7, Totten,
8, Daubeny
(\$3.75); 3,
5, Moore,
d: 1, McVanderlip,
Six-rowed
inley, (\$5);
Morrison,
atcheon; 9,
h, (\$3.50),
ch, (\$3.25),
an, (\$5.50);
McTavish,
white field
75). Small
rd, (\$5.50);
bll, (\$5.50);

ons, (chamoion, \$29). (\$19); 3, (champion oth, (\$19). Ten ears utcheon: 3. ccoll. Ten aynard; 3, Ten ears Maynard; 6. Stork: 7. arieties: 1. Dawson. derson; 3, 6, Smith; g Dent: 1, Son. Ten

Cohoe: 3, Rorrison. . Weaver: Knister; 7, 1, Cohoe, nson. One Cohoe; 2, 6, King; 1, Totten; nson. Smith; 2, 5, Hankin-Mountain, \$1.75); 2, ain, \$1.50); ley, \$1.50); n, (\$1.25); le, (\$1.25). Naismith Naismith, xtra Early (\$2.25); 3, potatoes,

ns, (\$1.50) re. Onion Cucumber Bean seed: Sheaves. wheat: 1, white oats: 5, Walker. tz; 3, Van els cleaned 1. Barrie, above: 1, is, \$6.50). ; 2, Goltz, Naismith, (\$4.50); 3, l peas, as

ty, \$9); 2,

Naismith, (Improved Canadian Beauty). Ten ears any eight-rowed variety flint, from hand-selected seed plot or multiplying field: 1, Maynard; 2, Hankinson; 3, McCutcheon; 4, Smith; 5 Atridge. Any twelve-rowed variety flint as above: 1, McCutcheon; 2, Maccoll. Any variety White Dent, as above: 1, Parks; 2, Cohoe; 3, Weaver; 4, Maccoll. Any variety Yellow Dent, as above: 1, Smith; 2, Atridge. Any variety sweet corn, as above: 1, C. E. Smith; 2, F. A. Smith; 3, Hankinson; 4, W.M. Smith; 5, Cohoe. Bushel of potatoes from hand-selected seed plot or regular multiplying field, Green Mountain type: 1, Goltz, (champion, Gold Coin, \$2); 2, Naismith, (Dooley, \$2); 3, Farrow, (Dooley, \$1.50). Bushel potatoes, long white type, as above: 1, Naismith, (Improved Burbank, \$1.05); 2, Goltz, (Empire State, \$1.50); 3, McConnell & Son, (Late Puritan, \$1). Bushel of potatoes, rose type, as above: 1, Naismith, (Queen, \$1.25); 2, Goltz, (Early Rose, \$2.25); 3, McConnell & Son, (Rochester Rose, \$1.25). Bushel of potatoes, any early variety, as above: 1, Naismith, (Early Ohio, \$1.50)

Standing Field Crop Competition.—The awards in the Standing Field Crop Competition exhibits were as follows, together with the price of a bag of oats, barley and wheat, including the bag, and a bushel of potatoes and corn. Mangel and turnip seed sold right through for 20 cents per pound:

№ Oats: 1, Goltz, (\$5.50); 2, McDermid, (\$3.50); 3, Winer & Sons, (\$4); 4, Cockburn, (\$3.75); 5, Schmidt, (\$4.25); 6, Norris, (\$3.50); 7, Bingham & Sons, (\$3.75); 8, Taylor, (\$4.25); 9, Wilton, (\$3.50); 10, McCutcheon, (\$4). Barley: 1, Van Sickle, (\$6); 2, Harding, (\$5.25). Wheat, spring: 1, Frisby & Son, (\$6.25); 2, Webster (\$8.50); 3, Wilkin, (\$7.50); 4, Schmidt, (\$6.50); 5, Cox, (\$7.75). Potatoes: 1, Goltz, (\$2.75); 2, Naismith, (\$3.25); 3, Campbell, (\$3); 4, McNeil, (\$2.50); 5, McNaughton, (\$2). Corn, Dent: 1, McKinley, (\$7.50); 2, King, (\$6.75); 3, Deneau, (\$6.25); 4, Deslippe, (\$6.25); 5, Wilson, (\$6.25). Corn, Flint: 1, Maynard, (\$9.25); 2, Johnston, (\$6.75). Mangels: 1, Rennie; 2, Shaw. Turnips: 1, McKague; 2, Hall.

The Past Season in Compton County, Quebec.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The past season has been a busy one, and, in most cases, a favorable one for the farmers of "The Eastern Townships." Conditions have not been normal on account of unusual weather, such as freak frosts, a cold June, and a very wet September. However, we have no control over the weather, and it might have been worse. Then we had a shortage of farm labor. This probably could not be avoided, but the so-called "Daylight Saving Bill" was an unnecessary burden, and one that caused the industrious farmer no end of loss and inconvenience, while it was a luxury to the pleasure seekers.

