

THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

GREAT VALUE OF BIRDS

FEATHERED SONGSTERS FEED UPON INSECTS.

It is Wise Policy to Attract and Protect Winged Friends of Man, and Besides Being Insured Against Every Form of Persecution by Human Kind, They Must Be Defended From Natural Foes.

Birds appeal strongly to the interests and affections of mankind. Not only do they charm by their graceful forms, harmonious colors, sprightly actions, and usually pleasing notes but they have an even more important claim upon our esteem because of their great economic value.

Birds feed upon practically all insect pests. They are voracious, able to move freely from place to place, and exert a steady influence in keeping down the swelling tide of insect life.

For economic as well as for esthetic reasons, therefore, an effort should be made to attract and protect birds and to increase their numbers.

The means of increasing the number of birds about the home are few and simple. They comprise adequate protection and the provision of suitable nesting places, food and water. Protection is the prime requisite for



Farmstead Surrounded by Trees Attracts Birds.

Increasing the number of birds in any area, and the results of protection are in direct proportion to its thoroughness. Besides being insured against every form of persecution by human-kind, birds must be defended from various natural foes. The most effectual single step is to surround the proposed bird sanctuary with a vermin-proof fence. Such a fence should prevent entrance either by digging or by climbing, but will serve its greatest use if it cannot be climbed and is therefore cat-proof.

Although a considerable number of our native birds build their nests on the ground, the majority place them in trees or shrubs, either in holes or on the limbs or in the crotches. Shrubbery and trees for nesting sites, therefore, are essential for making a place attractive to birds.

Constant removal of old trees, and modern tree-surgery, have resulted in a great diminution in the number of tree cavities, the natural homes of most of our hole-nesting birds.

Styles of bird houses may be varied almost endlessly. These structures may be improvised by anyone, but they may be purchased also from numerous dealers.

The most common errors in putting out bird houses are choosing poor locations and supplying too many boxes. A bird house needs only partial shade, and houses on poles usually are taken. Martins prefer a house standing apart from trees.

As a rule birds do not like being crowded, and if a place is studded with bird houses only a few of them will be occupied. Birds not only do not want bird neighbors too near, but are impatient of human meddling, and therefore should have as much privacy as possible during the actual incubating and brooding.

Neats built in shrubbery are especially liable to come to a bad end if the birds are disturbed frequently.

If ground-nesting birds, as bobolinks, meadowlarks, and bobwhites, are to be protected, grass in the nesting fields must not be cut during the breeding season.

Milk is "Perfect Food."

Milk is called a "perfect food" because it contains all the food elements in nearly the right proportion for proper nutrition. It is the most digestible form; butter is probably the most attractive fat and is 100 per cent. digestible; cheese has high protein value and is a good substitute for meat.

A BAG OF POTATOES.

Legal Weight of 90 Pounds Will Be Enforced.

While 90 pounds has been the legal standard for a bag of potatoes in Canada for a number of years, and has been generally adopted in most of the large commercial potato districts, there has not, until this season, been machinery for enforcing this standard. The sections of the Inspection and Sale Act respecting the weight of a bushel, bag or barrel of certain commodities, have now been transferred for administration to the Department of Agriculture, and the Dominion fruit inspectors are charged with seeing that these sections are complied with.

The lack of uniformity in the weight of bags of potatoes has been a grievance in the trade for years, as in many cases bags of potatoes are sold as being of standard weight, when actually weighed, to contain as little as 74 pounds and in some cases even less.

Then, again, many retailers receiving bags weighing less than 80 pounds instead of the 90 required by law, have perpetuated the evil when selling by the peck or gallon. Instead of selling 15 pounds to the peck many purchasers have found that they received only 12 pounds.

Hints for Growing Trees.

