

THE HOME-DRYING OF DAMP WHEAT FOR MILLING PURPOSES

EACH year thousands of bushels of damaged wheat are treated and cured in privately owned "hospital elevators" in Canada, then shipped to the mills to be gristed, the flour put upon the market, bought and used for bread-making. New Brunswick wants just such flour to-day. The market is crying for it. We have the mills, and the damaged wheat, but no "hospital." What can be done for our damaged wheat crops?

The rough and ready home-cure must be applied, and applied with vigor, and at once, to save the crop from bin-burning, heating, and molds.

Wheat that is allowed to heat becomes fire-fanged or moldy, and it cannot then be used for any purpose. But if the excess moisture be driven off before much heating has taken place it will make good standard flour. Wheat sweats just as hay, potatoes, and roots sweat after being harvested. How to get rid of the moisture is the problem in each case.

Sheaves of wheat taken to the barn in a damp condition will sweat in the mow, but will dry off without damage if but slightly damp. In some cases the bands of twine may need to be cut and the straw scattered over the hay-mows to dry sufficiently to thresh. The sheaves will thresh much easier after the freezing weather sets in, meanwhile the barn doors should be opened widely every fine day to permit a draft.

If wheat sheaves have been threshed when very damp the sweating takes place in the granary bin, or in bags, barrels, or puncheons in which the grain is stored. The air does not penetrate these, heat develops, and when cooled the wheat has a musty smell. It is then useless for grinding.

Thousands of bushels of wheat already thrashed are stored in hogsheads, in damp granaries, and outhouses. This wheat, if held in such storage, will spoil. No cold storage plant can preserve its quality. It must be "dry cleaned" at home.

A method of every-day use in western elevators to handle damp wheat is to change the wheat from one bin to another. This method is effective there and will be effective in your case. Empty the hogsheads of wheat into a bin and if necessary, shovel it over again into another bin within a week. Keep it moving as soon as heating is indicated. Ventilating shafts such as laths or strips of board shoved down through the heaps of wet grain or a piece of stove pipe pierced with holes and the bottom plugged will keep small bins of wheat from heating, and a barrel of stone lime is useful to absorb the moisture.

If your granary is full and spacelimited install a plasterer's stove, or any kind of stove, and keep a fire burning, provide for ventilation of the building and the wheat can be brought to milling condition with the approach of freezing weather.

Dirty, damp wheat can be dried and greatly improved if run through a fanning mill with a strong blast of air. Damp, dirty wheat yields damp, dirty flour, for the "scalper" at the mill will not screen out the weed seeds, dirt and broken smutty kernels. Then, before going to the mill, clean your wheat, and as a final "dryer" range the grist around the stove for a day or two.

The drying of damp wheat is not a local problem only, good flour is made every day from damaged wheat. Wheat-saving is imperative to-day and is the why of the "Victory Loan." Wheat is scarce.

Try, then, these methods to bring your damaged wheat into milling condition.

O. C. HICKS,
Dept. of Agriculture,
Fredericton, N. B.

200 POUNDS OF FLOUR THE LIMIT

A bona fide farmer who has grown wheat himself may have 200 pounds of wheat flour in his possession, or enough for ordinary household requirements of 200 days, and so may any consumer who lives at a greater distance than five miles from his regular licensed miller or dealer. All others are now limited to 100 pounds or 60 days' supply at any one time, except those householders cut off from civilization by the close of navigation. These people may also have the limit of 200 days' ordinary supply of flour and of sugar like-wise.

RE-OPENING OF SCHOOLS

EDUCATION OFFICE
Fredericton, N. B.
Nov. 7th, 1918.

TO TEACHERS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, AND STUDENTS:

By authorization of the Minister of Health, the public Schools of the Province will re-open on Monday, November 18th inst., the Normal School and University of New Brunswick upon Wednesday, Nov. 20th inst.

Normal School students, in their own interests and for the protection of others, will be required to present a medical certificate that they have not been recently exposed to contagion.

Teachers and students are requested to resume work promptly.

W. S. CARTER
Chief Superintendent of Education

EARLY PULLETS FOR WINTER EGGS

When we take into consideration that the average egg production on the Canadian farm is 75 or 80 eggs per hen, and when well managed flocks average 120 to 180 eggs and individual hens even go higher than 300 eggs in the 12 months, it looks as though improvement might be made in the class of stock many keep. In the first place, pure-bred stock is best. They should be from a good laying strain. They should be from good healthy parentage and for winter egg production, pullets only, and early pullets, should be kept. In an experiment conducted at one of the Branch Experimental Farms where four different ages of birds were in competition for winter egg production, it was found that early pullets produced eggs at an average cost of 16.7 cts., late pullets 28.2 cts., two-year old hens 95.1 cts.; three-year old hens \$8.76 per dozen. Figures somewhat similar to these could be procured in larger quantities. The early pullet is the only bird that should be kept for winter egg production, and it is the winter eggs that pay. A dozen of eggs at Christmas is worth two or three dozen in May or June. Early pullets mean early eggs and early chicks in the spring, which, of course, means early pullets in the fall. As a rule, the pullets that lay earliest are the best layers, so that every pullet that lays before Christmas should be marked. They are your best layers. If you are killing off year old hens, do not kill hens that moult late in the fall. They are your best layers, and with your best layers should always be mated male birds from good layers. The male is more than half the flock. A male from a good laying strain and especially from a good laying mother, will do more to build up the laying quality of the flock than any other one thing. Don't use then for breeding purposes, cockerels whose pedigree you know nothing about. Better pay a good price and get a good bird.

