

**NOTICE—MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917**

**REGISTRATION OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS**

Male citizens of the United States living in Canada of AGES 21-30, both inclusive, MUST REGISTER BY REGISTERED POST with the Registrar under the Military Service Act of the district in which they live, during the TEN DAYS NEXT FOLLOWING SEPTEMBER 28th, 1918; and such CITIZENS OF THE AGES 19, 20 AND 31-44, both inclusive, must so register during the TEN DAYS NEXT FOLLOWING OCTOBER 12th, 1918. It must be emphasized that THIS INCLUDES AMERICANS LIVING IN CANADA OF THE ABOVE AGES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, and includes ALSO ALL THOSE WHO HAVE SECURED DIPLOMATIC EXEMPTION OR HAVE REGISTERED WITH AN AMERICAN CONSUL, OR HAVE REGISTERED FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Registration letters may be handed to local Postmasters for despatch to the proper Registrar, under the Military Service Act.

**MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.**

**NOTICE—MILITARY SERVICE ACT, 1917**

**MEN EXEMPTED AS FARMERS**

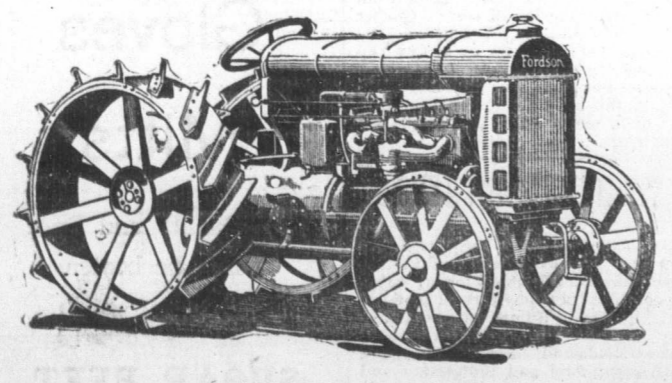
Having in view the importance of leaving a sufficient number of men on those farms, which are actually contributing to the National Food Supply, notice is hereby given as follows:

1. ALL MEMBERS OF CLASS I POSSESSING EXEMPTION AS FARMERS which is expiring and WHO WISH TO REMAIN EXEMPT should communicate with the Registrars under the M.S.A., of their respective districts, REQUESTING AN EXTENSION IN TIME OF SUCH EXEMPTION. Questionnaires will thereupon be issued to these men by the Registrar and they will receive further exemption upon furnishing satisfactory proof that they are contributing sufficiently to the National Food Supply.

2. In order to facilitate productive employment during the Winter months, MEN EXEMPTED AS FARMERS SHOULD APPLY TO THE REGISTRARS FOR PERMITS TO ENGAGE FOR THE WINTER IN SOME OCCUPATION OF NATIONAL INTEREST, SUCH AS LUMBERING, MUNITION WORK, ETC. Such permits will serve to enable exempted farmers to pursue other useful occupations for the months during which farming operations cannot be carried on.

**MILITARY SERVICE BRANCH.**

# Fordson Tractor



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F. O. B., Watford

**R. Morningstar**  
Watford, Ont.

## MANUFACTURE OF CIDER

### Winter Rhubarb Can be Produced Cheaply and Conveniently

Turnips Grown on Dairy Farm Best Fed to Dry Cows, Young Stock and Pigs.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

**S**WEET cider is fermented apple juice, and hard cider is fermented apple juice. To get the juice the apples are either crushed or ground in a cider mill and the juice expressed from the pulp.

The fermentation of apple juice, or any other fruit juice, is brought about by the development in it of yeast. Yeast cells are microscopic plants invisible to the naked eye and are always present on the surface of fruit. When the fruit is crushed to get the juice many of these yeast cells get into the juice and if these are not destroyed they will induce fermentation.

Consequently, in the manufacture of sweet cider we must destroy the yeast cells that are present and prevent others from getting in. The surest way of doing this is to pasteurize the juice immediately after it is obtained from the fruit and store away in well-sealed containers. In the case of cider the pasteurization process means heating the juice to 170 F. for ten minutes and then filling into containers that have been scalded and can be tightly corked. Care should be taken not to let the temperature get above 170 F. during pasteurization or the character of the juice will be injured. The juice is then stored away at a low temperature to allow it to clear.

