manager Stepney Ranch, Enderly, B. C.; beef breeds of cattle, W. C. McKillican, Seed Division, Ottawa; Andrew Elliott, Galt, Ont., dairy breeds, sheep and swine. As this was the first coming together of the season of the bulk of exhibitors, the interest was keen. In Clydesdales, Vasey (Ladner) Jas. Smith (Brandon), Pemberton Stock farm, and F. A. Evans had exhibits. Vasey was out strong in Shorthorns with Inverholms Stock farm and Ladner hot on the trail. In sheep and swine the exhibitors were Vasey (Ladner) Shannons (Cloverdale) Hawkshaw (Chilliwack) Bullock (Vancouver Island) Richardson (Ladner) Wilkinson (Chilliwack), J. T. Maynard and J. Thompson (Sardis), Irvine and Le Neveu, W. Banford, and Haldon Bros. In Standard-breds, Dr. Richards won with his stallion, Wilkinson Bros. having some useful roadster types in the ring. Hadwen (Duncans) won the light stallion, any age, with his Hackney, a son of a full sister of the noted Fandango. We note an increased inquiry for the coachy type with some fire in them, or as one dealer expressed it Hackney tops on a Thoroughbred foundation, no Clydesdale blood wanted in the mixture though. As an aside we may mention that J. A. Mitchell of Victoria sold a team of Hackney grades (Robin Adairs) to Rogers, the sugar man, Vancouver, for $1250. There were demonstrations of fruit packing and some races besides other attractions, such as evening concerts in the main building.

Would be More Lenient.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I note in your issue of Sept. 26th the following editorial paragraph "The frequency with which assaults on young girls are being perpetrated lends color to the opinion that magistrates are too lenient and that the lash is not used frequently enough."

This assumes that severity of punishment tends to lessen crime. The facts are to the contrary. Mild punishments are much more effective in lessening crime than severe punishments. The history of English crimminal law conclusively proves this. The best current illustration of this is afforded by the conditions in the Southern States. It is sure and almost immediate death for a negro to assaut a white woman. Instead of stopping the crime, this breeds it. Lynching puts a premium on the debauching of white women by negroes. So strong is this feeling among negroes that negro women make heroes of those of their men folk who get the reputation of being brave enough to "lay for white gals".

Assaults on women in Canada have increased since the lash has been used. Introduce lynching as a punishment for it and you will increase the crime to a still greater degree. Whipping is effective with the lower animals, to a considerable extent, but not with human beings. The only attempt ever made to justify it is on the principle of vengeance but the day has gone by when vengeance is a principle that should govern in our laws.

Let me illustrate. A prisoner was to be lashed for assaulting a girl, the other prisoners were lined up to witness the spectacle, so severe was the whipping that the man fainted, he was unbound and the doctor had difficulty in reviving him, he was carried out past the other prisoners, when passing them, he turned and said with feeble voice, "She was worth it."

No more brutalizing spectacle than that exists, perhaps even in Russia.

Punishment to be effective, either in lessening crime or in reforming the criminal must be mild, sure and speedy.

Morden, Man. A. McLEOD.

[Ed. note. In the first place our correspondent is in error in ascribing to us the advocacy of lynching or its vindication. In the second place his illustration is an evidence of faulty administration of justice; the giving of lashes should not be done before other prisoners. The lash and a long sentence at hard labor, or what we believe would be a greater deterrent, emasculation of the offender, cannot be objected to as brutal. Are not men guilty of such assaults—lower animals? Our correspondent is unfortunate in his remarks and illustrations, quoting British law and United States illustrations for the same. Whoever accused the United States of being a place where laws are observed? That is one of the reasons so many estimable citizens of that country migrate to Canada. It is just such sentimentality in viewing crime as evidenced by our correspondent and unfortunately by many others, that fosters criminal offences. Let the punishment fit the crime. When human beings descend to the level of the beast, the only way to appeal to them is by physical affliction.]

