

WINTER APPLES AND THEIR CARE

(Experimental Farms Note)

As winter apples are expensive it is important that the buyer and consumer should, when laying in the winter's supply, obtain varieties that will be in best condition successfully through the winter. He should also keep his apples, so as to lose as few of them as possible from over-ripeness or rotting. As soon as the fruit is received it should be put in the coolest place available without frost. A temperature from 32° to 35° Fahr. is best. If there is a choice in the house, that with the moister atmosphere, such as a cellar without a furnace, would be the better, for the air is too dry for keeping apples well in many houses.

If the apples are in good condition, they may be left in the barrel or box. If, however, they show signs of rotting they should be sorted and the unaffected specimens wrapped in tissue or newspaper, which lessens the danger of any rot spreading. If the room is very dry it will be better to put them back in the barrel or box after wrapping, as they will shrivel less than if more exposed to the air. It is important to keep the fruit in clean receptacles, otherwise they may absorb unpleasant flavors.

Among the best varieties of apples in good condition early in the winter are Fameuse or Snow, Ribston Pippin, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Tomkins King, Jonathan, Grimes Golden, and McIntosh Red. The Fameuse and McIntosh Red are two of the most popular dessert varieties. These are both in good condition in November, but while the Fameuse does not keep well, as a rule, much after the New Year, the McIntosh grown in some districts will keep in good condition until March. Ribston Pippin, Hubbardston, and Tomkins King are three more apples of high flavor for November and December or later. Jonathan, while not grown to any extent in Canada outside British Columbia, is shipped East in boxes. It also comes from the Western States and can be depended upon until about the New Year. It is a handsome apple of good quality. After the New Year the Northern Spy is, perhaps, the most popular apple in Canada, but as the supply is limited and they can be kept until late in the winter or spring, some of the sorts which do not keep well much after mid-winter may be used first. Among such are Rhode Island Greening, Baldwin, Wagener, and Esopus Spitzenburg. For late winter and spring, in addition to Northern Spy, varieties which are usually available are Golden Russet, Roxbury Russet or Nonpareil, Stark, and Ben Davis, and, in boxes from the West, Yellow Newton, Winesap, Stayman Winesap, and Rome Beauty. Stark and Ben Davis are the least desirable for dessert purposes, and Stark is not acid enough for the best cooking. There are other good varieties.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED GRAIN FROM THE DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

1918-19

By instructions of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, a free distribution of superior sorts of grain will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers.

The samples for distribution will consist of spring wheat (about 5 lb.), white oats (about 4 lb.), barley (about 5 lb.), and field peas (about 5 lb.). These will be sent out, free by mail, from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by the Dominion Cerealists, who will furnish the necessary application forms.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant. As the supply of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply very early.

J. H. GRISDALE,
Director, Dominion Experimental Farms.

MARITIME PROVINCES IN VICTORY LOAN DRIVE

Reports From Provincial Leaders Show Things to Be in Good Shape

The Maritime Provinces are right in line for the Victory Loan drive. They are, of course, somewhat handicapped by the prevailing epidemic, but the following reports issued by the Provincial Chairmen are evidence that the results will, in every respect, be satisfactory.

G. S. Campbell, Chairman of the Nova Scotia Committee says: "Our only drawback is the influenza epidemic which is seriously affecting some districts. We have been entirely prohibited from holding meetings and, with our churches, schools, and theatres closed, have been deprived of many of the usual channels of publicity. We are endeavoring to offset these disadvantages by other agencies, and in spite of these drawbacks we are looking forward to a highly successful campaign. Our entire official staff of committeemen and canvassers are determined to do their utmost to make the loan a triumphant success."

T. H. Estabrooks, New Brunswick: Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

"Prospects for the coming Victory Loan campaign could scarcely be better. Crops are good and business of all kinds, save lumbering, is excellent. New Brunswick will raise and exceed her quota, without a doubt."

C. H. B. Longworth, Prince Edward Island: "This Province is asked to subscribe \$2,500,000 and the result of the drive is awaited with confidence."

WEEK LITERATURE

(Experimental Farms Note)

Every farmer should endeavor to familiarize himself with the habits of the various weeds occurring on his farm. When he understands clearly their nature and the methods by which they spread he can then set about their control in a rational and scientific manner. It is only in the winter months that the average farmer has sufficient leisure to devote time to the study of weeds, and with this object in view, the following Dominion and Provincial Publications are quoted in the hope that they may be of service to him. For further advice or the names of any weeds that he does not know he should write to the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. Packages of weeds weighing less than 12 ounces can be sent free. The Dominion Bulletins can be obtained free from the Publications Branch at Ottawa; in the case of Provincial Publications farmers should write to the Department of Agriculture of their own province.