THE BOOM THAT NEVER CAME

WE have received a letter from Dr. D. Arnold Fox, the eminent musician of St. John, written at the Union Club in that City, in which he says, *inter alia*, "As a member of the Club I welcome the weekly appearance of the BEACON, and have not failed to note the wonderful improvement and development both of its subject matter and its *tout ensemble*."

"I also appreciate the literary miscellany appearing from time to time in its columns. Whilst going through some papers the other day I came across the enclosed verses. They may be familiar to you, and, on the other hand, they may not be, and you may deem them sufficient to publish them. How I got hold of them I cannot remember.

"You will observe the verses are brought up to 1898. A great deal of water has ebbed and flowed in St. Andrews Harbor since then, and probably the march of events in the Shire Town has been of sufficient significance whereon to build an epilogue."

The verses were familiar to us, and to many of our readers. They were attributed at the time they first appeared to the late Dr. Walter Osburn, a native of the Town. We have great pleasure in reprinting them below; and we repeat the suggestion of Dr. Arnold Fox that someone might write additional verses and bring the subject of the "Boom" up to the year 1918.

THE BOOM THAT NEVER CAME

1898.
THE wintry sun at eve went down
Behind the "Devil's Head,"
As Keezer rang the evening bell
To show the day was dead.
But every old inhabitant,
As he strolled home to tea,
Was conversing with his neighbour
Of the "Boom" that was to be.

There was no doubt about it,
This was no "Argyll Sham."
For companies were forming fast,
Led on by Mister Cram;
For capitalists from Boston
Had said "We'll buy the town,"
And millionaires from Calais
Had planked their money down.

And e'en the nabobs of St. John
Had done their level best;
They bought up all the land they could,
And took options on the rest.
And the St. Stephen lumber-kings
Had also fumed and fussed;
The only trouble seemed to be
They could not raise the dust!

The fathers of our City
Had met within their hall,
And listened to some speeches
That had captured one and all;
What care they then for turnips
Or how the weirs may fish?
For St. Andrews now was going to boom,
And what more could they wish?

Down at the Point there'll be a park,
Where now is brush and brake;
And all the water that we'll drink
Will come from Chamcook Lake.
They were told in flowing language
Of how Chamcooqua's grown,
How Campobello was no good,
And Bar Harbor's day was done.

The found they'd slept for fifty years,
But were bound to sleep no more;

As a matter of business, what do you think of the plan?

You are a farmer.

Canada is a farming country.

Canada grows more food than the people of Canada need.

To prosper she must sell that surplus food.

Great Britain is our best customer for grain, pork, beef, cheese and other farm products.

Every practical man must see how important it is to hold the British trade. Canada wants not only the profit on this trade, she wishes to create a good-will in Britain towards Canadian products and thus assure our export business for the future.

At the moment Great Britain asks for credit, asks Canada to sell her the products of the farm, "on time." To hold her trade, it is necessary to give this credit.

This takes capital—immense capital. For Britain's purchases from Canada are huge, and these purchases must be paid for in cash.

In these times, it is not easy even for a nation as wealthy as Canada to procure money. Certainly, no other country can lend us money. The only way now open for Canada to secure money is to borrow from the people of Canada.

Buy VICTORY BONDS

—all you can pay for in cash and all you can carry on instalments.

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.

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And then a leading citizen
Got up upon the floor:
He said "O, kind Americans,
Our town no more we'll hide,
We'll give our Chamcook mountain,
And we'll throw in Bayside."
We'll give our Point without a word;
Their promises are bold;
We are quite sure with men like these
We never shall be sold.

1898.
Again the wintry sun went down
Behind the "Devil's Head,"
Again old "Keezer" pulled the bell
To show the day was dead.
But now the old inhabitants,
On their way home to tea,
Converse in mournful language
Of the "Boom" that was to be.

The cows still roam upon our streets,
Horses and geese as well,
And all the water that we drink
Still comes from "Berry's well."
The good old "Houghton" goes as fast
As she did in years gone by;
The same old car is on the road,
No difference I describe—
In fact I notice nothing new,
For all things seem the same;
The only difference is they talk
Of "The Boom that never came."

