

## Important Notice to Breeders of Holsteins

Under the auspices of THE WESTERN ONTARIO CONSIGNMENT SALES COMPANY, there will be held at the FRASER HOUSE, LONDON, ONT., on

**Wednesday, October 17th, 1917**

A great sale of PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE. Parties having stock to consign should communicate early with the Dairy Manager. Entries close **August 15th**. For entry forms apply to

D. CAMPBELL, Box 3, Komoka, Ont. Dairy Manager.

## Current Events.

One of the first steps of the Committee appointed to assist Food Controller Hanna, will be to report on the feasibility of providing an ample supply of fresh fish to consumers in Central Canada, while still giving fair returns to fishermen.

A copy of Mr. W. E. O'Connor's report on the cause of excessive prices of certain food articles, including bacon, butter, and eggs, is to be sent to Food Controller Hanna for investigation and action. The report charges certain dealers, and three in particular—the William Davies Co., and the Matthews-Blackwell Co., of Toronto, and the P. Burns Co., operating in the West—with manipulating to secure over-large profits on foodstuffs bought and sold out again by them.

Venizelos is now in Athens forming a new Cabinet at the request of the new King, Alexander, while French and Russian troops are encamped in the vicinity of the Acropolis to forestall possible trouble with pro-Germans. Venizelos insists that Greece must receive, as her reward for entering the war, the southern part of Albania known as the Epirus.

The Monarchical upheaval in China, by which General Chang Hsun attempted to reinstate a Manchu Emperor in the person of the eleven-year-old Hsuan Tung, has apparently ended in failure. After a few days' reign the Emperor has been forced to abdicate, Gen. Chang having fled to the Temple of Heaven for safety, while Republican troops have completely surrounded Peking. During the disturbances the President, driven out by Chang and his forces, found refuge at the Japanese Legation.

Dutch workmen report that part of the Krupp works at Essen were destroyed recently by bombs thrown by French aviators.

It has been officially announced that the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, has resigned, also Gen. von Stein, the Minister of War. Dr. Georg Michaelis succeeds as Chancellor.

The chief war feature of the week has been the Russian advance, Gen. Brussiloff's troops having captured Kalucz, while the division under command of Gen. Korniloff has taken the town of Halicz, one of the principal keys to Lemberg, advancing afterwards on a front of 150 miles. In both cases many villages and fortified positions have been taken. Much of the Russian success is attributed to the personal influence of Kerensky, the young Minister of War, who is himself remaining at the front, addressing and inspiring the soldiers and sparing himself neither fatigue nor fatigue. Kerensky, who has been called "the Lloyd George of Russia," is undoubtedly one of the most able figures of modern history. His influence on the soldiers is said to be something more than a mere bluff.

A letter from the American Secretary of War, Woodrow Wilson, to the President of the United States, dated October 10, 1917, is published in the New York Times. It contains a statement of the progress of the war in the West, and a statement of the progress of the war in the East. The letter is a very important one, and it is well worth reading.

What is the result of the war? The result is that the Allies are winning. The Allies are winning the war. The Allies are winning the war. The Allies are winning the war.

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## Markets

(Continued from page 1167.)

Grain. The market for oats showed quite a firm tone during last week and prices advanced about 1c. per bushel, making No. 2 Canadian Western \$21.75, per bushel, ex-store. No. 3 sold at \$11.75, as did also extra No. 1 feed, while No. 1 feed sold at \$8.00, and No. 2 feed at \$7.00.

Flour. Very little change took place in the price of flour during the week. Manitoba spring wheat flour was still quoted at \$12.50 per barrel for first patents; \$12 for seconds and \$11.80 for strong bakers per barrel, in bags. Ontario winter wheat flour was steady at \$12 to \$12.30 per barrel in wood, and \$5.75 per bag.

Millfeed. The market for bran was firm and prices were slightly higher at \$33 to \$34 per ton, in bags, while shorts were firmer at 38c. to 39c. Middlings were steady at \$10 to \$12 per ton; mixed meal at \$14 to \$15, pure grain meal at \$17 to \$19 per ton.

