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A LITTLE SURPRISE WHICH ITS KING OVERLOOKED.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—(Special).—It was officially announced here today that Dedeagatch, a strongly fortified Bulgarian part on the Aegean Sea was being bombarded by the allied fleet.

The British and French troops are now so numerous at Salonika that the railroad is swamped and many are marching overland towards the Serbian and Bulgarian frontier according to an Athens despatch.



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FARM

(Continued from page nine.)

least it appears unnecessary to apply dressings to wounds under four or five inches in diameter to prevent the entrance of fungi. It remains to be proved whether dressings have any real value in covering large wounds. The injury caused by dressings probably offsets or even overbalances any possible protection against decay.

Of the materials used shellac was the least injurious and seemed to exert a stimulating influence upon the wounds for the first season. Shellac adhered to the wounded surfaces least well of all. Avenarius carbolineum and yellow ochre caused so much injury that they should never be used as dressings. Coal tar in addition to causing injury disappeared rapidly, either through absorption or evaporation. Tissues injured by using white lead and white zinc practically recovered from the injury by the end of the second season. Of the protective substances used white lead is considered to be the best.

COWS WITH SMALL TEATS

Considerable difficulty is often met with in milking young heifers which have just calmed, owing to the extreme smallness of their teats, which are often undeveloped. This trouble is more often met with in Ayrshires, and also Jerseys and Keries. The difficulty often disappears of its own accord in time, the constant milking stretching the teats to a reasonable length. Some farmers who do not trouble to milk these short teated animals, preferring to allow the calf to suck them, with the idea of lengthening their teats. In cases where milkers are naturally hard, and require a great deal of exertion on the part of the milker to get the milk from them, there is no known remedy that is of the slightest avail. It is due to some functional peculiarity connected with the mechanism of the teats and the udder.

As a general rule, hard cows are not found among good dairy animals. Most dairymen will not keep a hard milker on the farm. If they happen to find one amongst them, she is sold without delay. The writer not long since happened to visit a well known dairyman and observed the native pulling with his might at the teats of one of the best cows that could be found anywhere. She was a good milker—that is to say, her milk was good when it was extracted, but it took at least a quarter of an hour to obtain a small yield from her. She only remained on the farm a few weeks.—Cape Times, S. A.

SILO FILLING

The corn binder is an essential part of a complete equipment for making ensilage. Farmers who cut the corn with a scythe or hand do much unnecessary labor. The quantity of the ensilage is not so good when the crops are harvested slowly; for one of the rules of ensilage making is to get the corn or other crops to the cutter before they have time to wilt. After the wilting process begins the feeding value of the ensilage will be lessened. The quickest method of harvesting the field crops at silo filling time is always preferable.

Directors of experiment stations, in company with thousands of successful farmers, find that hand cutting of the field crops should be practiced only when the acreage is very small. When an isolated farmer intends to harvest only a small per cent. of his crop for the silo, the purchase of a corn binder might be unprofitable as well as unnecessary. The director of one experiment station, who, by the way, is a man of wide experience in the matter of ensilage making, advocates the practice of two or more farmers purchasing a binder in partnership when each farmer does not run a large enough business to warrant the investment in a binder for his individual use. The director explained that a binder of the best type could be purchased anywhere in this country for a

cost not to exceed \$130. Three farmers could purchase a binder in partnership and not miss the money expended. With good care the binder should give service for at least eight or ten years. Figuring the interest on the money invested, allowing a sufficient per centage for depreciation, and a nominal sum for repairs the yearly charge per man should not exceed \$10. Considering the service given by the binder any business farmer could afford this expense.

PROPER STAGE TO CUT CORN

The agricultural colleges have made a special study of ensilage making. All authorities generally concede that the corn should not be cut for the silo until it is well matured; at this stage in the corn's development the lower leaves will have commenced to turn brown and the ears will be glazed. This is the right time to harvest the corn; for the protein and carbohydrate elements have developed their greatest feeding value. The sap is still in the tissues and will not be lost if timely cutting is practiced.