Machine Farming Not a Desirable Prospect.

Under the heading "The Agricultural Car" a writer in the *Western Sportsman* evidences how far his knowledge of farm practice extends. Little he apprehends the delights and [illegible] of life on the farm, the place for the [illegible]

"There is every probability [illegible] the Canadian farmer will be [illegible] labor, and money-saving [illegible] at his command. [illegible] favor is the motor [illegible] for it is patent [illegible] brought to the su[illegible] for the use of [illegible] the Dominion. There [illegible] stance, be an enormous saving by the elimination of the cost of horse-fodder during the winter months, when the animals are merely "eating their heads off," and the farmer, if he had so far progressed as to dispense with horseflesh altogether, could close his prairie-farm during the frozen months and seek the comforts of the towns. Again, the land hitherto set apart for hay could be devoted to the cultivation of selling crops, while during the harvesting time the motor reaper could be depended upon to outlast the lustiest powers of equine muscle and brawn. Beside if it were necessary, a machine could be kept working night and day, which is specially advantageous where crops must be hastily gathered."

To carry the idea further, why not the farmer sit in an office in town all the year round and transmit his orders to his machines by wire. Machinery unaided by live stock could and would do little or nothing to the maintenance of soil fertility and by decreasing the need for horse and other fodders, would soon defeat its own end. People who write thus have not recognised the difference between the mining of land and the farming of land, the first leads to a quick end in exhaustion of natural resources, the other, if properly done, to replenishment and increase of soil wealth. The former monotonous and disheartening, the other inspiring and interesting.

The O A.C. and Farmers' Institute Workers.

It is remarkable that in the Province of Ontario where the agricultural college has turned out so many students, that so few of those students are to be found in Institute work. In Western Canada it is different, seven out of ten men employed at Institute work or as live stock judges by the departments of agriculture have been at one time or another agricultural college students. How are we to account for this difference, is it that the West is more easily satisfied than the East, or is it that the Ontario Institute system has fastened to it, to use a time-honored word 'barnacles' or has the college failed to turn out a sufficient number of practical men? In any event a special four day session for Institute delegates is to be held at the O. A. C. soon when the following topics will be discussed:

"The Preparation and Systematizing of Lectures."
"Model Judging Classes for Beef and Dairy Cattle."
"Heavy and Light Horses, Bacon Hogs, etc."
"Examination of Seed Grain, Weed Seeds and Specimens of Weeds."
"Instruction in Methods of Using Illustrated Material by Institute Workers."
"Co-operation in Agriculture."
"Farm Forestry and Beautifying Home Grounds."
"Best Methods of Conducting Discussions at Institute Meetings."
"Principles of Cultivation and Rotation."
"Utilization of Samples of Grain, Roots, Fruit, etc., brought to the meeting by members of the audience."

It is said that the beneficial results of Farmers' Institute work in Ontario are seen by a higher average production in all lines of farm produce and in the increased returns from the sale of live animals and annual products, and that the Institute officers throughout the Province are asking more and more for speakers who are specialists and are able to speak on special lines.

It looks to us as if the good people down there are trying to pour new wine into old bottles.

Events of the World.

CANADIAN.

Sir William Macdonald of Montreal has endowed another chair at McGill University to be devoted to the art of teaching.

* * *

Judge James G. Stevens of the New Brunswick bench died in St. Stephen, N. B., at the age of eighty-five.

* * *

A burglar who broke into the railway station at Carman and stole $56, restored the money secretly when he learned that the local agent would have to make good the loss.

* * *

The new Ladies' College building of Brandon, Man., erected at a cost of $40,000 was opened on Thanksgiving Day. A joyful feature of the event was the donation to the college of $12,000 given by a Toronto friend.

