

Storage Losses in Apples Due to Fungi

(Experimental Farms Note.) Storage losses are generally explained as the result of improper storage conditions. This is no doubt to some degree correct, and when the losses occur in cold storage houses something is generally amiss and neglected has occurred in maintaining proper conditions. But one must ask: Do apples which are properly stored not suffer from rot? The answer is simple enough. Apples will keep almost indefinitely up to the time when a slow maturing process which is a chemical process changes the composition, and natural collapse of the fruit takes place, providing they are absolutely sound when placed in storage.

The losses in storage amount annually to many thousands of barrels, simply because apples showing blemishes of one kind or another are stored with sound ones. The apple scab is one of the most common agents giving rise to decay of fruit kept in storage. As long as the temperature of the cold storage is kept low about 32 degrees F. or close by no rot is likely to show. But should such apples reach the vendor or the consumer, the trouble will begin as soon as the temperature changes. Any injured or scabby surface of an apple is quickly invaded by the common fungi such as pink rot, blue mould, etc., and once these fungi commence their destructive work, a barrel of apples is often destroyed more quickly than it could be eaten by an average sized family. As soon as the rot is observed in a barrel, prompt action is called for. Out with all the apples; throw the bad ones right out, save what can be saved of partly spoiled fruit for immediate use, wipe the sound ones with a dry cloth and store them in a well ventilated but cool place, examining them from time to time. One rotten apple in a barrel will start all the others to rot in no time.

From the above it will be seen that, while improper storage conditions and once in the hands of the consumer a barrel of apples will rarely find proper, i. e. cool, well ventilated, but particularly, uniform temperatures have some influence in starting the rot if the apples are in good sound condition when placed in storage, the consumer will not so likely be the loser as he generally is. The time will come when the consumer will be allowed to deduct from his bills the losses which are due to the negligence of others, particularly at a time when high prices prevail.

Care of House Plants

(Experimental Farms Note.) In caring for house plants it should be borne in mind that they are two classes and that such plants as ferns, palms and the rubber plant will do better in those parts of the room where the light is limited, while flowering plants, such as geraniums, tulips, narcissi and cyclamen, must have as much light as possible. Plants are more like human beings than like bric-a-brac and if grown to brighten the home during dull winter months they must not be left to take care of themselves or they will soon fail to fulfil the purpose of their presence. There are now a large number of successful house plants and those which experience has shown are best suited for the purpose demand certain definite conditions. The fundamental condition relates to the atmosphere of the room. If this is suitable even the soil is of secondary importance. The atmosphere must be kept at a suitable temperature and also, for success, must contain plenty of moisture. A dry atmosphere, even when plants are well watered, is fatal to good growth. Regular watering is another important factor for success.

Plants will grow better in houses heated with hot water than they will in those heated by hot air or steam. The latter systems absorb the moisture from the atmosphere with the result that the plant either loses some of its leaves by withering or fails to make healthy growth. Pans of water stood on the radiators to give off moisture always improve the conditions for plants. The blooms will last longer when the atmosphere is kept somewhat cool and moist. The ideal temperature ranges from about 50 to 70 degrees. Higher temperatures

ROYAL YEAST CAKES. MAKE PERFECT BREAD. ROYAL YEAST CAKES. MADE IN CANADA. W. A. GILBERT COMPANY LIMITED.

necessitate more frequent waterings. Some plants need to be watered daily, others not more than two or three times a week. A pot which rings hollow when tapped with the knuckle needs water. Over watering is bad for plants and only one or two varieties, like the aloe, will succeed if the pots are allowed to stand in water. All pots should be supplied with good drainage in the form of broken crocks filled in at the bottom of the pot when the plants are potted.

Fresh air is always beneficial, but not in the form of direct draughts. A temperature of 40 or lower will often seriously affect the tender house plants. Palms and ferns are better for sponging once or twice a month. Never water a sickly plant too freely; it more often requires to be repotted. Most plants will be benefited by a yearly repotting. Healthy plants and plants in flower require much more water than those which are sickly. Soil should not be watered so often that it becomes soggy and always cold. A plant with cold feet and a hot head soon dies.

