

farm, it is claimed to be good insurance against their recurrence to use potassium iodide.

It is believed that improper feeding of the young sows may result in the production of hairless pigs. Supplying feeds that are too high in protein, and giving too little roughage, has not proven to be advisable. The use of roots, and alfalfa or clover hay in the ration, along with the usual grains, not only makes the raising of breeding stock more economical, but it gives a healthier animal than where grain alone is used. Under our conditions of feeding, where mixed grains rather than a single grain is used, there is less likelihood of irregularities arising. However, should hairless pigs be born it is evidently an indication that the dam is suffering from goitre, or inactivity of the thyroid gland, which prevents it from absorbing and utilizing some of the chemical compounds which are essential to the health of an animal.

Extraordinary Prices for Stock in Great Britain.

Sheep prices in Britain are sky-high, and the limit was reached at Ashford (Kent) when the first ram to ever make one thousand guineas—a guinea is one sovereign and one shilling tacked on to it—in a public sale-ring was disposed of. This was a Romney Marsh ram, and the buyer was the Argentine exporter, J. Sidey, while the vendor was J. Egerton Quedstedt. The latter only offered 19 rams, and they averaged £249 15s. 9d. apiece, or a total of £4,746. Some others of his lot made 220, 400, 200, 420, 230, and 170 guineas each. Of the 329 rams offered, 203 were bought by exporters mainly for the South American continent. The 1,000-guinea ram was the champion of the usual show held in connection with the sale, which was an "official" society event. O. C. Millen averaged £159 for 7 of his rams; R. S. Strouts, £140 for 15; H. B. Amos, £123 for 10 and N. Farmer, £101 for 5.

F. Money averaged £42 apiece for Lincoln rams, at Louth; F. F. Jordan got £13 6s. 9d. for 10 Leicester shearlings, at Driffield; grass-fed Lincoln shearlings made £28, at Louth; Oxford Down rams made 20 guineas in York market, and also at Penrith; while A. J. Balfour's Oxford Down Macedonia fetched £32, at Gorgie, and Walter Rutherford's two-crop Oxford Down ewes fetched up to £32 10s. each at Newtown St. Boswells.

R. W. Hobbs & Son got £44 for an Oxford Down ram at Kelso, where, however, W. Parker Moore, the Short-horn man, received £100 for a beautifully fleeced ram. The top price at Northampton was £84. A Kerdy Hill ram has made £81, and so the great game goes on. Ewe prices are up, generally, in whatever breed one enquires for. Border Leicester ewes averaged £12 and £16 (according to age), in Gorgie. **British Record for Dairy Shorthorns.**

A new British record average for milking Shorthorns obtained on October 4, at a sale of 68 head of cattle bred by R. W. Hobbs & Sons, at Kelmscott, Lechlade, Gloucestershire. The record was made on the cows and heifers, some 44 head of which realized £12,576 18s., or an average of £285 16s. 9d. apiece. They aggregated £3,160 10s., and so the 68 head realized all told £15,737 8s., or a general average of £231 8s. 8d. for each animal sold. There were no outstanding big-priced animals, but they nearly all sold for three figures, i. e., in British guineas. The London Dairy Show winner, Lady Alexandra, now eleven years old, and yielding 7,374 lbs. of milk on an average with her seven calves, fetched 420 guineas to Captain Wills, Thornly Hall, Northampton. She, however, gave 8,843 lbs. of milk with her last calf. The sum of 480 guineas was paid by R. Silcock & Sons for Melody 13th, which yielded 14,060½ lbs. of milk from September 13, 1917, to August 25, 1918, and was still yielding two gallons daily. Her average yield for her last six calves was 10,600 lbs. per annum. Sir A. Herbert paid 500 guineas for Filkins 19th, which can do her 7,000 lbs. of milk at six years of age. Sir E. Cassel gave 550 guineas for Melody 22nd, a four-year-old cow with 6,000 lbs. to her credit. The two-year-old heifer, Bloom 20th, made 500 guineas to Messrs. M. & P. Perkins, and her month-old bull calf fetched 140 guineas to a Lancashire firm. Sir F. Mann gave 350 guineas for the heifer, Melody 28th. Kelmscott Conjuror 12th was the top-priced bull, and he was bought at 300 guineas for abroad.

Other Recent Prices.

The Hackney mare, Adbolton Bountiful, twice supreme London champion, has been sold by auction in England for 1,400 guineas. C. F. Kenyon, Whitechurch, Salop, buying her. The Hackney stallion, Hopwood King, another supreme champion of the breed made 1,340 guineas to Captain Bertram Mills,

who used to handle Miss Ella Ross' horses when they were shown at Madison Square Gardens.

The late Dr. Clement Stephenson's herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle dispersed at Benton averaged £66 6s. 3d. for 52 head, or an aggregate of £3,448 4s.