Baled Hay. The season has been an excellent one for hay and the prospects for a large crop are reported to be excellent everywhere. In consequence of this and liberal offerings No. 2 hay sold at \$14 to \$14.50 per ton, while No. 3 baled hay, \$9 to \$9.50, ex-track.

Hides. Lamb skins advanced another 5c., owing to the longer wool, but otherwise the market was steady. Beef hides were 27c., 26c., and 25c. per lb.; calf skins were 36c. and 38c. per lb.; horse hides 87 each. Rough tallow 3c. to 6c. per lb., and rendered 11c. to 13c. per lb.

## Chicago.

Cattle. Beefers, \$8.30 to \$14; stockers, and feeders, \$6.25 to \$9.25; cows, and heifers, \$5.40 to \$11.90; calves, \$9.50 to \$11.50.

Hogs. Light, \$14.40 to \$15.65; mixed, \$14.45 to \$15.80; heavy, \$14.25 to \$15.85; rough, \$14.25 to \$14.45; pigs, \$11.25 to \$14.50.

Sheep. Lambs, native \$10 to \$15.75.

## Cheese Markets.

Cowansville, Que., 20 1/2c.; Waterloo, Que., 20 1/2c.; London, 21c.; St. Hyacinthe, 21c.; Belleville, 21 1/2c.; and 21 1/2c.; Vankleek Hill, 21 1/2c.; Victoriaville, Que., 20 1/2c.; Iroquois, 21 1/2c.; Montreal, finest western, 21 1/2c.; finest eastern, 21 1/2c.; New York, specials, 23 1/2c. to 24c.; average run, 23 1/2c. to 23 1/2c.

## Ground Wire Fences.

Wire fences increase the dangers of live stock during thunder storms, unless the fences are carefully grounded. See special issue at University Farm, St. Paul.

Such fences may be grounded by running a No. 8 or No. 10 galvanized iron wire from each strand of the fence into the ground. The wire should be twisted twice or three times about each strand and then run to a depth of four or five feet into the ground. If the soil is dry, the wire should be run to a depth of six or eight feet. A crossbar may be run from the wire to the ground, and the wire should be run to a depth of four or five feet into the ground. If the soil is dry, the wire should be run to a depth of six or eight feet.

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## Gossip.

F. S. King, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, has recently imported through W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., Strand, London, eight registered South Devon sheep, said to be the first of the breed to come to America. They include two rams and six ewes. Rams of this breed shear upwards of 20 lbs. of wool annually, and the ten ewes from which the six were selected gave 15 lbs. 12.5 ozs. each.

The same boat which carried the Devons brought 50 choice Lincolns to the Knollin Sheep Commission Co., Chicago.

## Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

## Miscellaneous

### Galinsoga.

What is the enclosed weed? It is troublesome in gardens. A Middlesex County gardener finds it as troublesome as twitch grass.

Ans. This weed is galinsoga. It is a native of tropical America, and has wandered north probably as far as the railroads go. The flower is yellow in the same sense that ox-eye daisy is yellow, that is, it has a yellow disc and white petals which are few and small. I first observed it in this locality in 1902; now it is to be found along roads and in yards all about the city. Comparing it with twitch grass I should say that in respect to perniciousness it is about one-tenth of the latter.

### Varieties of Alfalfa Cutting Sweet Clover and Alfalfa for seed.

Kindly explain through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" how to distinguish between Ontario Variegated and Northern grown alfalfa. I sowed both kinds of seed last year but I cannot see any difference between them at present.

2. Also explain how to cut the first crop of sweet clover when one wishes to save the second crop for seed. How is it threshed? Is the second the proper crop of both sweet clover and alfalfa to save for seed?

