The Farmer's Advocate Recent Events Indicate a Bright

AND HOME MAGAZINE,

THE LEADING AGRICULTUPAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and homemakers, of any publication in Canada.

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there are shirkers in the country districts. But so there are in cities and so there will be in both until universal enrolment is a fact. Would it not be a fine step to have such enrolment and put an end to the ridiculous statements made from city platforms and by men who do not know of what they are talking? Why not direct some of the official literature at the urban centers? Surely all the need for special pleas for patriotism, production and thrift is not to be found in the country districts. One thing is certain, universal enrolment, if properly carried out would be fair to all, which is saying a good deal more than can be said for present methods. It would organize, systematize and bring clearly before the people their obligations. It would make Canada 100 per cent efficient, an accomplishment beyond the present haphazard methods. It would not take all the men and boys away to war but would take those who could be spared while it would organize those at home. The man who is afraid of universal enrolment surely is one who is at a job that does not matter so far as the country is concerned and therefore might be spared

Let the city ministers who state that the people in the country do not know there is a war on call upon some of Canada's busy farmers whose sons and hired men have enlisted and who are trying to work from 100 to 200 acres alone, and in their platform fashion deliver themselves of such nonsense and there will be semblances of war very close by. Fortunately rural ministers know more of conditions in the country than do some city divines.

"With the causes and objects of the European War," said President Wilson at the Washington Convention of the League to Enforce Peace, "we are not concerned." Then the United States need not concern itself about the causes or objects of any war.

Prophets who prophesied wrongly all spring now tell us that a dry spell is about to set in.

Future for Live Stock.

Recent sales in Canada and the United States indicate that the beef breeds are entering upon a new era of popularity and prosperity on this continent. Breeders are beginning to appreciate the value of the best sire their financial standing will permit them to buy, and more farmers are purchasing pure-bred and better stock for their farms. Shorthorns have been looked upon with favor by the farmer and breeder alike, Herefords have been used to a great extent on the ranches, and the Angus for the production of young beef of the best quality. They have all experienced lean years and periods of a weakened demand, which were usually followed by more prosperous times and better sales. The season of 1916 opened with unparalleled prospects in the American history of these breeds, and two auction sales of Herefords, which enjoyed phenomenal success, awakened a great enthusiasm throughout the live-stock breeding fraternity. Following this came the great circuit of Shorthorn sales, and not to be surpassed by their contemporaries the champion of the Scotch cattle sprang to the ring-side and upheld the name and popularity of the great Shorthorn breed. It has always been a source of delight and profit to entertain United States buyers at our sales in Canada, and they have left considerable money in the Dominion this year. On the other hand, however, they got value for their money, as the class of stock they bought here could be sold at a profitable advance when they got it home. Just as our neighbors to the south have cast a ray of sunshine across the paths of the Canadian breeders, so have the men who have this year come from the far-away Argentine brightened the horizon for the breeder in the United States. They have left thousands of dollars in the Republic and have taken away many of their good home-bred cattle in exchange. By electing judges from Argentina to officiate at the coming International Fat Stock Show in Chicago, it is hoped to establish a feeling of mutual good fellowship with the live-stock interests of that country, and eventually switch to America a lucrative trade which Europe has so long enjoyed.

If we read the signs aright, there is a bright era dawning for the Canadian stockman who has been careful and industrious along the lines of constructive breeding. The Canadian-bred Shorthorn is everywhere held in high esteem, as evidenced at the recent auction sale of Thos, Stanton, of Illinois. This offering was comprised largely of Ontario-bred Shorthorns, and they made one of the highest averages of the season for any breed in America This is a wonderful testimony for the Shorthorns of Canada, but we should not go insane over the achievement. Some people cannot stand any advanced degree of prosperity, neither can a breed of cattle. A boom is often the downfall of a breed, for it causes inflated prices and the purchase and retention in the herd of inferior individuals. High prices carry breeding stock beyond the reach of the average buyer, who is the ultimate purchaser of the great bulk of the increase in breeding herds. There is a consequent decrease in quality throughout the pure-bred and grade cattle of the country, and as prices begin to seek a more uniform and stable level someone is sure to lose money. This is when the effect of the ill-health is most keenly felt. The beef breeds with us during recent years have enjoyed a healthy and prosperous existence, and may conditions continue that have made live-stock breeding a good industry.