Spring opened up warm and cattle were turned into the pastures at an early date. The weather during May was ideal, and the farmer had every opportunity to get his seeding done in good time. On account of the world shortage of food and the call for greater production, a very large acreage was sown. The grain came up quickly, and fields and gardens were looking extra well on the 24th of May. The weather during the first weeks of June was cold and dry, which proved a "setback" that reached a climax with a severe frost on June 18. Tomatoes and beans were ruined, corn and even potatoes were injured in some sections. Some beans were replanted, only to be destroyed by frost again before they matured. Those cases were discouraging, as seed beans were worth 20 cents per pound. Farmers started haying about the usual time, and where help was available many farmers finished haying in July, reporting an average crop of the best quality of

hay.

The weather during the first weeks of August was broken, but proved to be just what the ripening grain required. Grain everywhere was a bumper crop. Again we had a visit from the Frost King on August 18, and tender plants that were not protected were again pinched. After this frost we had two weeks of splendid harvest weather, and early grain was harvested in perfect condition. This included most of the wheat in the country, and indeed the complete harvest in many cases.

September was a wet month, and harvesting the late grain was a serious problem. However, most of it has been saved in some form, but on October 16 we saw large fields of what had once been nice oats, still uncut, probably for want of help.

Corn was a good crop in some few sections, but for the most part it proved inferior in quality, and seed

corn will be scarce next spring.

Potatoes have been an uneven crop, some farmers and gardeners reporting a bumper crop, while others found the yield below the average, with many rotten ones. Turnips, mangels and carrots have been an extra good crop.

We had nice weather in October and, except where prevented by sickness, farmers had a good chance to finish their plowing, get their threshing done and, in general, prepare for winter. Everywhere grain has threshed out well. Many farmers lost good money on their patriotic hors.

We had a very mild November with very little cold weather, and only an occasional snow flurry with never

enough for sleighing.

The influenza epidemic took a heavy toll in this province. The schools and churches were closed for many weeks. Noble work was done during those trying weeks by our doctors and nurses and other volunteer helpers. We will long remember the autumn of 1918.

Compton Co., Que.

E. L. K.

The Needs of the Northland.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Being a farmer in part of what is known as Northern Ontario, or better called "Greater Ontario," and being interested in the welfare of the Northland, I was much interested in Mr. Nixon's letter in your issue of November 21.

In his summary of conditions in the North, Mr. Nixon tells something of the productive qualities of the country, of the optimism of the settlers, and of their great powers of endurance and stick-to-itiveness, but admits that notwithstanding these qualities, some settlers pull up stakes and leave. In this he pictures a condition which I think it would be well for the Government to look into. The best advertisement for land settlement in the North is prosperous settlers. Everyone who pulls up stakes and leaves is a black ball against it. What, then, is the cause, and what is the remedy for this condition?

Well, in the letter Mr. Nixon tells of having received correspondence from a settler. This settler states that it is necessary for him and his boy to work out, as we know it is necessary for many others to do. What are the probable conditions at the homes of these men? Well, in all probability they have land partly cleared which, if they could stay at home, they could soon make productive. They probably have heaps of manure which should be gotten out, and other work which should be done. In all probability they have a partial farm-working equipment costing them upwards of \$1,000.00, including a team of horses which, under present conditions, is costing in the neighborhood of \$1.00 per day for feed; and all these idle while the operator goes and works out to keep them and a partly improved farm. With but a small clearance only a small percentage of his invested capital is productive, while his operating expense is very high in proportion to the present productiveness of his farm. Under these conditions his progress is intensely slow, and as a result his optimism wanes, and soon he pulls up stakes and leaves.

Now the remedy (or at least a partial remedy) for this condition, as it appeals to me, is in the Government furnishing such men with long-term loans, as required for making improvements, at a reasonably low rate of interest. The settler could then remain employed at home. He could work, to the fullest possible capacity, his farm-working equipment. We could soon make his farm more productive, which in itself would be lowering production costs, and if he makes as far as possible productive improvements first, the productiveness of his farm will soon finance other improvements and start to pay off his loan. Optimism in the possibilities of the country will not cause a settler to be successful if conditions, making impossible his success, are against him. Every prosperous settler is a national asset. He is doing splendid National Service, and the Northland is worthy of it

Algoma. Fred. A. Newman.

The Provincial Highway.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

A few questions for every thoughtful tax-payer in Ontario to consider:

Is a concrete road which serves only a small percentage of the people of Ontario, necessary?

Will not the money expended on concrete roads serve the general public more if it were used on improving bad spots in all parts of the province, instead of being spent on roads that are good and only require a little regular attention and some gravel, not great piles of gravel and no attention?

Will one per cent. of the general public derive any benefit from the concrete Provincial Highway, and would not this one per cent. of the general public find more enjoyment joy-riding in different parts of the country on good gravel roads?

If only one per cent. derive any benefit, is it fair for the 99 per cent. to pay for the pleasure of the one per cent.

When we consider that concrete roads are hard on horses and that if the road is wet or icy, horses would have to be sharp-shod, which is not usually the case with farmers' horses, and when we consider the narrowness of the road so much travelled by automobiles, would this Provincial Highway be of any use for driving

or teaming purposes?
Would heavily taxed land bordering on the Highway
be in demand?

How long will a cement road last, without repairs? Would the concrete last twenty years and not be more or less broken up or decomposed by frost and chemical action from acids in the soil?