- Don't plant on ground poorly prepared. Don't plant on raw, new, or soddy ground. Don't buy a poor grade of stock. Consult several nurseries. Don't plant late in the spring. Early work gives best results. Don't allow plants to become dry. Don't dig shallow holes. Loosen up the soil. Don't dig small holes. Tree roots must not be cramped. Don't put grassy sods in a hole. Air spaces will kill the tree. Don't put manure in direct contact with tree roots. Don't plant carelessly. You are working for the future. Don't trim conifers when planting. Don't plant hardwoods without cutting back one-third of the top. Don't fail to cultivate thoroughly. Don't let weeds grow. The trees need the moisture. Don't rob the plantation by planting other crops in it. Don't allow any stock within the plantation. Don't expect a large grove in a year. Trees grow slowly.

Tomatoes In Alberta.

About two acres of tomatoes were, says the Calgary Herald, set out this year on the farm of Mr. G. O. Kerr, a few miles east of Lethbridge. The plants were started under glass in Lethbridge and set out on June 6, 7 and 8, at which time they were from 6 to 8 inches in height. Three thousand five hundred plants were set in the plot, some of them three feet apart and some four feet apart. The soil secured was an old pasture which had since been in alfalfa and is protected by a windbreak of trees on the western side. It is a very rich loam with a gentle south slope, and, of course, is irrigated. The first of the ripe fruit was available seven weeks after setting out the plants, or about the end of July. During the month of August from 500 to 600 pounds of beautiful ripe fruit was taken off the plot each day, and this rate of production continued into September. The total yield of the plot is estimated at 35,000 pounds.

Two Good Horses.

The Regina Leader reports that a three-year-old Belgian stallion, owned in Regina, has been pronounced by two veterinarians, experts sent there by the Belgian Government, to be one of the best three Belgians horses now in the entire continent of North America.

Good Results from 11 Acres.

Mr. E. McCaw, who purchased the Spencer Farm, near Wellington, in Prince Edward county, last spring, thrashed 970 bushels of oats from 11 acres, a yield of over 88 bushels to the acre.

Headers Saved Grain.

Headers were used this season in Southern Alberta to save the short wheat crop, with the result that grain was cut on many fields where otherwise nothing would have been secured.

The advantage of keeping one breed of poultry is that the poultryman can market a uniform product in eggs and stock.

FOR FUTURE SHEPHERDS.

Fall is a Good Time to Start Keeping Sheep.

For the man who already has his land picked out, and is the possessor of suitable buildings for the purpose of wintering, late summer or early fall is the time for starting in sheep raising, and if the beginner has sufficient confidence in his own ability as a judge of sheep, he has no better opportunity to select his foundation stock than is provided at the Fall Fairs. Many of the showmen at the big exhibitions will be found to have, in addition to their first prize-winners, plenty of desirable animals in their show string, especially in the case of young rams. Ewes also can be procured more readily at this season than at any other, and the purchaser will have the opportunity of providing his newly-acquired flock with feed at small cost for some weeks to come on grassland that is intended for fall ploughing, and on the stubble fields.

It is perhaps wiser for the new beginner with sheep to start with good grade ewes, than to endeavor to get into the pure-bred line immediately. Experience with the less valuable animals will fit him to produce fancy flock headers and exhibition stock later, and in the meanwhile his profits from disposal of wool and mutton will be satisfactory provided he proves a good shepherd. The disposing of any considerable number of top notch pure-breds, on the other hand, is somewhat of a business, in which a man requires first a reputation for his stock and second a wide connection in the breeding fraternity. The use of only the best in the way of rams is necessary, however, in any case, and it goes without saying that the ram must be a pure-bred.

Although the high prices for wool have been responsible for attracting increased attention to the business of sheep raising within the past few years, it must not be forgotten that lamb and mutton has always formed an important part of the meat supply of this country and that the price of these commodities has increased almost equally with that of wool. The breeds of sheep best suited to the conditions of soil and climate in Canada are of what may be termed general purpose type and therefore the sheep raiser here is in the happy position of being able to find a ready market for the product of his industry in two directions. At the same time, it may be remarked that the demand for such grades of wool as can be produced to advantage has improved more considerably than has the demand for wool in general. However, wool of any grade, to be an asset must be sound, strong, bright and of length, and high prices, according to weight, must show reasonable freedom from an admixture of foreign matter. These requirements naturally indicate the importance of care in feeding that are intended to produce wool to advantage.