The Period of Oestrus During Which to Breed Sows

(Experimental Farms Note.) The period of oestrus or heat, in the sow appears in the neighbourhood of every twenty-one days, with the normal animal in good breeding condition. The sow remains in heat from one to five days. The effect of delaying the sow's services until the period of heat is almost over, has long been a subject for discussion with the hog-man. Such practice, it is claimed, invariably results in larger litters than would be the case were the sow bred during the first day. As a physiological explanation of the foregoing, it is claimed that during the latter part of the period a much larger number of ova are presented for fertilization by the male element, with the resultant increase in the size of the embryo litter.

With horses and cattle, the generally accepted practice, particularly with the former class of stock, is to delay breeding until the period is well advanced. Likelihood of conception would thereby seem to be increased, due, no doubt, to the fact that the female functions have had time to take place properly, that the female is usually more receptive to male attention and allowing a reasonable length of time to elapse after the usual advertisement of oestrus.

With the sow the same probability of conception by delayed breeding is heightened, for the foregoing reason. That a larger litter should be expected, is by no means so sure, the claims of many expert breeders to the contrary. The size, vigour, and numbers of the litter may be far more certainly controlled by the condition of the boar and sow at the time of breeding. Such at least, would be indicated by the results noted from the large herd of brood sows kept at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Here the general practice is to breed on the second day, using, where necessary, the breeding crate. During the winter of 1917-18, however, several groups of sows were bred, by allowing a boar to run with each lot. Besides obviating much labour in hand-breeding reluctant individuals and reducing to a minimum the number of "missed sows" the size and vigour of the resultant litters left little to be desired.

In brief, to the man who keeps only a few sows, and who makes use of a neighbouring boar, breed on the second day, depending, of course, on the sow's individual peculiarities. See that she is in rising condition not fat nor thin, but in fair flesh and gaining every day. If the sows have been on fall grass, use a little grain before breeding. If the sows have been irregular in heat, this will tend to bring them in for breeding regularly and within a few days of one another. Use judgment in breeding the weaned sow. If she is much run down from nursing her litter and bred in this condition a few days after weaning, a disappointing second litter will in most cases result.

If no boar is kept, try to select the services of one, not too heavily used, reasonably well fed and above all, well-exercised. The thin boar, or the over-fat individual frequently are both getters of small litters, no matter when they serve the sow.

To the man who allows his boar to run with the sows, good results may be expected, even if the boar does not show much scientific knowledge, provided the herd is well-excised, housed in dry quarters and sufficiently well fed to ensure gain in weight and provided further that the sow is removed, temporarily, from the group as soon as properly served. Emphasis, too, must not be neglected with reference to the desirable effect on breeding stock of green feed in summer, and succulent foods, roots, clover, hay or ensilage in winter.

The watch on the Rhine will be kept by British, French, Belgian and American soldiers.

At life's banquet the seam is often mistaken for the cream.

Aids in Warfare

The editor of the Quebec Telegraph in a series of letters, has been describing his visit to our troops in France. Here is his description of the work of the thousands of carrier pigeons:

First of all he showed us the carrier pigeons and explained their great service in this war. He remarked that they were the most satisfactory of messengers and had saved many a situation when all other means of carrying messages through the firing lines were interrupted. Many stories are told of the wonderful feats performed by these birds. So faithful to duty are they that they have been known to arrive and deliver their messages and then drop dead of exhaustion or of wounds received on the way. They can fly through heavy artillery barrage and gas clouds and are of incredible use in offensives to send back word to the reserves, of the progress that is being made by the attacking lines. Only one pigeon is used for flights of ten to twenty miles, but beyond that up to one hundred miles several are despatched with the same message to insure its safe receipt. Pigeons are constantly kept in the front line trenches and oftentimes become great pets of the men. In the battle of the Somme in 1915 over four thousand five hundred messages were safely carried by these birds.

