is not profitable. The solution lies in the breeding, on the farms of the province, of high grade dairy cows, and an educational propaganda among the dairymen on the methods of feeding and on the value of well-bred cows of milking strain.

Horses Needed at Once.

I have only indicated and briefly illustrated the opportunities. Much depends on our confidence in the future. The need in three directions I have mentioned is unquestioned. In the devastated parts of France alone it is estimated that 88,000 horses are needed at once to rebuild the wasted lands and bring them again into a state of cultivation. And the money is there. For though the national exchequer of France has been heavily drained, as our own has, yet the individual citizens of France who have not gone to the war have had many opportunities of filling their pockets with British, Canadian and American money. They are a people impoverished of material goods but possessed of money. If we produce the goods they need, and live stock is one form of goods badly needed, the money is said to be there to buy the goods. Then the second opportunity we have is to increase our own stock, and to fill our barns and pasture our waste places with populous herds. In order that the physical needs of our own people may be abundantly supplied.

Corn and Roots as Feed.

W. C. McKillop, superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm in Brandon, was the first speaker at the opening meeting. "Corn and Roots as Feed," was the subject. Anything

that will help in the feeding of stock is well worth considering in view of the difficulties farmers have continually to face in the winter months. The problem of stocking was one of the big difficulties. Many beginners become discouraged when trying to grow corn. This last year was a good one for growing roots, and the question arises as to which is the best crop to grow. Live stock must have food of a succulent nature. The plentiful supply of succulent roots made live stock such a successful industry in Great Britain. The main difficulty was in the matter of storage. It was an easy matter for farmers who had a silo. When succulent roots were provided milk cows produced equally as well in the winter as in the summer months. Another advantage was that more wheat could be grown on corn land than on any other, because it was as good as the best summer fallow and no time was lost. Several rotation tests taken at the farm had brought out the value of a corn crop. Grain crops were invariably profitable when corn was included in the rotation. It would be a mistake to put corn on dirty land and expect it to answer the purposes of summer fallow. In preparing stubble land for corn, it should be generously applied with manure to produce the best results.

Roots are best grown on summer fallow as the work of thinning and hoeing was not so difficult. The silo is the ideal means of storing corn. There are a large number of silos in Manitoba, but there should be many more. There will probably be much more attention to this matter now that the war is over and the labor question will not be so acute.

During the subsequent discussion Mr. J. A. Chapman, the well known breeder of Hereford Cattle, held that the turnip was more profitable than the corn crop. To save corn from frost, it is too often necessary to cut it when on the green side. He put great faith in the profitability of growing turnips for cattle feeding purposes. He thought that turnip feeding was particularly beneficial to young stock.

W. H. English, of Harding, gave the preference to corn over root crops for cattle breeding purposes. He cited interesting facts from his own experience to show how successfully corn could be grown in this province. It grows best on well-manured stubble ground. He would like to see better stock, fed on roots, than his own, fed on corn.

WHEAT CITY LAWN BOWLERS MEET

Prizes Won Last Season Presented
— Soon to be Organized For
Coming Season

A well attended meeting of the Wheat City Lawn Bowling Club was held Monday night in St. Andrew's church when the prizes were presented to the winning members of the club. In the Doubles Competition two prizes were given. In the case of the club, in the Doubles Competition two boxes of cigars were given as the first prizes and two cakes for the second. The Wheat City Lawn Bowling Club is in a flourishing condition and plans were laid at this gathering for an organization meeting at the end of this month, to elect officers for the coming season. During the business of the evening a hearty vote of thanks was passed unanimously on the motion of A. Patterson, seconded by C. McIntosh, to the Brandon Sun for the generous way in which they published records of meetings and matches throughout the past season.

The winners in the ladies' competition were Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Muir, first prize; Mrs. Bruce and Mrs. McLaughlin, second prize. D. Sutherland's rink comprised of R. Ferguson, C. McIntosh, Sr., and B. Ingham, won the Rink Championship for the season. The winners in the McIntosh Doubles Competition were: R. Ferguson and A. Clarke, first prize, G. Manson and G. Robinson, second prize.