The grading of wool according to its fitness for certain lines of manufacture is governed chiefly by the relative fineness of the fibre and this feature depends on the breed of the sheep that yields the particular fleece. Grading standards in the United States are established on the basis of Merino blood and the Canadian grading corresponds very closely with this, because of the fact that the finer wools are the more highly valued under existing demand for the fabrics they are suited to produce, though latterly it has been found to better advantage than formerly. To offset this disadvantage existing in the lower valuation of his wool for quality, the coarse-wool raiser has the advantage of a greater yield in weight of wool by each individual sheep, and if local conditions are especially suited to the coarse-wooled breeds, and more especially a surplus of coarse wool is a matter considered desirable by the raiser, he will, on the whole, do best by sticking to the breed he fancies.

Save All Wheat Seed.

According to the latest information available, the acreage of winter wheat in Ontario in the present year was only about one-third the average annual acreage for the past thirty-six years. The decrease was largely due to the light acreage sown last autumn and to the unusually large amount of water-killing. It was estimated that fifty-six per cent. of the winter wheat was ploughed last spring. A considerable amount of the crop which was left unploughed was sown, either in patches or over whole areas. It is, therefore, exceedingly important that farmers make the best possible use of their good wheat for seed purposes this autumn. Those having a surplus of good winter wheat suitable for seed purposes could report to their county agricultural representative or advertise through the press.

Ontario's Corn Crop.

One of the greatest surprises in a year that has been full of surprises is the way in which the corn crop of Ontario has come on in the last few weeks. Fields that seemed certain to prove utter failures in June and early July are now showing excellent growth; better, indeed, than that of average years. The acreage, according to the report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, is much below the normal, but in most of Eastern Ontario, at least, the yield per acre promises to leave little to be desired.

Phenomenal Potato Yield.

What is claimed to be the world's record production of marketable potatoes on one acre, 49,531 pounds, or 825 bushels, has been made on an acre tract of land near Kanab, in the southeastern section of Utah, just a few miles from the Arizona state line. The record yield was made in response to a competition fanned by the Mormon Church.

BEST HOME FOR SWINE

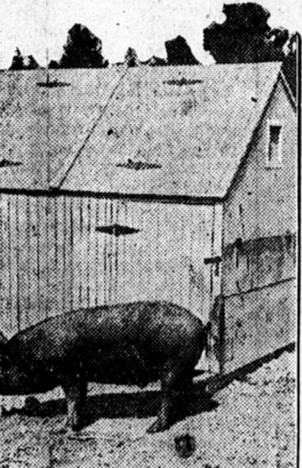
PORTABLE HOUSE RECOMMENDED BY EXPERTS.

The Advantage of Movable Cot is That It Can Be Easily Changed Around Pastures - Wooden Floors Are Good But Not Necessary, and Should Be Higher Than Level of the Ground.

A well-drained site should be selected for the hog house, and, if possible, there should be sufficient elevation to give the hogs a climb in reaching it. If practicable the house should occupy the south side of a hill.

Principles of construction: Four important things should be observed in hog house construction; namely, light, ventilation, warmth, and cleanliness. Light is provided by placing the house along a north and south line and by putting in suitable doors and windows. Doors, windows, and roof ventilation furnish a proper interchange of air. Hogs need good ventilation as well as people. A well-constructed house with good floor and bedding provides sufficient warmth.

Let it be remembered that the hog has little natural protection from cold; hence the necessity for comfortable quarters. Cement makes a satisfactory floor, but in colder climates must be covered with wood



Good Type of Individual Hog House—This House Has a Number of Windows and Doors Which Can Be Opened to Provide Ventilation When Weather Conditions Permit.

false floors. A good floor makes it much easier to keep the house clean. The arrangement of the house should be such that the beds and feed floors are well separated.