Ans.—1. There are several kinds and varieties of alfalfa and the Variegated is supposed to be a cross of two. In the first place there is the Common or Violet alfalfa. According to Dr. Zavitz's description in "Farm Crops" it is the species which has been grown extensively for centuries in some of the comparatively warm countries of the world. It is this type of alfalfa which is grown almost entirely in Central America, in Mexico, Texas, California, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, and in other Southern and Central States of the American Union. The plants of the Common alfalfa have an upright growth and numerous stems which grow from the crown of the roots. The flowers are violet in color, the coloring matter appearing in different degrees of density, extending from a comparatively deep to a very pale violet, the latter being almost white. On the other hand there is the Yellow lucerne, or Yellow alfalfa which grows wild in some of the European and the Asiatic countries. It is considered to be very hardy. It generally has a spreading habit of growth, the stems being somewhat woody, and the leaves rather broad. The flowers are yellow in color. Variegated alfalfa is supposed to be a cross between the Common and the Yellow alfalfa. It has some of the characteristics of both, but some of the leaves are of a yellowish color. The plants are said to be very hardy and to be very productive. It is much more resistant to frost than the Common alfalfa. It has been grown in the West for many years, and it is said to be very productive. It is much more resistant to frost than the Common alfalfa. It has been grown in the West for many years, and it is said to be very productive.

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duced in Ontario or the northern parts of Michigan or Wisconsin to be termed Northern-grown alfalfa, but so far as we can find out seedsmen are under no limitations as to the place of production of Northern-grown alfalfa. At the Ontario Agricultural College, the Grimm, the Ontario Variegated, the Sand, and the Baltic, which are different varieties of Variegated alfalfa have all given satisfactory yields. The Turkestan is a common or violet alfalfa. Perhaps if a small portion of these fields in mention come into bloom our correspondent can distinguish between the different kinds, but they may be both Variegated alfalfa.

2. There is nothing particular about cutting the first crop of either sweet clover or alfalfa when one wishes to save the second crop for seed. They should, however, be cut high, particularly the sweet clover, so as not to injure the young shoots coming on. This has been a very poor season for making the first crop into hay. It should not, however, be allowed to stand too long in one place or it will smother out the roots. Sweet clover should be harvested for seed when three-quarters of the seed pods become dark. Harvesting can be done with the mower but many growers prefer to use a table attachment. The self-reaper and binder are also used for this purpose with fairly good results. Handling should be avoided when the straw is very dry as the seed will shell badly at such a time. Threshing and hulling should be carried on, however, when thoroughly dry. The clover huller is used for the threshing. In general practice the second crop of both clover and alfalfa are saved for seed. However, it is just possible that where the wet season has rendered it impossible to cut and one sweet clover this year before it has got too woody it might be wise to allow the first crop to mature seed.

### Animal's Insurance.

Could you tell me where and what is the best pedigree live-stock insurance as I have a pure-bred Hereford heifer I would like to insure?

Ans. The General Animals Insurance Co., Montreal.

### Violent Crossing.

If a pure-bred shire stallion were bred to a pure-bred racing mare, which parent would the foal resemble in size, shape, and characteristics?

Ans. In violent crossing no one can tell which parent the offspring will resemble. It may run toward the heavy or the light or may be midway between the two a general-purpose. We never advise such crossing.

### Turnip Seed.

Last fall I gathered up a lot of turnip tops in small piles, but did not get them all fed before the snow came, so this spring I spread them around and a lot of them grew. Can you or any of your readers tell me if it would be advisable to sow that seed next year? Will it produce turnips? Has anybody had the experience with seed of that kind?

Ans. If the plants produce seed and it matures properly and is well saved, no doubt it would grow and produce turnips next year if sown. It is however, not a good method of producing, as no selection is possible. However, save the seed and try it. It is better to select uniform roots for growing seed.

### Manufacturers' Lien.

Last fall I bought a scuffler from a farmer who was leaving here, and this spring I was sending it out to my farm with hired man, and when passing implement agent's house he came out and took it off wagon and told man he would fix it up with me. That was on Thursday and I did not know until Sunday night. He was passing on Monday and I asked him about scuffler, and agent said it was his or the company's and there was \$10 against it. Can agent do this, and am I the loser of money I paid? Please advise what I should do about it.

Ans. It is quite possible that the company may have been acting within their legal rights in retaking, through their agent, possession of the machine. It may be that when they sold it they retained a lien upon it for an unpaid balance of price. You should have a solicitor investigate the matter for you.