If this concrete road requires repairs the only remedy is a new piece, and is it not quite probable the whole road would be reconstructed every twenty years?

road would be reconstructed every twenty years?

I have business in Glencoe and live in Aldborough Township, Elgin County, and have driven an automobile for five years to and from my home, crossing the Longwoods Road every day that it is possible to run a car, over some of the worst roads in Ontario, and would be well satisfied with the necessary grading and good

gravel roads.

I am writing this article, regardless of my political views, to try and induce the farmers and all others who are interested in the general welfare of this province, to take this matter up and, if possible, stop this unnecessary woeful waste of public money. I have only found one farmer favoring this road.

Elgin Co., Ont. ALFRED E. ALDRED.

Ontario County Notes.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Another season has passed and a bountiful harvest and period of prosperity for the agricultural class of our country has left our farmers in a satisfied, hopeful and patriotic mood, nothing can show this more clearly than the magnificient way in which the Victory Loan was taken by the rural residents. Farmers of to-day are quick to see the country must have much surplus cash to hold the markets she has gained, as well as new markets which may be open.

The fall wheat is looking fine and while possibly a smaller acreage than usual was sown owing to the scarcity of good seed those who did sow wheat are quite satisfied with the present outbreak. Red clover is turning out very poorly and we look for a much smaller acreage sown next spring. Many are considering the much discussed sweet clover as a substitute. This clover has done well here, but poor results have been obtained from hay, as it must be cured in a season that is usually wet and poor hay-making weather, but those who have tried it for pasture and seed are loud in the praise of this plant which once was placed in the same class as mustard, wild oats, etc. One man pastured a 12-acre field last spring until June 1, then let it go for seed and in threshing had 265 bags of seed (unhulled) fairly clean. This is almost unbelievable, but the field had an extra good chance, in the spring of 1917. It was sown for pasture, a mixture of 2 bushels oats and 15 lbs. sweet clover per acre, being used. It was then pastured. The pasture returns were only fairly satisfactory, but the succeeding year easily made up.

factory, but the succeeding year easily made up.

Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed by the milk shippers over the present prices. The prices for milk set last spring by the Milk Producers Association for the Toronto market left the producers a neat profit, the result was the market was practically flooded. The price set for the winter months was raised about 30 cents per can as the producers thought they were justified in getting this increase. The dairies then having sufficient milk on hand refused the extra raise and threatened to go further afield for their supply. The result was the farmers are now getting summer prices and the city is short of milk as the producers are not "pushing" their herds.

Ontario Co.

H. W.

Australian Notes.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Something serious has befallen the wheat industry. It is that growers have been warned not to be too optimistic about the Imperial Government buying the crop that is now in the ground. They have been told that the United States and Canada have such large surplues available as to fully meet the war demands of the Allies. The dearth of tonnage compels every economy to be practiced and the countries named are so much nearer to the scene of the struggle. As it is, the Imperial Government cannot find it convenient to transport the five million tons stored in Australia at an accelerated rate. Indeed the rate of transport is now slower than it was a year ago. If, there were storage available the State Governments would likely buy up the crop this year, but every nerve is being strained to put up bins for the great stacks which are awaiting bottoms.

Listening to the clamor of the working classes the Federal Government proclaimed a schedule for meat and mutton. The stock owners responded with weighty arguments, showing that most of them had bought on a high market and to sell at the declared rates would spell loss. It was winter at the time, so that at once there were bare markets and meat became unprocurable in many parts. The Governments saved the situation by arranging with the Imperial authorities to release quantities from cold storage. Then the Government backed down from its position and increased the schedule by ten per cent. It is interesting to note that every meat store is Eastern Australia is packed full. The Swifts alone can account for 50,000 carcases of

Artesia has just been fathomed at the deepest point in Australia, 6,000 feet, yielding a flow of half-a-million gallons a day of water at a temperature of 198 degrees. The boring has taken four years. The last few feet cost 88 shillings a foot. The owners of the property, which is situated at Blackall, C. Q., are pushing to a further depth to increase the flow.

The prospectus of this year's butter pool is out. The whole, of the Australian surplus is to go to the Imperial Government at rates the same as last year. The combine is much more complete than formerly and is super co-operative as no factory is to have any advantage over another. The butter, however, must run the gauntlet of the standardizer and the grader. The exportable surplus is estimated at \$4,000,000. The industry is thriving under the system in every way. The quality has been forced up by the compulsory grading. Pasteurization is becoming popular as a means of meeting the requirements of the American consumers. The pool is to be manged by a board consisting of factory and Federal nominees.

factory and Federal nominees.

John M'Garvie Smith, the discoverer of the anthraxa vaccine, is dead and has willed his laboratory and data to the people of Australia, with a gift of £10,000 with which to carry on his research work in regard to live

stock vaccines.

The Friesians have got a great lift by the record put up by Westmere Princess Pieterje, belonging to John M'Donald, of Westmere, New Zealand. Her official yield for 365 days in 2,420 gallons milk, testing 3.88 equals 940 lbs. fat or 1,090 lbs. commercial butter. She calves

again 36 days after finishing her feat. Though in frame