There is a major risk connected with cutting the corn while it is too green as by waiting until it is too dry. When corn is harvested in its immature stage it will lack in nutrition and contain a greater per cent. of acid than matured corn. Ensilage made from corn which was allowed to turn too dry is not desirable because it is more difficult to digest and is a less satisfactory feed in all respects compared with ensilage made from corn harvested at the right time.

HARVESTING MACHINERY

Once more we will resume the question of harvesting machinery. The silo owner will find it to his advantage to own the equipment which will facilitate the operation of getting the corn to the cutter. The modern binder can be purchased with a bundle elevator which deposits the bundles into a wagon which runs parallel with the machine. At first thought the advantages offered by this loading device may not be really apparent; but a little consideration should convince anyone that the binder elevator does more to eliminate unnecessary labor and expense at the silo filling time than any other one thing. Piling bundles of green corn is hard work in its worst stages. Without the elevator equipment the binder throws the bundles upon the ground. They must be pitched by hand upon the flat rack used for the purpose. At least two strong men are required for this purpose. The business farmer desires to eliminate unnecessary expense at every opportunity, and he will find upon investigation that one of the causes of the expense attached to silo filling is the unnecessary labor expended at tossing bundles of green corn.

Whether the bundles are pitched upon the racks by hand, or deposited by the elevator, as large loads should be hauled from the field to the field of operations as possible. By careful loading all the bundles, the teams on haul may be kept on the rack. Moving to small bundles are easier to load on the racks and feed into the cutter better than large bundles.

BUY BEST KIND OF OUTFIT

The ensilage cutter and the engine for operating the cutter should both perform their work steadily without frequent breakdowns. The business of ensilage making is next in importance, if not as important, as the business of threshing small grain. The business farmer cannot afford to hamper his working routine and stand the chance of probable loss by use of an inefficient silo outfit. In progressive sections the large size cutter equipped with self feeder and blower elevator is popular. If an engine of ample power is provided for operating the type cutter described above, the work of silo filling will progress rapidly. Since silos have become recognized as a necessity upon every farm where there is any live stock considerable interest in the subject of silo filling outfits has been aroused. Many different theories regarding different outfits are advanced.

Farmers in general are unanimous in their verdict that it is always advisable to have plenty of capable help at silo filling time. One of the methods by which neighboring farmers may be certain of one another's co-operation at silo filling time is for six or eight men to purchase an outfit in partnership and help each other turn about. No more satisfactory method can be devised.

CO-OPERATIVE PURCHASING

A well known Kansas stockman explained that his neighbors and himself found it very difficult to hire a silo filling outfit the first year their silos were erected. When the ensilage crops were just right for cutting all the cutters were busy elsewhere. These men had so much trouble getting the service of a machine that the second year they bought an outfit in co-operation. Last year each of the eight owners of the outfit got his silo filled in record time, and the feeding value of the ensilage was greatly superior to the product made from crops which had passed the proper stage for cutting.

The above is given merely as an example of co-operation. In many places eight men would not care to buy an outfit together. Three or four farmers frequently purchase an ensilage cutter in co-operation and hire an engine, if one of their number does not own a tractor or portable engine of the required horse power. The best equipment is none too good for silo owners.

As a general rule the finer cut ensilage is the best because live stock

SPORT OF SUBMARINE "HUNTING" IS FOUND ONLY IN FICTION

The London Daily Express published the following from its correspondent at Edinburgh:

A statement has been published by Mr. Frederick Palmer, the American author privileged to make a public communication about the Grand Fleet that hunting submarines is considered great sport. This is a travesty on the part of the hardest and most monotonous branches of the services of the fearless guardians of our shores.

The First Lord of the Admiralty announced that the losses inflicted upon German submarines have been formidable. By doing so Mr. Balfour crystallized the stories told by the naval men who have come in from the North Sea to those who move among them in the anchorage of the eastern seaboard.