Recently a pigeon was liberated from one of two British seaplanes in the North Sea. Flying through an aerial battle, the pigeon was wounded in the leg by a bullet, but it arrived at its destination in an exhausted condition, its feathers stained with blood. The message it carried was the one word "Attacked."

According to the aviator's report received subsequently, two British machines were opposed by six German planes. The Germans, however, made off before there was any chance of more equal fight. The sturdy pigeon, which has recovered from its wounds, is now the pet of the flying station, and has been "pensioned off."

Another pigeon, at the cost of its life, saved the lives of six British airmen who were adrift in the North Sea. After delivering their message, an appeal for help, the pigeon dropped dead from exhaustion. The wrecked airmen when succored from their perilous position, were on the point of meeting a similar fate, for they had no food and very little water.

Fish Meal as a Live Stock Food

In these days anything that will increase the available quantities of cattle food without decreasing the quality is of immense value. Experiments have proven that this is possible with fish meal, a food stuff that as yet is little known in this country but which is used extensively in Europe. Fish meal should not be confused with "fish scrap", "guano", or "pomace" or other forms of fish by-products used as fertilizers. The fish meal used is more carefully treated and includes, or should include, only fresh, sound fish, or fish oil. The value of fish meal as a cattle food is explicitly set forth in four-page pamphlet No. 17, issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and which can be had free on application to the Publications Branch. Results of experiments made at the Central Experimental Farm show that fish meal, where available, is a suitable concentrate for cattle, sheep and for hogs; that fish meal contains 55 p. c. to 60 p. c. of protein, and over 15 p. c. phosphate of lime; that if of good quality and properly fed with other meals and with roughages, it is palatable, wholesome, and a good feed for young growing stock and also for milk production; and that if given a fair trial and used in proper proportions it should become one of the most popular and profitable protein supplements for swine feeding.

Marrying a girl for her beauty is like eating a bird for its singing.

Strong Men

The Nation needs strong men and the right time to begin to build up strong manhood is during the growing period of childhood. Many mothers remember, with keen satisfaction, the days when

SCOTT'S EMULSION

was one of the determining factors in building up the strength of their children. Scott's is a source of nourishment and strength that ought never be overlooked by the mother of today who is anxious about her fast-growing boy or girl.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

Remember the Llandoverry Castle

THE people of this province will never forget the stark horror when the news flashed over the cables that the Hospital Ship Llandoverry Castle from Halifax with Nova Scotia nurses, Nova Scotia soldiers and Nova Scotia seamen had been torpedoed and sunk by a U-boat.

Added to this horror, came the news that the life boats containing survivors had been shelled by the murderous Huns, whose instructions were "to sink and destroy without leaving a trace."

During the four years of war, 15,000 men of the Merchant Marine gave their lives for the cause of humanity. Unlike the soldiers and men of the haval service, the government does not provide a pension for the men of the Merchant service. In other words, 15,000 widows and their families are without financial assistance and must be provided for by a generous public. The widows and orphans must rely on YOUR benevolence.

Surely no life was ever more nobly given than by these unsung heroes who "went down to the sea in ships."

What shall be said to their dependents? Let your cry be "THEY SHALL NOT WANT!" and make your offering as large as a worthy sacrifice will allow.

Sailors' Week in Nova Scotia Dec. 9th to 14th inclusive

LEHEIGH VALLEY Hard Coal. Just arrived. Egg \$18.50, Stove 18.50, Nut 18.50. Try our Soft Coal, Sydney Screened.

E. L. FISHER. CIDER APPLES WANTED. We are prepared to receive Cider Apples in large or small quantities, for which We Pay 50c per barrel.