There are two general classes of houses—large community or stationary, and small individual or movable. The large house has individual pens and is intended for quite a number of hogs. The advantages of the large house are: It is more economical for a large number of hogs; it is convenient for feeding and affords provisions for saving manure. If the house is to be quite large it is usually advisable to arrange the pens in two rows with an alleyway between them. The alley should be 4 to 6 feet wide unless it is desirable to have space for the passing of a wagon. In that event the alley should be 8 to 10 feet wide.

The individual house, as the name suggests, is intended for one hog or for a sow and her brood. One decided advantage of the individual or portable house is that it can be moved from place to place and can thus be kept sanitary and made accessible to pastures. There are two general styles of individual houses, namely, the box-shaped with four upright walls and the A-shaped. The dimensions should be 6 feet by 16 feet, or 8 feet by 8 feet. Wooden floors are good, but not necessary. The floor should be higher than the outside level of the ground, to insure dryness. All houses should be sufficiently high to permit the attendant to move about them with comparative freedom. By placing fenders on the walls a few inches from the floor, individual houses may be used for farrowing pens.

Mites in Henhouse.

A common and troublesome parasite affecting fowls is the roost-mite, when these become sufficiently numerous they not only infest the nests, but other parts of the poultry house, especially cracks and crevices, as well as the roosts. These mites are much like tiny spiders in appearance and are often called spider-lice by poultrymen.

Roost-mites are easily exterminated.

by applying coal oil to all infested parts of the building. As prevention is better than cure, it pays to paint the roosts every four or six weeks during the warm weather, as it is in the presence of heat that these pests increase most rapidly and are most active.

U. S. Sugar Cane Crop Good.

The area of the sugar cane crop of 1918 in the United States is estimated at 533,380 acres, or twelve per cent. greater than the census reported in 1909.

Enough for Six Persons.

The Winnipeg Tribune reports that potatoes enough for six persons for eight months were raised on prairie, breaking with \$2 worth of seed by Alfred King of Norwood, Man.

GERMANS STILL SILENT.

Next Peace Move is Awaited With Interest.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—So many conflicting reports about a German reply to President Wilson have come out of Holland and Switzerland during the past few days that officials here are disposed now to believe nothing on the subject until the text of a note is received either through official channels or from an unquestioned unofficial source.

German Government organs announced Wednesday that the reply had been despatched, and since then the newspapers of border neutrals have heard almost hourly that the note was on its way or about to be sent or would not be sent for several days. They have given varying stories of its contents. A circumstantial story of how the reply was further considered at the last moment for further consideration after a stormy meeting of members of the Berlin Government with the military leaders and sovereigns of the German states, appeared to observers here to have the color of truth, and it is regarded as entirely possible that the same thing happened again later in the week.

Every version of the probable nature of the reply under consideration if not adopted, indicates that the Germans are preparing to come forward with what they, at least, will expect the world to believe is a long step toward meeting conditions which President Wilson has said must be met before there can be any thought of an armistice or discussion of peace.

Whatever may be the substance of the note, it is believed here its form will be designed to make it difficult for President Wilson to avoid further exchanges.

According to one of the reports the Germans will agree to evacuate Belgium and to abandon provisionally unrestricted warfare, but will dispute the right of foreign powers to meddle with German internal affairs. Another says the offer will include immediate suspension of submarine warfare, political guarantees and an armistice, "which the American and German high commands will arrange on the battlefield."

A despatch from Madrid saying the Spanish Government had been informed that all German submarines had been ordered to their bases appeared to support suggestions that abandonment of the U-boat campaign has been determined upon.

BATTLING IN RUSSIA.

Bolshevik Suffer Defeat With Heavy Losses.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Bolshevik troops advancing toward Yekaterinburg have been severely defeated by Czecho-Slovak and Siberian forces. The Bolsheviks lost 1,000 men killed, as well as three armored trains, 11 locomotives and 60 machine guns.

