

fully one-fifth and the largest number of total entries in its history, are cataloged for the sixteenth International Livestock Exhibition to be held at the Chicago stockyards, December 1 to 8.

A total of 1,449 head of breeding cattle are entered, against 1,245 last year. Shorthorns lead with 527 head, the Herefords come next with 465, the Angus third with 199.

A statistical summary of the entries exclusive of carlot classes with comparisons with recent years follows:

	1917	1916	1914	1913
Breeding cattle	1,449	1,245	1,299	944
Fat steers	397	225	279	378
Breeding sheep	421	553	551	447
Fat sheep	435	323	387	365
Breeding swine	470	541	818	698
Fat swine	337	375	482	375
Horses	907	1,110	1,052	1,254

Grand total of all stock 4,416 4,352 4,769 4,451

POTATO PRICES

Correspondents of the food controller's office reported on November 15 the following wholesale prices for potatoes, all quotations being on the basis of a 50 lb. bag: Toronto, Ontario stock, \$2.10-\$2.15; Ottawa, Ontario and Prince Edward Island stock, \$1.90-\$2.00; Montreal, New Brunswick, \$2.25; Quebec stock, \$2.10; Ontario, \$1.90, in car lots on track; Quebec, Quebec, New Brunswick and Lake St. John stock, \$1.75-\$1.85, market slow; Halifax, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island stock, \$2.00; St. John, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick stock, \$1.90-\$2.00, stock moving freely. American prices—Buffalo, round-white-western-sacked cuttlers, \$2.25.

OLEOMARGARINE

Ottawa, Nov. 12.—Announcement was made tonight by the food controller that applications for licenses to manufacture oleomargarine in Canada or to import it should be made to the office of the Veterinary Director-General, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Further regulations in regard to the manufacture and importation of oleomargarine are being prepared by officials of the department of agriculture and representatives of the food controller. Until these are adopted it is impossible to set a date when the licenses will be operative, but notice will be given in the newspapers.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$11,030.52
Weslyn Farmers' Elevator Co. Ltd.	500.00
Weslyn, Sask.	3.50
H. C. Lathier, Thackeray, Sask.	3.50
Total	\$11,534.02
French Red Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$63.50
Weslyn Farmers' Elevator Co. Ltd.	500.00
Weslyn, Sask.	2.00
Total	\$563.50
Y.M.C.A. Military Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$25.40
Weslyn Farmers' Elevator Co. Ltd.	500.00
Weslyn, Sask.	2.00
J. H. Stanley, Carnduff, Sask.	2.00
Total	\$527.00
Polsk Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$109.00
J. H. Stanley, Carnduff, Sask.	1.00
Total	\$110.00
Red Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$4,122.86
J. H. Stanley, Carnduff, Sask.	2.00
Total	\$4,124.86
Previously Acknowledged	
French Wounded Emergency Fund	\$ 33.50
British Red Cross Fund	17.50
Serbian Relief Fund	293.00
Blue Cross Fund	1.00
British Sailors' Relief Fund	30.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	800.00
Prisoners of War Fund	105.00
Returned Soldiers' Fund	25.00
Total	\$18,254.38

The reports coming through from Russia in the past week have been intermittent and conflicting, but they indicate that Kerensky has lost control of the situation. One report stated that he was marching on Petrograd with 200,000 soldiers and indications were that he had again got control of affairs. It appears now, however, that he was deserted by most of his officers and virtually ordered to surrender. Kerensky evaded his enemies and disappeared, disguised as a sailor. One report states that Ex-Czar Nicholas has been declared Emperor of Siberia.

The Teuton invasion of Italy appears to have been countered at the Piave River. Part of the section between the Piave and the Sile rivers has been inundated by the Italians, so that the most exposed point for 15 miles on the west bank of the Piave the enemy is effectively held in check. Meanwhile French and British reinforcements are being rushed to assist in stemming the tide of invasion.

At a meeting held in Centre Winnipeg on November 16, Dr. Bland and Major Andrews, the rival claimants for the Unionist nomination in that constituency agreed to resign and go before an open convention held the following night. At this meeting Major Andrews received 507 nominating votes as against 283 for Dr. Bland. The labor men also have a candidate in the field.

LOVE OF THE LAND

Some months ago I received a letter from a man whose name is probably known to everybody in Canada. He did me the honor of setting me a task which I wanted to do, but to which I did not feel equal. Finally, I wrote to him and asked permission to use his letter, as I felt that it really did what he wanted me to do. He granted my request, but declined to let me use his name, so I shall publish what he wrote without making any changes except such as are needed to conceal his identity.

"There is something with which you do not deal in your book, which I should like very much to see treated by you. It is this:

"My father went into the township of _____ about the year 1856. It was primeval forest. Every acre reduced to production meant hard work. He went to the lumberwoods in Michigan in the winter; came back to chopping and sowing a bit in the spring, summer and harvest; then sailed the lakes for a month or two. Then back to the lumberwoods, and so on as the seasons went by. After twenty years of this he found himself married, with a family, and with fifty or sixty acres cleared, or partially cleared. In the early seventies he sold out and went to the township of _____ in the county of _____.

In this move he made no mistake, as he bought there an excellent farm for less money than he got for the _____ place. But the point is this: The new farm never took the place of the farm he had cleared by his own hard work. Ever afterwards when visiting back in _____ he would go and have a quiet visit on his own account, with no one to accompany him, on the acres he had cleared. This particular acre was dear to him, because here stood an oak three feet through that lodged in another not fifty feet away, and it took him three years to get both out of the way. Here was a swale full of elms and black ash that meant five years of hard work, but which eventually yielded. Here were all sorts of maples and beeches that meant logging and branding to no end. Here was the spot where the thirty inch stick of square timber baffled four teams, etc., etc. Every spot of this land was near and dear to him in proportion to the work it took to reclaim it. It was like the weak child to the mother who gave it birth.