DOMINION PUBLICATIONS

Bulletin 28 Weeds by James Fletcher.
Bulletin S-8 Weeds & Weed Seeds, by Geo. H. Clark.

Exhibition Circular No. 45. Do you know your Weeds? by Miss F. Fyles.
Seed Branch. Pamphlet No. 1. Cleaning Seed.

Seed Branch. The Seed Control Act.

PROVINCIAL PUBLICATIONS

Quebec. The Weeds of the Province of Quebec.

Ontario. Bulletin No. 188. Weeds of Ontario.

Manitoba. Bulletin No. 2. Twelve Noxious Weeds.
Extension Bulletin No. 4. Control of the Sow Thistle in Manitoba.

Extension Bulletin No. 19. Autumn Cultivation for Weed Control.
Circular No. 12. Extension Service. Poison Ivy and other Poisonous Plants.

Poison Ivy (Colored Poster) Bulletin No. 31. Farm Weeds and How to Control them.

Alberta. Bulletin No. 1. Weeds of Alberta.

Brit. Columbia. Circular Bulletin No. 16. Noxious Weeds, their Identification and Eradication.

Wild Oat (Leaflet)

The book entitled "Farm Weeds of Canada" with colored illustrations and costing one dollar, is no longer obtainable. Bulletin S-8 takes its place to a large extent.

Those who wish a more complete book dealing with weeds should purchase "A Manual of Weeds" by Miss Ada E. Georgia, published in the year 1914. It costs \$2.00 and is issued by Macmillan & Co., of New York and Toronto.

The War is not yet over—Buy Victory Bonds.

BANKS WILL HELP SMALL INVESTORS

It is announced that, in order to encourage investors to participate in the 1918 Victory Loan, the Banks will lend subscribers, on the probable certainty of repayment within a year, up to 90 per cent of the amount of the investment in the Loan. The rate of interest charged by the banks is 5 per cent.

This should have the effect of greatly stimulating the flow of money when the big Drive opens. Many people who were anxious to do their bit towards supporting the boys at the front were unfortunately restricted as to the amount they had available for investment, having immediate or future obligations which called for their ready capital. It is such as these that the Banks are ready to help. On reasonable security these intending investors may receive the cash from the Bank at the same rate of interest the Dominion Government pays for the entire 1918 Victory Loan. They may reduce their obligations to the Banks monthly or quarterly.

The Banks will also accept from small investors for safe keeping without charge the interim securities and later the bonds themselves up to a reasonable amount, for the term of one year.

Freemen Buy Bonds.

Slaves Wear Them!

THE WEEK'S CASUALTIES

London, Oct. 28.—British casualties reported for the week ending to-day numbered 32,246, compared with 37,160 for the previous week. They are divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 436; men, 5,307.
Wounded or missing: Officers, 1,141; men, 25,365.

CELTS OF THE INDIAN ARMY

STORY OF THE WOUNDED SHERE ALI

THE Khattak is impulsive, mercurial, easily excited, seldom dispirited, and, if so, only for a short time. His clan is sometimes a positive danger during an attack. At Sheikh Saad on the right bank on January 7, 1917, it was difficult to hold the Khattak company back while the regiment on their left was coming up; they were all for going on ahead and breaking the line; and in the end it was a premature sortie of the Khattaks that precipitated the assault.

Shere Ali, a typical Bhangi Khel, was among these. Instead of enlarging upon the Khattaks in general, it will be better, perhaps, if I tell what I know of this boy and of his father, Shahbaz Khan. From these two one may gather a fair estimate of the breed. Shere Ali I saw wounded on a barge at Sheikh Saad. He was introduced to me by his machine-gun officer, who was wounded at the same time.

Father and son both served in the Khattak double company of the 4th Rifles. Shahbaz Khan, retired Subadar, died after 18 months of the great war without hearing a shot fired. It was very gallant of the old man to be out of it, for his idea of bliss was a kind of glorified Armageddon. He had fought in Tochi and Waziristan, but these frontier scraps were unsatisfying. It was only playing at war. "Sahib," he said, "I should like to be up to my knees in gore with thousands of dead all round me."