The Don Cossack volunteer army and other detachments have surrounded the Bolshevik forces in the northern Caucasus, says a despatch from Kiev. The retreat of the Bolsheviks to Astrakhan and Tsaritsyn has been cut off.

Compelled to Withdraw.

ARCHANGEL, Oct. 18.—Allied forces on the Dvina have been withdrawn a little over six miles because of an attack by greatly superior forces, which had been reinforced from Petrograd and apparently commanded by competent officers. The withdrawal was successful under a severe bombardment.

Sofia Was Pillaged.

SOFIA, Oct. 21.—The abdication and departure of King Ferdinand put an end to a reign of terror. All the German troops have already left Bulgaria after committing great devastations. About a thousand rail carriages filled with grain, food, provisions and ammunition were pillaged and transported to Germany. Pillages of public property amount to half a billion francs. The losses together from private property blown up and railways, bridges and tunnels destroyed, amount to a billion francs. Former Premier Radoslavoff fled with the withdrawing German troops. The Entente war prisoners are already being released and are soon expected to be sent to their respective countries.

Liberty Loan Over-subscribed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Probably 25,000,000 or more individuals bought bonds of the fourth Liberty Loan, unofficial reports reaching Washington to-day showed. A large proportion of these filed their subscriptions during the last few days of the campaign, which ended Saturday night. Consequently it will be a task of many days to actually count the number of pledges and to compile reports from the entire country. The only official figures in hand here were of Friday night, showing about \$1,400,000,000 yet to be subscribed. Despite this lack of definite information, officials were confident that the \$6,000,000,000 popular war credit had been over-subscribed.

Leut.-Governor Leblanc of the Province of Quebec died at Quebec.

LOSSES BY INSECTS.

Watch for Evidence of Injury and Apply Remedies.

Maximum yields of grain must be produced not only during the present year but for several years to come. The present international situation renders this imperative. Insects are responsible for great reductions in grain crops annually, but such losses are largely preventable. The injuries caused by insects often remain unnoticed except where their work is very conspicuous.

A great portion of the annual loss to the grain crop due to insect injuries can be avoided by vigilance and vigorous action on the part of the grain growers. Insect outbreaks frequently originate within limited areas, and when this is the case it is often possible to stamp them out before any great damage has occurred. In other instances the outbreaks are of general origin, and then community action is essential in order that the inroads of the pest may be overcome. The most serious insect enemies of cereal crops, such as the Hessian fly, the chinch bug, and white grubs, belong to the latter class. In the case of these and other widely-distributed foes of the grains no means of stopping their ravages will be fully successful until community action can be secured in adopting the methods of combat at present advocated by entomologists.

Fall ploughing, doubtless, is the most universally beneficial practice for the control of the insect pests of cereal crops, and this measure should be adopted except where it is rendered impossible by local agricultural conditions. Corn never should be planted on freshly broken sod land, because this practice is almost certain to expose the crop to the ravages of cutworms, wireworms, and white grubs. Crops belonging to the bean family, such as cowpeas, soy beans, clover, alfalfa, etc., may be interposed safely between sod and grain and especially between sod and corn, in order that injury to grain crops by these pests may be avoided.

Keep in close touch with your county agent, provincial experiment station, or federal entomological station. Report all serious insect outbreaks to these officials and seek their expert advice in all cases of doubt regarding treatment for, or identity of, insect pests. Have a supply of insecticides and a practical spraying outfit on hand at all times. Watch your crops.

Don't Forget Your Silo.

"Don't forget your silo," is the advice to the beef cattle farmer by specialists. In every case a sufficient silo should be provided by beef cattle farmers. This will assure that the silo investment will yield its proper



Two Excellent Silo Types.

annual return and prevent losses coming from giving the cattle more expensive feeds. The comparative cheapness with which cattle can be fitted for market with silage insures that well-filled silos will be a paying investment. In good farm practice, the specialists say, to put more wheat-feeding crops than it is estimated under ordinary conditions will be necessary. This provides for unanticipated shortage.