M. W. GRAVES & CO. BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

NOTICE To Automobile Owners. We are now open to receive Automobiles for repairs for the balance of the season, at Flett's Garage. It would be well for those who do not purpose storing same for winter to get their cars in soon as possible. Cars overhauled at this garage, will be stored and cared for during the winter months free of charge if owners desire. Have your painting and repairs done at same time. We are still doing business at the old stand. FLETT'S GARAGE Granville Street Phone 69

Not Going Out of Business. But retiring from the firm of Tupper & Chute. I shall still have for sale at my house, Granville Street West. The World's Greatest Musical Instrument The Edison Diamond Disc. "The Phonograph with a Soul". Also The New Edison Diamond Amberola (Cylinder Phonograph) and Edison Records, both cylinders and disc.

Sewing Machines AND Sewing Machine Supplies. Including Needles for the different makes of Sewing Machines, Belts, Oil and Parts. A post card will bring any of these goods to your door. C. B. TUPPER Bridgetown Nova Scotia

New Lunch Room. Dinners served from 12 to 1 o'clock Lunches and Hot Drinks at all hours. Pies and Cakes for sale. We have also a full line of choice fresh Groceries, Fruit, Nuts and Confectionery now in stock. Butter and eggs taken in exchange for groceries. A. T. CHUTE Next door South of Warren's Drug Store

The Best Xmas. Gift A year's subscription to the MONITOR.

CONSTANT P AFTER E The Tortures of Dys corrected by "Fruit" St. MARTI For two years, I suffer from Severe Dyspepsia, constant pains after eating, down the sides and horrible bitter stuff often in my mouth. I tried doctors, but they helped me. But as soon as I began taking "Fruit-Lives", I improved and this medicine, fruit juices, relieved everything else failed. MRS. HUDSON MARR, 60c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial all dealers or sent post-free to Fruit-Lives Limited, Ottawa. TRAVELLERS' G DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY TABLE REVISED TO SEPT. 29th, 1918. GOING WEST Middleton 11.35, Lawrenceville 11.50, Paradise 11.57, Bridgetown 12.08, Tapperville 12.18, Roundhill 12.28, Annapolis Royal 12.42, Upper Clements 12.53, Clementsport 12.59, Deep Brook 1.06, Bear River 1.15, Albertville 1.18, Smith's Cove 1.22, Ruby 1.27. GOING EAST Ruby 12.05, Smith's Cove 12.20, Albertville 12.24, Bear River 12.28, Deep Brook 12.37, Clementsport 12.44, Upper Clements 12.53, Annapolis Royal 1.07, Round Hill 1.22, Tapperville 1.32, Bridgetown 1.45, Lawrenceville 1.56, Middleton 2.03. R. U. PARKER, General Passenger Agent. GEO. E. GR General. H. & S. W. RAIL Accom. TIME TABLE Wednesday IN EFFECT (days only) March 10, 1918. Read down STATIONS 11.10 a.m. Lv. Middleton Ar. 11.41 a.m. "Clarence 12.00 m. "Bridgetown 12.32 p.m. Granville Centre 12.49 p.m. Granville Ferry 12.12 p.m. \*Karsdale 12.30 p.m. Ar Port Wade Lv. Connection at Middleton points on H. & S. W. Rail Dominion Atlantic Railway. W. A. CUNNING Div. P. & M. Dominion Atlantic To BOSTON, MONTR and all points in WESTERN CANADA and U STATES via DIGBY and DIAN PACIFIC LINE at Lowest Rates. For fares, sleeping accounts and other information telegraph or write to R. U. PARKER General Passenger Agent 117 Hollis Street, HALIFAX. RAMEY'S MEAT MARKET I now occupy the store on the corner of Queen and Albert streets, door south of B. N. MESSIN GROCERY, where I am prepared to serve the public with all kinds of MEAT, FISH etc., at reasonable prices. A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED. Will send a team through the city districts once a week. ELIAS RAMEY Proprietor Telephone No. 56.