With Teutonic braggadocio, the Germans, it is popularly supposed, replied to Mr. Balfour's message with the sinking of the Hesperian, just as they were credited with having answered Mr. Churchill's speech at Liverpool, when he threatened the German ships if they would not come out would be dug out like rats from a hole, with the sinking of the Hogue, the Cressy and the Aboukir. But the navy do not believe the Germans give replies on for spiking like this and in the same game where men are constantly looking into the jaws of death you will not get any of them to believe that the Germans are playing for fireworks displays—no, they are out for results all the way.

LIFE FILLED WITH PERILS

The officers and men of the battle ships and armed cruisers are envious of those engaged in submarine hunts, which are regarded as great sport. So says the American writer. That is noted, all fit as ever, but it is the greatest possible travesty of a dangerous, monotonous and exposed life; so much so that it is inconceivable to any acquainted with the sea that any naval officer or seaman could frame the words. There are 2,000 trawlers, mine sweepers and other auxiliaries on duty, outside the regular service, keeping the North Sea clear. We always believed there were about 3,000 ships at work around our coast and what is this matchless armada searching for on the lone wastes?

What is this quarry that gives the great sport? Reliable figures are not available of how many German submarines were afloat when war was declared. Possibly at the outset fifty. Fanciful stories have been published of submarines built in sections and carried overseas in vessels of 1,000 tons. It is noted, all fit as ever, but it is adjusted and delicate machinery. To the Germans, we grant, everything is possible; but setting aside freak ideas and coming to absolute facts, the German yards would not turn out in a year more than twenty new submarines.

Even supposing not a single submarine is being retained outside Kiel, off Heligoland, or in the Baltic, for a year, 3,000 ships have enjoyed great sport and been the envy of the fleet, searching for about half a hundred underwater craft. No angling competition on a target cannot ever more boring or lustreless in individual success.

A summer sea, a sound comfortable craft winding lazily through the Western Kyles, with a background of blue Scottish mountains, capped with a wreath of gossamer shreds of mist, a little nudged and well covered with a tainling meals for hungry men. What a champion life the sailor leads hunting submarines. No wonder he looks such a jolly, keen eyed, clean skinned fellow when ashore. It is infinitely better than shooting seals off Mull or mashing seashores outside Coll. So is the picture in fancy. But what of it in reality? The smaller craft have

will eat it more readily and clean it up without waste. If the right kind of modern equipment is provided the farmer may be reasonably certain that he will be in a position to put up a supply of the highest grade feed in the country.—Clement White.

PLANT FEW PEONIES AND DIVIDE OLD ONES IN FALL

From the middle of September to the end of October is probably the best time to plant peonies or to divide old plants in order to increase their supply. Almost any soil will give satisfactory results if it be not so low that the water will remain on the surface during the Winter or Spring. Choose a situation away from the roots of trees, but fairly good success may be had in partial shade. Trench the soil to a depth of at least two feet before planting, and work in a good quantity of old manure. See that this is well mixed with the soil, as the peony, like all other plants, roots in the top of the soil. This should be removed early in the spring; but it may remain around the plant and serve as a mulch during the summer, or it may be forked into the soil. If forked in, mulch the surface around the plant with fresh straw manure, as this will serve to keep the ground moist and can perform so wonderful a feat, how simple the task to influence him to have; not to save thousands of dollars, but to save enough to make his income exceed his outgo and to invest the difference.

THE PESSIMENT

I've had an offer to pay for my house. A man wants to pay me \$3,000 more than it cost me. "You'll accept of course." "Yes; but I'm afraid the man's relations will find out he's crazy before I can close the deal."

their month divided up, more than half of the thirty days on actual patrol work, about one third they come back and lie at their moorings, ready at any moment to go out and reinforce a given unit; the remaining few days they come into the harbor and are then on shore leave. But their work when out is no sport.

"A MADDENING VIGIL"

Take the men who are patrolling given tracks. They do ten miles either way—back and forward back and forward, no change, no variety—looking, watching, ever ready should the skulking foe, who has a million square miles to hide in, suddenly rise in the limited area they guard. Night and day there stands the gun layer, his own master when to fire. To watch these vessels from land, even at long intervals, as they pass back and forward, grows tiresome.