At a sale of South Devon cattle, 47 bulls averaged £66 6s. 6d., and 10 females, £75 apiece.

Milking Shorthorns are making big money in Cumberland, where the late A. Ritson's 77 head averaged £199 12s. 9d. each, or an aggregate of £15,373 5s. Then 32 of Thos. Richardson's (Wigton) herd averaged £109 11s., and 54 of John Morton's (Skelsmergh) averaged £88 15s. 8d.

Lord Powis got 440 guineas for a Secret heifer in his sale at Welshpool. In four days in England, 211 pedigree dual-purpose Shorthorns were disposed of for £27,521 16s. These are real utility prices for utility stock, without crazes for families.

A national scheme for rationing live stock of all kinds comes into vogue in Britain on November 17.

ALBION.

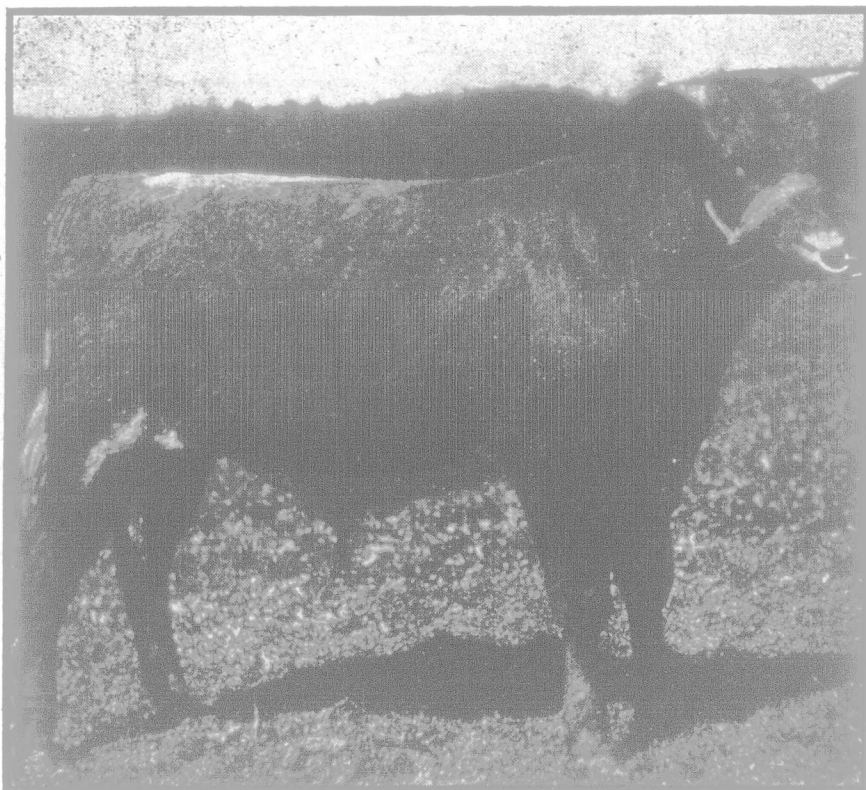
THE FARM.

Legal Sins.

Continued from page 1830.

When ye think about it it's na wonder the soldier boys pit Cowardice at the head o' the list for meanness.

The sin that cam' next, accordin' tae their idea, wis Selfishness. The man that thought o' himself first an' ithers afterwards, or not at all, they had na use for. Oot there where there is sae muckle real hardship an' suffering it has come tae be that, while a man has the ability left tae get about at all, he is tryin' tae help those that he finds in a worse condition than himself. It seems tae be one o' their unwritten laws tae be on the lookout for "number two." Ye have tae come



Thornby Premier.

Dairy Shorthorn bull, selling for 2,000 guineas in England.

back hame to see people livin' up tae the law o' "every man for himself."

And it beats all tae see how weel some o' the farmers o' this country can dae it. That is, *some* o' them, ye ken I said. There's lots o' decent chaps in the profession that gie their thought an' time an' money tae help the boys in France, or to any ither cause in connection wi' the welfare o' humanity. We ken that weel. But there are ithers that ye canna pry apart frae their money even wi' the Red Cross for a lever. And as for pitting' ony o' their "hard-earned savings" intae the "Victory Loan," they couldna think o' it when they might be gettin' six per cent. on a first mortgage, which anyone will tell ye is better than a deed. These are the "look out for number one" people. When the war boosted the prices o' what they had tae sell they made na objection tae the increase, but when they're asked tae gie a part o' it back it's anither story a'tegither. Maybe they're afraid it might help tae end the war and they wad get na mair fancy prices for their pigs an' chickens an' the like. It's a'richt to hae this sort o' thing go by the name o' Economy in times o' peace, but when it comes tae war and tae lendin' or givin' money tae help bring it tae a right finish, there's na ither name for it but Selfishness, and I dinna wonder at the boys puttin' it second on the list o' sins.