* * *

The National Council of Women of Canada has just met in Hamilton, Ont. Vancouver will be the meeting place for next year while Toronto is to have the honor of entertaining the quinquennial convention in 1909. Lady Edgar was made president for the ensuing year.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The new three million dollar city hall of New York city is ready to be occupied. Its completion is just [illegible] years behind the promised time.

* * *

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company was fined $108,000 for granting rebates to the [illegible] Sugar Refining Company.

* * *

Mr. Jefferson Davis, widow of the president of the [illegible] died in New York on Oct. 16th. The [illegible] to Richmond, Va., [illegible] by [illegible] to veterans.

Sam Jones, the well-known evangelist and lecturer of Georgia, died suddenly on a train while travelling towards home to attend a family reunion and celebrate his 59th birthday.

* * *

Fraulein Bertha Krupp, the richest woman in the world, was married to Lieut. Gustav Halbach at Essen, Prussia. The Emperor of Germany attended the ceremony which took place in the village church and was extremely simple in its nature.

* * *

An explosion in the Wingate colliery, Durham, Eng., resulted in the entombing of two hundred men, half of whom are believed to be safe.

* * *

The French cabinet has resigned in a body, and President Fallières has asked M. Clemenceau, Minister of the Interior, to choose a new ministry.

* * *

Western Australia by a vote in the legislative assembly of 19 to 8, adopted a motion to secede from the Australian commonwealth.

* * *

About fifteen millions will be handed over to charity now that the widow of Sam Lewis, a well-known money lender is dead. The relief of the poor and the support of hospitals will take the greater part of this sum.

MARKETS

LIVE STOCK.

Big cattle run.

* * *

Quality pretty good considering tops gone.

* * *

Good lot of stuff en route to Montreal for Birkenhead from Yorkton and Moose Mountain.

* * *

Markets trifle better in England and prospects good, less U. S. stuff in competition.

* * *

Cattle better this year than since 1902.

* * *

First year for marketing of Mexicans in any quantity, will take two more years to get 'em out, and everybody has had enough of them.

* * *

Shorthorn blood predominates largely in the cattle of export weight, 13 to 14 cwt.

* * *

Ocean freights lower, thirty to forty shillings.

* * *

Keen demand for sheep, but practically none offering; here is a field for farmers with a taste for the wool gatherers.

* * *

Hogs 7½c. for tops, old sows and stags lopped a cent and a half. Few hogs coming, not enough to supply demand for fresh pork.

* * *

Observations at the markets point to the value of the commission man to the producer, who has a carload or more to ship. The man on the ground is onto the wiles of the packers who by cutting turn a shipper's prospective profit into a loss.

* * *

The consumer notes the upward trend of hog prices, he pays 18 cents over the counter these days and that in spite of beef and fowl competition.

* * *

CREAMERY BUTTER, from jobbers—			
Creamery bricks	24	@	25
Boxes, f.o.b. Winnipeg	21	@	22
DAIRY BUTTER—			
Straight lots	16	@	17
Retailing in grocery stores	25	@	30
CHEESE—			
Finest Manitoba	13	@	13½
Ontario	13	@	13½
EGGS—			
Fresh gathered, Winnipeg, (subject to candling	20		
POULTRY—			
Spring chickens, f.o.b. here	12		
Spring ducks	10		
Fowl	7		
Old ducks	7		
Young turkeys	15		
Old turkeys	13		
Geese	9		
HIDES—			
Green hides, green salted in good condition	9¼	@	10¼

CHICAGO

Cattle—market weak; beeves, $4.00 to $7.30; cows and heifers, $1.50 to $7.30; cows and heifers, $1.50 to $5.25; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.50; Texans, $3.75 to $4.35; westerners, $3.00 to $5.80; calves, $6.00 to $7.50.

Hogs—market strong; mixed and butchers, $6.10 to $6.62½; good heavy, $6.30 to $6.62½; rough heavy, $5.85 to $6.15; light, $6.20 to $6.57½; pigs, $5.80 to 6.25 bulk of sales, $6.30 to $6.55.