Hard cider is produced by allowing the fresh apple juice to ferment in the cask. The fermentation is naturally induced by the activities of the yeast cells that get into the juice from the surface of the apples. As, however, there are various kinds of yeast cells, and also many mold spores liable to be on the fruit which may injure the quality of the cider, spoiling the flavor, it is a good plan to control the fermentation either by first pasteurizing the juice and then adding a good yeast or simply by adding a good yeast to the raw juice as soon as obtained from the apples. —Prof. D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

#### How Winter Rhubarb is Produced.

The production of rhubarb in winter has become of considerable value among gardeners. It is easy to do if certain methods are followed. If one is making a permanent business of rhubarb forcing, it is necessary, each year, to set out a new bed as plants once forced are of no further value. In the spring large roots should be dug, split in one bud sections and replaced in rich moist ground. During the growing season they are kept cultivated and free from weeds. In the fall they are covered with manure. Next spring a second bed is planted as before. That fall a large part of the first bed is taken up leaving sufficient to replant another bed the next spring. The roots are taken up the last thing in the fall before the hard, freezing weather comes and are placed in piles in a shed where they can easily be got at during the winter, but will remain frozen. About Dec. 1st take in a sufficient number of roots, place these bud side up on the floor of a warm cellar—about 68 to 70 degrees—and cover with an inch of sand. Be sure to fill in all interspaces. Keep this sand moist. About a week later the buds will begin to swell, and in from four to six weeks, depending upon the heat of the room, the cooler the slower growth starts—you should have rhubarb ready for market. After these roots are exhausted throw them away and put in more. If a constant supply is required make a new bed every two or three weeks during the winter. Be sure to keep all lights dimmed. Put burlap or brown paper over the windows to get the bright pink color so much desired. —A. H. MacLennan, B.S.A., Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

#### Should Cows be Fed Turnips?

This is an old question about which considerable difference of opinion exists. If my reader is Scotch, he or she will likely answer the question by saying, "Yes," as Scotchmen, turnips, and good farming are three things usually found together on farms in Ontario. There was a time when butter buyers were not so particular about the flavor of butter as they are at present. It is common to hear women purchasers on city markets, say to farm butter-makers, "Your butter is turnip," which is sufficient to cause a loss of the sale. Creamery-men object very strongly to "turnip cream." While it is doubtless true that some careful feeders are able to feed quite large quantities of turnips to cows giving milk, without causing any serious trouble, there is always danger, which can best be avoided by not feeding these to milking cows. If they are grown on the dairy farm they are best fed to dry cows, fattening cattle, young stock, pigs, etc. However, if they are fed in the stable where cows are milking, and more especially where the root house opens

are pulped in the stable or in a feed-room adjoining, the odor of the turnips fills the air, which is carried into a milk pail at the time of milking and thus the milk, cream, and butter become tainted from the stable air, even though the milk cows may not be fed any of the turnips.

The safest plan is not to grow turnips on a dairy farm. Grow mangels, or sugar beets, and corn for silage. These crops will give as good returns as turnips, are no more expensive to grow, and are much safer. "Safety first" is a good motto on a dairy farm. —Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

#### PRIZE WINNERS

(Continued from Page 3.)

T. Fuller, W. Annett & Sons. Two-year-old heifer—W. Annett & Sons. W. E. Parker, S. W. Edwards. Yearling heifer—G. T. Fuller, S. W. Edwards, W. E. Parker. Heifer calf—G. T. Fuller 1 and 2. W. Annett & Sons. Herd—W. Annett & Sons. HEREFORDS—Bull, yearling—W. D. McKenzie, Calif.—J. B. Parker 1 and 2, W. D. McKenzie. Cow in calf—J. B. Parker, W. D. McKenzie. Milk cow—W. D. McKenzie, J. B. Parker, 2 and 3. Two-year-old heifer—W. D. McKenzie, J. B. Parker. Yearling heifer—W. D. McKenzie. Heifer calf—J. B. Parker. W. D. McKenzie 2 and 3. Herd—J. B. Parker. POLLED ANGUS—Aged bull—J. Buchanan & Son. Yearling bull—M. C. Toohill. Bull calf—M. C. Toohill, J. Buchanan & Son, 2 and 3. Cow in calf—M. C. Toohill, J. Buchanan & Son, 2 and 3. Milk cow—M. C. Toohill, J. Buchanan & Son, 2 and 3. Two-year-old heifer—M. C. Toohill, J. Buchanan & Son, 2 and 3. Yearling heifer—J. Buchanan & Son, 1 and 2. Heifer calf—J. Buchanan & Son, M. C. Toohill, J. Buchanan & Son. Herd—M. C. Toohill. GRADE—Cow—J. Manders, W. E. Parker. Yearling heifer—M. C. Toohill, 1 and 2, W. E. Parker. Heifer calf—W. E. Parker, W. Annett & Sons, M. C. Toohill. Steer calf—J. B. Parker. Two-year-old steer—G. T. Fuller 1 and 2. Yearling steer—G. T. Fuller. Fat animal—G. T. Fuller. Best bull—W. Annett & Sons. Herd—W. Annett & Sons. Special (beef)—G. T. Fuller.