Increased Production of Rye.

Greatly increased production of rye is, says the Brandon Sun, one of the marked developments of agricultural activity. Canada in 1917 produced 2,857,000 bushels of rye—a million more than in the previous year—and while wheat will always be the premier crop of the country, wheat behind Russia, France and the United States in the production of rye, there are indications that the future will see greater attention paid to this cereal than previously. The consumption of rye bread instead of wheat bread is given as one of the reasons for the increased production. There was a time when ignorance of its food value had created a prejudice against rye bread in the great wheat-eating countries; but the necessity of conserving wheat has resulted in the adoption of rye bread, and simultaneously we have all discovered how palatable it is.

Doukhobors Can Fruit.

The C.P.R. has shipped 300 cars more of fruit from British Columbia points than were shipped up to the same date last year, but total shipments are not expected to exceed those of last season.

Increase of Sheep in U. S.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that hogs in the United States have increased by 3.3 per cent., cattle by 3.5 per cent., and sheep by 15 p.c. in the last year.

THE MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

TORONTO, Oct. 21.—The following are the quotations on the Farmers' Market: Hay, No. 1, per ton, \$22.00 to \$23.00; Hay, No. 2, per ton, \$20.00 to \$21.00; Straw, rye, per ton, \$14.00 to \$15.00; Straw, loose, per ton, \$10.00 to \$11.00; Straw, oat, banded, per ton, \$15.00 to \$16.00.

Dairy Produce, Retail: Eggs, new, per doz., \$0.70 to \$0.80; Butter, farmers', doz., \$2.00 to \$2.10; Spring chickens, lb., \$0.35 to \$0.45; Ducks, lb., \$0.35 to \$0.45; Basting fowl, lb., \$0.35 to \$0.45; Geese, lb., \$0.35 to \$0.45; Turkeys, lb., \$0.45 to \$0.50.

Farm Produce, Wholesale: Butter, creamery, solid, \$0.60 to \$0.71; Butter, dairy, lb., \$0.32 to \$0.33; Eggs, cold-storage, doz., \$0.55 to \$0.65; Eggs, new-laid, doz., \$0.65 to \$0.75; Cheese, new, lb., \$0.28 to \$0.29; Cheese, new, twins, lb., \$0.28 to \$0.29; Eggs, new-laid, doz., \$0.65 to \$0.75; Honey, 5 lb. and 60-lb. pails, per lb., \$0.27 to \$0.28; Honey, sections, each, \$0.30 to \$0.40.

Pure Lard: 20-lb. pails, \$0.32 to \$0.33; Found prints, \$0.34 to \$0.35; Shortening: Tierces, lb., \$0.26 to \$0.27; 10-lb. pails, \$0.27 to \$0.28; Found prints, \$0.28 to \$0.29.

Fresh Meats, Wholesale: Beef, hindquarters, cwt., \$23.00 to \$25.00; Beef, choice sides, cwt., \$20.00 to \$22.00; Beef, forequarters, cwt., \$21.00 to \$23.00; Beef, medium, cwt., \$17.00 to \$19.00; Beef, common, cwt., \$15.00 to \$17.00; Lamb, spring, lb., \$0.24 to \$0.25; Mutton, cwt., \$22.00 to \$24.00; Veal, No. 1, cwt., \$24.00 to \$26.00; Veal, medium, cwt., \$20.00 to \$22.00; Hogs, heavy, cwt., \$21.00 to \$23.00.

Poultry Prices Being Paid to Producer, Live-Weight: Chickens, spring, lb., \$0.25 to \$0.30; Fowl, under 4 lbs., \$0.20 to \$0.25; Fowl, 4 lbs. and over, \$0.24 to \$0.25; Ducks, lb., \$0.22 to \$0.23; Turkeys, young, lb., \$0.35 to \$0.40; Turkeys, old, lb., \$0.30 to \$0.35.