URGES BRITAIN TO GIVE IRELAND HER RIGHTS TO 'SAVE UNION' WITH U.S.

London, Jan. 6.—The Daily News, in an editorial discussion of a letter from a "highly placed Englishman in Dublin" relative to conditions in Ireland, says: "We have to choose now between a recognition of Ireland's rights or the loss of our hardy union with America, and all that means to ourselves and the world. That is a cardinal fact in the menace of the Irish situation."

"The newspaper 'earnestly appeals' to Englishmen to 'use all their influence to avert the disaster to the world which this threatens' and concludes by saying: 'A little longer will be too late.'"

MAIL FOR ENEMY LANDS

After a period of several weeks, when mail to enemy countries was not received by the Post Office, owing to the unsettled conditions overseas, the postal service is again open to Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine, re-occupied Italian territory, and Serbia.

NATION & SHEWAN LTD

As Time Goes on in This January Clearance Sale the Chances to Save Grow Bigger and Better

With this Sale, which was given such a splendid start off on the first shopping day of January, dawns a new year of endeavor, and with this sale comes new hope. No new pledges by such an organization as this are necessary—only the re-commitment of this Store and the business of this Store to the pledges of old. Such pledges as this Store has made and now renews are those which men must make, perforce, because by nature they can do no less. Consequently they are made without assuming virtue in their performance.

To deal fairly is one. To act courteously, is another. To serve with intelligent foresight, and always with consideration of our customers' advantage, is the greatest of them all.

JANUARY SALE
of
SHOES

Here is the first assemblage of Shoes we ever had for a January Clearance. The quality of every pair is "Ace-high." The styles are the newest, and the workmanship represents the best that can be procured. Here is a timely opportunity to share in splendid shoe savings, and to anticipate future wants.

Women's Dresses and Street Boots

Reg. \$12.50 value; January Sale—

\$7.45

These are the very highest quality shoes, from the foremost American makers, and this is the first time during the season we have offered them for less than their regular original pricing. Four shades of brown calf and black dongola kid, with Louis or walking heels, and welted soles. All sizes and widths in the collection.

WOMEN'S 2-BUCKLE OVERSHOES

Reg. \$3 value; January Sale—

\$1.95

Finest quality uppers; best grade rubber soles; all sizes.

MEN'S FELT BOOTS

Regular \$3.25 value; January Sale—

\$2.48

Flexible leather soles; solid heels; all sizes.

MEN'S PLAIN FELT BOOTS

Heavy felt soles and heels. Regular \$4.00 values; January Sale, per pair \$2.98

Men need hardly be reminded that this is the best time in six months to buy clothes

MEN'S GREY AND BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS

Collar attached. Regular \$2.00 and \$2.50; January Sale \$1.59

MEN'S HEAVY GREY WOOL SOCKS

January Sale, 3 pairs for \$1.00

MEN'S DARK STRIPED WORK PANTS

Sizes 32 to 42; January Sale, per pair \$1.95

MEN'S HEAVY DRIVING GAUNTLET MITTS

Imitation buffalo back and gauntlet; horsehide facing; wool lined. January Sale, per pair \$2.59

MEN'S IMT. PERSIAN LAMB GAUNTLETS

January Sale, per pair \$1.39

MEN'S FINE DRESS SHIRTS

Values from \$2.00 to \$2.50, in plain and fancy stripes. Special \$1.79

MEN'S FUR BAND CAPS

Heavy lined tweeds. Regular \$2.50; January Sale \$1.89

MEN'S HEAVY SCOTCH WOOL GLOVES

January Sale, per pair 98c

The Second Edition of Big Sale Savings in Household Staples

FULL SIZE COMFORT BATS

Soft, white and downy; opens up to full size of a \$1.09 comforter. Special

2 BALES AMERICAN COTTON BATTING

7 oz. size, Sani-Bat brand. Regular 18c; special each 14c

GREY ARMY FLANNEL

Per yard—

39c

200 yards only to clear at this remarkably low price. A regular 65c quality, in fine speckled pattern; 2 1/2 inches wide.