At the recent Shorthorn sale at Elora prices were within the reach of the average buyer for the useful kind of breeding stock. both male and female, while those desiring show animals, or something to breed prize winners from, were obliged to pay a good figure, but they got good cattle. There was no frenzied bidding or inflated prices, but the undertone of the event indicated the incoming of a period of keen demand for good Shortherns.

Seldom do the circumstances which act as an impetus to one class of live stock fail to influence other lines, and history is repeating itself again this season. Not only are the beef breeds luxuriating in the green pastures of keen demand and good prices, but dairy cattle are getting a taste of the same herbage. In substantiation of this we need only mention the recent Jersey sale of T. S. Cooper & Sons, of Pennsylvania. There, 126 head offered made the grand average of \$641. Seventy-five cow, in milk averaged \$806, and 43 heifers averaged \$423. This is ample proof

that for the milk and butter cow there is still a place and a bright future.

Regarding sheep and swine words would be superfluous. The world is using up its supply of wool in a manner that insures a strong market for years to come, and the decreases in Canadian sheep, as told by official estimates and the Census, indicate a demand for lamb and mutton that we shall not supply in the next decade. Hogs in any country can be quickly increased or decreased in number and one cannot predict prices so far in advance, but the World War has brought about conditions at home and abroad that guarantee a reasonably profitable swine industry in Canada so long as we breed the bacon hog. Live-stock breeders should invest all the energy, ability and enthusiasm they now have in the greatest industry of our country, the breeding of high-class

Life in Germany.

A recent speech by the German socialist leader, Dr. Leibknecht, like a volcanic outbreak, discloses what must be smouldering below the surface among the masses of the people. The privileges of a German citizen, he caustically but truthfully described, as paying taxes, carrying a rifle and keeping his mouth shut. The government, he boldly charged, had transformed the army into a gigantic aggregation of thieves who were engaged in plundering other nations and forcing starvation upon the people. "About the soldier everywhere," he continued, "shells and bombs sow death and destruction. His wife and children at home are suffering want and hardship; she looks about her and finds her children crying for bread. She is desperate, but she must not appeal nor complain to any one. She must hold her tongue and suffer inwardly. But how can she silence her children? She must not share the sympathy of her hsuband at the front because that cripples his fighting power. Letters are censored to prevent the troops knowing the true mate of affairs. Her soldier husband must 'hold on' and steal in the land of her neighbors. He must hold on and suffer because the capitalists, the hurrah patriots and the armor-plate kings have willed it so Fvery one must keep his or her mouth shut, for the war profiteers must make money out of the want and misery of the wives and their husband soldiers at the front. By a lie the German working man was forced into the war, and by lies they expect to induce him to go on with the war." Officials present who had listened without interference up to this point now gave the signal and troops charged the meeting, dragging the speaker away to court martial while mounted soldiers rode down the people who fled panic stricken for safety. The day is surely hastening on when it will be beyond the prerogative of a War Lord Kaiser and his fellow conspirators to consign millions of their fellow beings to a human slaughter house.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

Fruit-growers in the south-western portion of Ontario should keep an eye open for the Cherry Leafbeetle. This species Galerucella cavicollis, is about inch in length, by about one half broad, oval in shape and somewhat flattened. It is dull red with black legs and antennae (feelers).

Last year this species was very destructive in two areas in the United States bordering on Southern Ontario. One area included the greater part of the states of New York and Pennsylvania, while the other area was in Michigan.

The natural food-plant of the Cherry Leaf-beetle is the Pin Cherry, otherwise known as the Bird Cherry or Pigeon Cherry. Among cultivated fruit-trees it attacks the Cherry and the Peach. It has been reported as also attacking the Plum, but this report has been proved to be erroneous and to have been based on the observations of casual observers who took the holes caused by the shot-hole fungus for the work of this insect.

The adult Cherry Leaf-beetle feeds almost exclusively on the underside of the leaves of the plants attacked, eating small, irregular holes through epidermis and parenchyma (green tissue of the leaf) and sometimes through the entire leaf. These holes may join one another or come so close together as to skeltonize the leaf. In a few days after feeding, the upper epidermis thus exposed dries and falls out, and in cases of severe injury, the whole leaf dries and the tree thus becomes entirely defoliated. This beetle also feeds to a certain extent on the fruit of the cherry, scarring

and pitting it. The larvae ("grubs") of all ages feed in a manner

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