Chickens, spring, lb., \$0.30 to \$0.35; Roosters, lb., \$0.25 to \$0.30; Fowl, under 4 lbs., \$0.20 to \$0.25; Fowl, 4 lbs. and over, lb., \$0.25 to \$0.30; Ducks, lb., \$0.33 to \$0.38; Turkeys, young, lb., \$0.40 to \$0.45; Turkeys, old, lb., \$0.35 to \$0.40.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co. report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade: Corn—Open, High, Low, Close, Prev. Oct. 122 120 127 125 126; Nov. 120 118 116 115 116; Dec. 116 114 112 111 112.

Oats—Oct. 67 68 67 67 67; Nov. 66 67 66 66 66; Dec. 65 66 65 65 65. Pork—Oct. \$34.80 to \$35.20; Nov. \$35.00 to \$35.20; Lard—Oct. 25.45 to 25.50; Nov. 24.35 to 24.55; Dec. 21.25 to 21.40.

CATTLE MARKETS.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Oct. 21.—Receipts of live stock of all kinds at the Union Stock Yards for to-day's market consists of more than 300 cars, with 550 head of cattle, 3465 hogs, 1700 sheep and lambs and 268 calves.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Oct. 19.—Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market mostly 25c to 50c lower than Friday's general trade; some mixed and packing grades showing 75c decline; early Oct. \$18.15; practical top late Oct. butchers, \$17.25 to \$18.15; light, \$16.75 to \$17.90; packing, \$15.65 to \$17; rough, \$14.50 to \$15.25; pig, good to choice, \$14.50 to \$15.25.

Cattle—Receipts, 3000; compared with a week ago; better grades of medium and western steers, 25c to 40c higher; common light, 25c lower; beef cattle and canning stock, unevenly steady to 25c lower; butchers, 42c to 46c lower; cow, 75c to \$1 lower; feeding cattle, 25c higher.

Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; compared with a week ago, fat classes, 25c to 50c lower; feeding and breeding stock, unevenly, 50c to \$1 lower; ewes declining most.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Oct. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 1000; dull. Calves—Receipts, 150; \$1 lower, 37c to \$19.

Hogs—Receipts, 2500; slow, 10c to 15c lower; heavy, \$18.50 to \$18.75; mixed and Yorkers, \$18.50 to \$18.55; light Yorkers and pigs, \$17 to \$17.25; roughs, \$16 to \$18.25; stags, \$12 to \$14.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3500; lambs, 50c lower; Rams, \$10 to \$12.25; balance unchanged.

Advance Toward Danube.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The Allied advance northward toward the Danube continues without slackening, and a statement from the French War Office Saturday night reported the occupation of Kniajevatz, 25 miles northeast of Nish, and near the Bulgarian border. Along the Morava Serbian troops have reached Tratenik, west of Kruchevatz. The statement reads: "On Oct. 17 and 18 the Allied troops made new progress towards the north. On the right Franco-Serbian forces occupied Kniajevatz, and are marching on Zalechar. In the centre the Serbian troops forced the Bovan defile north of Aleksinsatz and captured two mountain cannons. Afterwards they advanced toward Sokobanja. West of Kruchevatz our advanced elements have reached Tratenik, on the south bank of the Morava. In the region north of Novipazar, the enemy, pursued by our troops, is retiring towards Kralievo."

Two Million Americans Overseas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—More than 2,000,000 American soldiers have now gone overseas, Gen. March, chief of staff, told the members of the Senate Military Committee Saturday at their War Department conference.

The Austro-Hungarian budget for the second half of 1918 makes an estimate for military expenditures of 12,250,000,000 crowns, making the total for the four years of the war \$4,000,000,000 crowns.

President Wilson has answered the peace note of Austria-Hungary with a declaration that the Austro-Hungarian Government must satisfy the national aspirations of its own people, and that they, the people, shall be the judges of their rights and destinies.