"How different is the farmer of today on the prairie, or the purchaser of a farm in Ekfrid or _____! The sentimental attachment is no longer there."

Now let me confess. Often and often I have thought of writing something about the love of the land, but was restrained by the feeling that it was too intimate and personal to be exposed for the entertainment of the public. Goodness knows I have gossiped about almost everything in the most shameless way, but there was something about love of the land that seemed too sacred to reveal even to intimate friends. But finding that my friend is homesick for the farm on which he

was born, and about which he learned at his father's knee, I am emboldened to hang my heart on my sleeve and talk to those of my readers who have felt the love of the land and know what it means. I have the good fortune to be living on the farm on which I was born—the farm which my father cleared. Although I was born too late to take a hand in the work of clearing I learned the history of every acre before an open fireplace many years ago. The history of the clearing of the land, the first crops, the names and characters of the horses and cows on the place, are so interwoven with my youthful recollections that I seem to remember them all as if I had taken part in the battle with the wilderness myself, and had shared in all its triumphs and sorrows. Something of this farm struck a tendril into my heart which neither time nor distance could break. It is the only spot on earth that ever gave me the feeling of home. Even after being away for years I have sat down in New York or London, England, and have been as homesick for this farm as a little boy who makes his first journey away from his mother's side. At any time I could close my eyes and see the quiet fields, and I would wonder what crops they were sown to. At all times it was my place of refuge, and, when I finally returned to it, it was with a feeling that my wanderings had ended and that I could settle down and enjoy life where I belonged.—Peter McArthur.

CO-OPERATION IN INDIA
Extent of Development and Future Possibilities.

At a meeting of the East India Association recently held in London, an interesting paper, entitled "Co-operation in India: Its Aims and Difficulties," was read by R. Abdy Collins, L.C.S.

The lecturer pointed out that the co-operative movement is spreading in a marvellous manner in India. In 1907 there were 843 societies, with 90,000 members and over \$736,000 of capital. In 1912 the number of societies had increased nearly tenfold to 8,177, there were 400,000 members, and the aggregate capital was well over \$3,200,000. Three years later, in June 1915, the numbers of both societies and members had more than doubled, and stood at 17,327 and 825,000 respectively, while the combined capital of all classes of societies was just under \$29,200,000. This was an astounding result for a movement which depended on the honesty, intelligence and mutual confidence of the members of its societies. Referring to the distrust with which many present regarded this rapid progress, Mr. Collins said the feeling was based on various ideas. Some considered that the very system was unsuited to the Indian peasant, for whom unlimited liability must be fraught with danger; others doubted his ability or even desire to repay the relatively large sums advanced to him, while others, again, feared the stability of the higher financial organization, which must tend to make greater and greater demands on

the abilities of the leaders of the movement. The object of Mr. Collins's address was to resolve these fears, or, if that was not possible, to show that those who were helping to shape the course of co-operation in India were fully alive to the dangers and difficulties surrounding them. He proposed, first of all, to sketch the state of affairs which co-operation was designed to remedy; then to explain why it was that the types of society adopted might be expected to prove, and had proved, successful in helping the cultivator, and, lastly, to describe the difficulties and the way in which it was sought to meet them.

Constitution of a Society

The Raffeisen type of credit society, which had been chosen with various modifications, was very suitable for India in more ways than one. It was difficult to imagine a simpler form of association. It trained the members to manage their own affairs on business principles. It accustomed them to work together, and gave them a sense of the common interest. It encouraged the development of moral qualities which were of the highest value both to themselves and their fellows. Its basic principle was unlimited liability, and those who had experience of co-operation in India were confident that the whole fabric depended on it. It formed the best guarantee of good management and cohesion, and the best security for the safety of the money lent. Nothing but the constant menace of irretrievable ruin would make the average peasant bestir himself and do his best for the common good, and nothing but the possibility of recourse to the property of all the members would procure sufficient capital on reasonable terms. It was the very danger, which to the British mind seemed so great, that was the making of the movement. Really the danger was far greater in theory than in practice. In the first place, the whole constitution of the society was designed to minimize it. A society was confined to the small area of a village the inhabitants of which were often caste-fellows, and in any case had known each other for generations. A man could not become a member merely by taking a share. He had to be elected, after due consideration of his character and assets, and could be excluded by the adverse vote of a quarter of the members. The management of the society was in the hands of a committee, but their powers are relatively small. They were elected at the annual general meeting, at which no proxies are allowed, and receive no remuneration.

Co-operative Credit

Co-operative credit, in India, at any rate, is the foundation of all other forms. It provides the funds without which agricultural co-operation could not begin, and the education and training without which more complicated organization would be impossible. The co-operative credit society frees the peasant from economic slavery, widens his mental horizon, and creates the desire to do and the courage to achieve greater things. Agricultural co-operation will be the machinery by which agricultural improvements, such as new crops, new manures and new implements may reach the peasant, and, by the eventual elimination of the middleman, secure for him the profits of new methods and new discoveries. Co-operative dairies, manure societies, cattle breeding societies, and the like, are already in existence. Enough has been done to show that where the agricultural departments can prove to the peasant that an improvement will pay, the latter, when organized and provided with funds, is not only ready to take it up but capable of using it to good advantage. The progress must be slow and difficult. The figures of membership and capital quoted would be very big in Europe or America, but they represent little more than beginnings in India. What is needed from the government is a sound agricultural and educational policy, a proper financial control, and a clear determination to befriend and to support. The rest remains with the peasants of India, and Mr. Collins believed that they will show themselves not less adaptable than the cultivators of Europe.

FOOD CONTROLLER