In fine weather life is passable, but take it the dirty watery nights they passed through. Where the sport in living under conditions which led torpedo boats above high water mark, a March gale tossing them ashore like cork, and the gales of the North Sea are as fierce and bitter as any on the ocean.

Respite from active service are now happily more numerous than in the anxious days when we thought the German fleet might put its nose out, but it was a melancholy experience to move slowly about the North Sea, day after day, week after week and month after month, fishing in sight but water, and no one on board knowing where they were except the captain.

It was a maddening vigil, over the danger lurking that the fate that overtook the Hawke and the Pathfinder in broad daylight might overtake them at any moment. Never was it sport.

The losses inflicted on the German submarines have been formidable. They are more than formidable, they are irretrievable. When this war started we had still to acquire actual experience in fighting the underwater craft. We had to learn, but after the Hogue, the Cressy and the Aboukir there was a lull to the Pathfinder and the Hawke, and it took a long time before the Germans did anything to the Formidable. But we have grappled with the difficulty and we have means for tracing submarines immediately they enter given areas that are among the most carefully guarded secrets of the navy.

TRAILING A SUBMARINE

What is common knowledge among those acquainted with naval work is that we can trace a submarine under the water under the most curious formation of the wave it creates on the surface. Our sailors are now trained to pick out this wave. Even laymen in navigation will readily understand that if there is a large object under the water, approximating a thousand tons, even at a considerable depth, it will cause a displacement on the surface. This wave is not easy to pick out on a tumultuous sea, but we can do it, and, moreover, once we get on this wave there is no difficulty in following it, for the submarine is constantly sending up little air bubbles. Once on this track the submarine is doomed. It has no escape. But there are not many German submarines now. We keep sinking them, towing them in, blowing them up.

I was standing on the east coast less than a month ago when three destroyers came steaming up not three miles out. Two were steaming abreast, and one stood back about midway. They were going about half speed. I watched them through the glasses until suddenly the rear destroyer made a spur forward. She gathered speed so that the foam rushed over her bows.

The others zig-zagged and the guns boomed out. The destroyers were twisting and twirling in a maze of movements the while their guns cracked. Soon the firing ceased, and the destroyers steamed up not three miles out. Two were steaming abreast, and one stood back about midway. They were going about half speed. I watched them through the glasses until suddenly the rear destroyer made a spur forward. She gathered speed so that the foam rushed over her bows.

On the next incoming tide the shore was strewn with oil. Life in the submarines is on a razor's edge. The Germans know that the fearless, tireless British navy has swept from the sea the bulk of its submarines. It takes years to train the highly skilled men for submarine work.

If the Germans have many boats left—and the facts are against them having many—they cannot have capable men or skilled officers to work the most delicate machine in the whole service of the sea.

LOOK AT A CHILD'S TONGUE WHEN CROSS, FEVERISH AND SICK

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Mother can rest easy after giving "California Syrup of Figs" because in a few hours all the clogged-up waste, sour bile and fermenting food gently moves out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, gets sluggish and stomach disordered. When cross, feverish, restless, see if tongue is coated then give this delicious "fruit laxative." Children love it, and it can't cause injury. No difference what ails your little one—If full of cold, or sore throat, diarrhoea, stomach-ache, bad breath, remember a gentle "inside cleansing" should always be the first treatment given. Full directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups are printed on each bottle.

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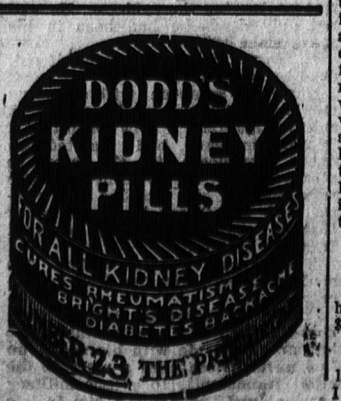
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