IMPRISONED IN A SUNKEN SUBMARINE

One of the most remarkable experiences of the war is that of a British stoker petty officer who escaped in a miraculous manner from one of our submarines which had sunk in home waters from an accident. Alone, in almost complete darkness, with the gradually rising water, receiving electric shocks and towards the end suffering from the effects of chlorine gas and a badly crushed hand, he worked on for nearly two hours, keeping his head to the last, and at the seventh attempt at opening the hatch succeeding in escaping.

Water was pouring in at the lower conning tower hatch in a mighty volume, so that his chances of closing it were perfectly hopeless. His only hope of escaping drowning was to generate chlorine gas, and the air was becoming overpowering. The water had short circuited the electric current, so that practically everything he touched gave him a shock.

He tried to think of a means of escape

and conceived the idea of opening the hatch and floating to the surface, but the tremendous pressure of the water outside prevented his moving it. He had always accepted the theory that the pressure inside a sunken air-tight vessel could be greater than the pressure outside. So to increase the pressure inside he opened a valve and admitted more water. Then he opened the hatch, but it instantly closed to again as he had insufficient pressure. With his shoulder he lifted the hatch, but again it slammed to, crushing his fingers. He once more opened the valve and admitted water until the engine room was flooded right up to the conning of the hatch. The air in this confined space was under tremendous pressure, greater than that of the water outside, so he was able to open the hatch and rise rapidly to the surface, where he was picked up by a destroyer.—The Times, London.

THESE ARE FAMILY TIMES

and family ties and interests pervade everything. It is a time when the value of The Youth's Companion to the family is doubly appreciated. It serves all, every age, because youthfulness has nothing to do with years, and the paper appeals to the hopeful, the enthusiastic, those with ideals. The Editorial Page is for full-fledged minds, and the Family Page, Boys' Page, Girls' Page and Special Features delight all hands. The Companion is a friend, a servant, a storyteller, an informer, a physician, and a humorist. It not only stands for the best things but it furnishes them. The brightest, the surest and most trustworthy periodical—and known as such for over ninety years. The family favorite in the homes that make America what it is to-day.

Although worth much more the paper is still 2.25 a year.

Don't miss Grace Richmond's great serial, *Annie Exeter*, 10 chapters, beginning December 12.

The following special offer is made to new subscribers:

1. The Youth's Companion—52 issues of 1919.
2. All the remaining weekly issues of 1918.
3. The Companion Home Calendar for 1919.
4. All the above for only 2.25, or you may include

McCall's Magazine—12 fashion numbers. All for only 3.25. The two magazines may be sent to separate addresses if desired.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
Commonwealth Ave. & St. Paul St., Boston, Mass.
New Subscriptions Received at this Office.

TERMS OF THE GERMAN SURRENDER

We regret that we have not space to print in full the 35 articles of the terms for an armistice, as submitted by Marshal Foch to the German representatives, and agreed to and signed by them at five o'clock, Paris time, on the morning of November 11, the hostilities ceasing six hours later. We give below a summary of the terms as printed in the *Montreal Herald*:

Immediate evacuation of invaded countries within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice, with Allied and United States forces keeping pace with the evacuation.

Reparation at once of all invaded countries.

Surrender by German armies of five thousand guns, three thousand minnervetors (mine throwers), two thousand aeroplanes, and thirty thousand machine guns, all in good condition.

The surrender of 160 submarines, fifty destroyers, six battle-cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, and other miscellaneous ships.

All Allied vessels in German hands are to be surrendered.

Evacuation by the German armies of all countries on the left bank of the Rhine these to be administered by local authorities under the control of the Allied Armies.

Allied garrisons to hold all principal crossings of the Rhine.

Establishment of a neutral zone of forty kilometres on the east bank of the Rhine. Military establishments, including food, munitions, and equipment to be delivered intact to the Allies.

Return of gold taken from Russia and

Rumania.

Restitution for damage done by the German armies.

Restitution of the cash taken from the national bank of Belgium.

Immediate repatriation of all Allied and American prisoners without reciprocal action by the Allies.

The railways of Alsace-Lorraine, railway material, coal, five thousand locomotives, fifty thousand waggons, and ten thousand motor lorries shall be delivered to the Allies.

The German command to reveal all mines or delay acting fuse disposed on territory evacuated by German troops, and all destructive measures that may have been taken, such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc., under penalty of reprisals.

"Where you ever arrested for speeding before?" asked the judge. The chauffeur flushed angrily. "What does your Honor think I've been doing all these years—pushing a wheelbarrow?"—*Boston Transcript*.

"How's your bungalow? You told me it was cooled by woodland breezes in the summer." "That part was all right, but the landlord is working nature overtime. Now he's trying to heat it solely with the sun."—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

"So at last you have made literature profitable." "Yes," replied Mr. Penwidge. "I never sold many compositions. But I kept plugging away copying my own stuff till now I can command first-rate compensation as a typist."—*Washington Star*.

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Economy Power Durability

Now is the time to get ready for the 1919 season.

J. L. STRANGE

Agent for Charlotte County

Border Garage

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