Specials—Sterling Bank—Best milk cow—J. Manders, G. T. Fuller, W. Annett & Sons. Bankers' competition by boy or girl under 17—Leonard Annett, Stanley Edwards, Elgin Fuller, Jean McKenzie, Ivan Parker.

#### POULTRY

JUDGE—J. B. Woodhall.

TURKEYS—Bronze—J. McDonald, E. A. Doan. Ducks—Rouen, old—E. A. Doan, J. McDonald. Ducks, young—E. A. Doan, J. McDonald. Geese—E. A. Doan, J. McDonald. Pekin ducks—old—E. Laird, E. A. Doan. Pekin, young—E. Laird 1 and 2. A. O. K., old—E. A. Doan 1 and 2. A. O. K., young—E. A. Doan 1 and 2. Indian runner, old—E. A. Doan 1 and 2. Indian runner, young—E. A. Doan 1 and 2. Brahmas, old—E. A. Doan, J. McDonald. Brahmas, young—E. Laird, E. A. Doan. Buff orpington, old—E. Laird. Buff orpington, young—E. A. Doan, E. Laird, A. O. K., old—J. McDonald, A. O. K., young—E. A. Doan, J. McDonald. Buff cochin, old—E. A. Doan, Buff cochin, black, young—E. A. Doan. Buff cochin, white, young—E. A. Doan, J. McDonald. Partridge, old—J. McDonald. Partridge, young—J. McDonald. Langshang, old—E. A. Doan 1 and 2. Langshang, young—E. A. Doan, J. McDonald. Dorkings, white, old—E. A. Doan. Dorkings, white, young—E. A. Doan 1 and 2. Silver grey, old—J. McDonald. Plymouth rocks barred, old—E. A. Doan, E. Laird. Plymouth rocks barred, young—E. Laird 1 and 2. White, old—E. Laird 1 and 2. White, young—E. Laird. Buff, old—E. Laird 1 and 2. Buff, young—E. Laird 1 and 2. Wyandottes, golden or silver, young—J. McDonald. Wyandottes, white, old—E. A. Doan, J. McDonald. Wyandottes, white, young—E. A. Doan. Black or buff, old—E. A. Doan. Buff or black, young—E. A. Doan. Rhode Island Red, young—J. McDonald, E. A. Doan. Minorcas, black or white, old—J. McDonald, E. Laird. Minorcas, black or white, young—B. H. Parker, E. Laird. Rose comb, young—J. McDonald. White, old—E. A. Doan, J. McDonald. White, young—E. A. Doan 1 and 2. Black, young—E. A. Doan 1 and 2. Buff, old—E. A. Doan. Buff, young—E. Laird, E. A. Doan. Brown, old—E. A. Doan, J. McDonald. Brown, young—E. A. Doan 1 and 2. Polands, white crested, old—E. A. Doan 1 and 2. Polands, white crested, young—E. A. Doan 1 and 2. Hamburgs, black, old—E. A. Doan 1 and 2. Hamburgs, black, young—E. A. Doan 1 and 2. Spanied, old—J. McDonald. Spanied, young—J. McDonald. Spanish, old—E. A. Doan. Spanish, young—E. A. Doan. Games, B. B. red, old—E. A. Doan 1 and 2. Games, B. B. red, young—E. A. Doan 1 and 2. Pyle red, old—E. A. Doan. Pyle red, young—E. A. Doan. A. O. K., old—E. A. Doan. A. O. K., young—E. A. Doan. Fowl, A. O. K., young—E. A. Doan 1 and 2. Rabbits—E. A. Doan, E. A. Edwards. Anconas, young—E. A. Doan. Specials—Ross—Best barred rock—E. A. Doan. Best S. C. Dorking—J. McDonald.

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