Shere Ali was with the regiment in Egypt, left the Canal with them in December, 1915, and was just in time for the advance from Ali Charki. Shahbaz Khan came down to depot, and dismissed his son with envious blessings. He had dyed his beard a bright red, and he carried himself with a youthful air, hoping that the Colonel might discover some subtlety by which he could re-emerge on the active list. The Colonel would have given 10 of his jiwans (young men) for him, and Shahbaz Khan knew it. But the rules were all against him. So the regiment went off and old Shahbaz Khan was left behind.

BLOOD FEUD IN A FIGHTING RACE

Father and son, as I have explained, were faithful to type. The Khattak is the Celt of the Indian Army, reckless, generous, improvident, altogether a friendly and responsive person, but with the queer kink in him you get in all Pathans, that primitive sensitive point of honor or shame which puzzles the psychologist. It is often his duty to kill a man. On these occasions the agit of the British Government is a positive misfortune. For the Khattaks are mainly a cis-frontier race, and therefore subject to all the injustice and inequalities of our law. Citizenship of the Empire hampers the blood feud. A stalking duel started in British territory generally ends in the Andamans or Paradise. If you lose you lose; and if you win you may be deported for life. Nevertheless the instinct of honor survives this discouragement, and there is a general colony of Khattak outlaws over the border.

Shere Ali, though a mere lad, had killed his man at Kohat before he fought at Sheikh Saad. Zam-Zan-Zar-Land, women and gold, according to the Persian proverb are at the bottom of all outrage; and with Shahbaz Khan and Shere Ali as with nine Khattaks out of 10, it was Zan. And Zan (woman), too, was in Shere Ali's mind when he brooded so dejectedly over his wound at Sheikh Saad. He was hit in the foot and lamed the moment he left the trenches. This meant a 2in. shortage, and, as he believed, permanent crutches.

"I have never seen him so down in the mouth," Anderson, the machine-gun officer, said to me on the barge. "He has lost all his cheery look."

Shere Ali was certainly dispirited. He had his head and chest low, and all the wind taken out of him. He looked like a bird with its crest down and its feathers ruffled.

The Khattak thinks no end of his personal appearance. He dresses to kill, and loves to go and swank in the bazaar in his gala kit. He will spend hours over his toilet, peering at himself in the glass all the while without a trace of self-consciousness, though his neighbours may be almost as interested in the performance as he.

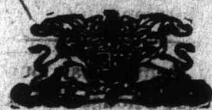
GRIEF OF THE LAMED GALLANT

Every Khattak indeed is a bit of a blood, and Shere Ali was true to type. In his country a showy exterior betokens the gallant in both senses of the word. A woman of parts will not look at a man unless he has served in the Army, or is at least something of a buccaner. Of course, a wound honorably come by is a distinction, and Shere Ali should not have been depressed. He would return a Bahadur. I told him so, but he only smiled sadly. He was crippled; there was no getting over it. He would join in the Khattak dance no more. "As for the dhol (drum) and serina (oboe)—if that intriguing music had broken out just then, I believe we should both have wept."

I heard more of Shere Ali from Anderson when he returned fit three months afterwards. In the depot the lad's expression seemed permanent. He was very anxious to get back to his village,

OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS

The proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada



THE MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA offers for Public Subscription the

Victory Loan 1918

\$300,000,000. 5% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from November 1st, 1918, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber as follows:

5 year Bonds due November 1st, 1923

15 year Bonds due November 1st, 1933

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest, at any of the above-mentioned offices.

Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, May 1st and November 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Principal and interest payable in Gold

Denominations: \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000

Issue Price: 100 and Accrued Interest

Income Return 5½% per Annum

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The proceeds of the Loan will be used for war purposes only, including the purchase of grain, foodstuffs, munitions and other supplies, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on application; 20% January 6th, 1919;

30% December 6th, 1918; 30% February 6th, 1919;

31.10% March 6th, 1919.

The last payment of 31.10% covers 30% balance of principal and 1.10% representing accrued interest at 5½% from November 1st to date of the respective instalments.

A full half year's interest will be paid on May 1st, 1919, making the cost of the bonds 100 and interest.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at the time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter, together with accrued interest at the rate of 5½% per annum.

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The amount of this issue is \$300,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$300,000,000.

Conversion Privileges

Bonds of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, during the remaining period of the War, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at 100 and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Payments

All cheques, drafts, etc., covering instalments, are to be made payable to the Credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation.

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