BLEACHED ENGLISH SHEETING

200 yards only, double bed width. Buy this early to be sure of getting your share. January Sale price per yd 49c

HOBBOCKSES FINE ENGLISH LONGCLOTH

36 inches wide. Regular 45c; Special per yard 36c

36-INCH VICTORIA APRON LAWN

10 pieces of a particularly good 25c quality; special at per yard 21c

70-INCH BLEACHED IRISH DAMASK

Beautiful rich satin finish, floral design. Reg. \$1.50 per yard; January Sale 98c

PURE LINEN TABLE DAMASK

Special low prices on fine qualities that today are almost unobtainable—

2 yards wide, regular \$3.00 per yard, for \$2.00

2 yards wide, regular \$3.50 per yard, for \$2.50

2 yards wide, regular \$4.50 per yard, for \$3.00

WHITE FRINGED BATH TOWELS

A good, well-napped, absorbent quality; size 17x40 inches. Special per pair 55c

3 pairs for \$1.55.

BOYS' HEAVY RIBBED STANFIELD'S UNDERWEAR
All wool unshrinkable Shirts and Drawers; January sale, per garment \$1.18

BOYS' HEAVY WOOL LLAMA SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
January Sale, per garment \$2.15

BOYS' FLEECE LINED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
Penman's best value; special per garment 69c

Winter Millinery to be Cleared

This is no time for our Millinery Section to have so many beautiful Winter Hats. But there is plenty of time for a woman to add another hat to her winter wardrobe—and here is a splendid opportunity to share in a most sensational price-reduction sale. Everything is included—pick from the best, including Gainsborough models and late New York arrivals.

Trimmed Hats up to \$7.50

to clear at \$1.50

Trimmed Hats up to \$10.00

to clear at \$2.00

Trimmed Hats up to \$20.00

to clear at \$5.00

END OF AN EVIL

Chicago Daily News: Germany's assault upon the world in 1914 was but the translation into action of "German philosophy," the culmination of half a century of baleful teaching of a system that glorified might. And yet German philosophy, like all things Germany has most "improved," exploited and extolled, is not primarily German at all. Indeed, it is of no nation, although it was first put in clear literary form by a famous Italian, Niccolo Machiavelli, who, in "Il Principe," wrote down for all time the gospel of kings.

To this gospel the Prussian mind was peculiarly susceptible, and it is the justification, amplification and application of the malevolent thesis of

Cachilavelli that constitutes the body of good intentions.

Beginning with the false postulate that mankind is wholly evil and hopelessly stupid, Machiavelli and his German followers justified on this score a strong, autocratic government of the masses "for their own good" and for the safety—and profit—of the "upper classes." To this end a powerful military machine was to be maintained, wars provoked and conquests made. "War," according to Machiavelli, "ought to be the only study of a prince. He ought to consider peace only as a breathing time which gives him leisure to contrive and furnish his ability to execute military plans."

Hegel muddled the clear thought of Machiavelli that constitutes the body thus got a start and grew to such proportions that it undertook to overwhelm the world with its "kultar." Nor was the world unimpressed. Peo-

ple who did not understand German philosophy—and few did—spoke of it in awe, as something almost supernatural. It was expounded in many colleges, many salons, and, although nearly every expounder gave a different interpretation, none questioned the other, for none was sure of his ground. The only clear notion it conveyed was the justification of force. And now the end of the war should mark the end of this wicked "German philosophy."

As far as is known the first class of this kind to be established in Brandon has been commenced by Nation & Shewan for the benefit of their employees. Twice a week a number of the sales force meet for a thirty-minute talk on salesmanship, stock keeping, and business deportment. Samples of materials are examined and discussed so that each employee may become thoroughly acquainted with the goods they are handling. A question box is provided in which questions may be placed on written form provided for the purpose. The members of the class are given every encouragement to become more proficient in their services, and thereby qualify themselves for advancement.

NATION & SHEWAN'S SALES FORCE BENEFIT BY THE EDUCATIONAL CLASSES

Educational classes for employees have been most successfully established by firms in large cities and it has