The third sin, and anither against which there is na Government law, is Braggin'. The chap that starts that sort o' think in the camps over in France soon gets the cold shoulder frae the rest o' the boys, an' gin he doesna quit it he is soon livin' a pretty poor life of it. But he generally quits it. They keep a guid

trainin' school here for what they call the "fresh fish." Na doot we all ken a few young fellows on this side o' the water that wad be the better o' a term or twa in that school, but maybe they'll get what they need where they are. That sort maistly do, sooner or later. Gin they hae ony brains tae start with they soon ken that none o' us hae onything tae brag aboot, considerin' the guid chances we've had.

Noo I dinna ken what ye'll think o' pitting' things like these ahead o' such things as drinkin' an' swearin' an' gamblin' and sae on, in the list o' sins. It used tae be the ither way around wi' the maist o' us, especially in oor young days. But oor soldiers hae been daein' some thinkin' since they got tae France, na doot, and there's a chance that we may be learning something from them in a kind o' a way. It's possible that the mon that cuts oot these three principal sins o' theirs will soon feel inclined tae cut oot all the ithers, little an' big. I'm thinkin' that's the idea. A man who has the qualities o' Courage an' Generosity an' Modesty can hardly help endin' up in the right way, gin he gets a little time an' half a chance. He's startin' on the right track an' as he goes ahead he's mair than likely tae throw overboard the things he finds are no worth carryin' along wi' him and which are daein' mair to haul him back than onything else. On the ither hand the man that is a Coward an' Selfish an' given tae Braggin' aboot himself an' ither small things like that, has qualities that mak' the poorest kind o' underpinnin' on which to build ony kind o' a decent character. And the fact that he doesna drink or swear or gamble seems to be o' but little help to him. I've heard tell o' men that did nane o' these things an' yet those that kenned them best said that they were naething but meanness, frae their hat tae the ground. Sae mak' what ye like o' it. Na doot there's room for argument, one way or the ither.

Timely Suggestions.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The question is often asked why do the insect enemies of our staple crops still hold sway, in spite of the fact that in a large number of cases specific remedies are suggested. Are these remedies purely scientific, worked out in a Government office, or are they suitable and applicable to present-day farming conditions? The writer is glad to say that most of the recommendations made have been thoroughly tested out, under field conditions, and quite suitable for the ordinary farmer and truck gardener to follow, should he feel so inclined.

Any experimental test is usually made under somewhat different conditions to that followed on the ordinary farm. The thoroughness and efficiency that is necessary demands a good deal of time, and patience, and to those who have no special scientific turn of mind the general comment by the ordinary observer is that a good deal of valuable time has been wasted. Is this the case? Would it not be better to ascertain what is being done, rather than be too critical?

We have been advertising greater production, but have we laid sufficient emphasis on systematic rotation and thorough cultivation? So far as the writer can see, in numerous cases the regular system of rotation is not being followed as heretofore, and crops are following one another in too rapid succession for big yields and freedom from insect injury. The growing of the same crop on the same ground two or more years in succession is not only depleting the soil of fertility, but is also inviting the insect pests of that particular crop, which is sure to suffer badly through decreased vitality. For instance, on a large number of farms wheat is following wheat, and is being put in much earlier than formerly, and which in the case of the Hessian Fly, should it make its appearance, would mean a serious setback to the wheat crop for a number of years to come. The writer does not wish to underestimate the imperative necessity of greater production, but he does wish to point out that greater production must go hand in hand with greater care in planning the farm crops, for maximum yields.

It may be good war-time policy to foster the growing of grain, but it is also necessary to see that sufficient plant food be available to secure an abundant yield. Half an acre properly cultivated and suitably fertilized is better than an acre poorly cultivated and half fertilized.

The inference between crop rotation and insect injury is self-evident. A healthy, vigorous plant is seldom seriously injured, due to the fact that it is better able to withstand adverse conditions, but a poor crop cannot withstand such a strain.

One blessing that the high price of wood and the shortage of coal has brought has been the removal of thousands of old rail fences, veritable hibernation quarters of hundreds of insects. Is it not possible to work out the most beneficial and the most suitable rotation of crops in different localities, and different types of soil, based on the freedom from insect injury. The writer believes this is quite possible, and would welcome suggestions on this point. Certain insects are injurious only on certain types of soil, and if we have made a study of the insects common to such a locality, together with the system of rotation followed, we are the better able to forestall probable insect injury. For instance, in 1914 we had an extensive outbreak of the army worm, but practically all the injury was confined to low-lying pasture lands and grain fields adjoining. We know now the general habitat of this species, and farmers, from the experience thus obtained, will know how to handle future outbreaks.

Fruit growers know they must spray every year, otherwise their crop is unmarketable, but no such regular injury is inflicted on the grain and root farmer,