OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

ILOS AND SILAGE FOR DAIRY COWS

(Experimental Farms Note)

The time has long since passed hen a silo ceased to be an experi ent. No matted in what section this broad country of ours a iry farmer may be located he n use a silo and some form of lage to advantage. Briefly, the vantage of having a silo lies the fact that it provides **cheap ucculent, nutritious, palatable** ed throughout the winter months d even during the dry spells summer if necessary. This in rn makes for **healthy, thrifty ttle and economical production** milk.

Silos may be made of wood in arious forms, of solid cement, cement or tile blocks, or even holes in the ground lined with ment the latter being known as t silos. The prospective build- must choose the type best suit- to his conditions and capital. roperly built, any one of them ill keep the silage. The four ndamental factors in a silo are trength to resist the pressure e silage exerts; close construct- n so as to exclude all air; mooth straight walls so as not impede the settling of the sil- ge in the silo; and a handy eans of getting out the silage. s regards design, the larger dia- eter silo costs less per ton ca- city than the smaller both eing the same height; of two los of the same diameter, the igher gives a greater capacity er foot height than the lower. he silo which p rovides proper orage for silage at the least ost per ton is the silo to build.

Silage may be made from quite large variety of farm crops; in- luding corn, sunflowers, peas, oat nd vetch mixture, sweet clover, d clover, and some of the grass s. Of the above mentioned crops orn, where it can be grown is e ideal crop as it gives good ields. sunflowers are about the est substitute in most localities t they do not make as palatable form of silage. These two crops re to be specially recommended they are sown in drills and in- rrigated consequently help to eep the land free of weeds. The her crops mentioned all make ood silage if ensiled in proper nditions, but do not yield as avily per acre. Mixtures of ese latter crops would make a ood and in some cases better ilage than one single crop, partic larly if corn forms a fairly large art of the mixture.

To make good silage, the crop must be cut in the field and put into the silo while still fairly reen and juicy. It must be cut short enough lengths to pack well and it must be packed well. s a rule, crops with solid stems make better silage than those ith hollow stems as the latter arry too much air in the hollow paces which can not be entirely xessed out. Too much air means oo much fermentation and mouldy pots in the silage. This may be vercome by thorough tramping the silo and by moistening the aterial with water when filling he silo, if it is too dry. Better lage results in a silo filled to e top and refilled after settling han one only partly filled owing the extra pressure. Frost does ot injure the silage in a silo pro- ided it is used as soon as it awsout, which it should always e allowed to do before being ven to the cattle.

REPARATION OF SEED BED FOR CEREALS

In preparing a seed bed for ereals, spring work should start st as soon as the land is ready, verage yields from different dat- s of seeding show that once the nd is fit every day's delay means ss of yield.

Autumn plowing has invariably produced better results with cereals at Charlottetown than spring plowing. Land that is plowed early in the autumn and top-worked is improved by ridging up late in the fall. This autumn ridging allows the land to drain off and dry out a few days earlier in the spring.

There are many different ways of knowing when land is ready to be worked; one of the best is to take a handful of soil, squeeze it in your hand and if it crumbles when the hand is opened, the field may be harrowed.

Experiments at Charlottetown would indicate that the best returns from cereals may be expected from sod plowed in August or early September and top-worked; from stubble land well worked in the autumn and ridged up and from land after hoed crops ridged in late autumn and cultivated without plowing in the spring.

The condition and character of the soil will determine which cultural implement should be used first. It is good practice on late plowed, sandy loam, or land that is free from couch grass to start cultivation with a double angle scrape of the double disc harrow. This saves almost one half the turning and cuts the sod at two different angles, pulverizing the land without backsetting the sods in the furrows.

The double angle way of harrowing a field is so useful that the following illustration may assist in preparing better seed beds for cereals this season. IT SAVES TIME, HARNESS, HORSES, and the teamster's temper. Let A. B. C. & D. represent the four corners of a rectangular field, A being the northwest, B southwest, C, the northwest and D. the south east corners. Starting at A. the harrow is driven straight to D. It is then turned right about and driven back to A, allowing the disc or so to lap on the newly harrowed ground, when the harrow comes to the fence AB near the corner A a quarter turn is made and it is driven across a strip to the fence AC, near the corner A, at an angle parallel to a line drawn from the corner B. to the corner C., a quarter turn is again made and the harrow driven along the side of the first land harrowed until it comes to the fence CD near the corner D. A quarter turn is made and the harrow crosses the two widths of harrowed ground to the fence BD, travelling parallel to the line drawn from B to C. A quarter turn is made every time the harrow reaches the fence. Every time the harrow crosses the harrowed ground it is on the inside or nearer the centre of the field until eventually the long way of the turn is from B to C. and the field is finished by driving direct from one of three corners to the other. A few turns around the outside of the field finishes up the headrid ges for both angle scrapes.

Thorough cultivation is essential in preparing a seed bed for cereals. When the land has been ridged for winter the spring tooth harrow driven lengthwise of the drills will flatten them so that the other harrows may be used crosswise or anglewise and by the time good tilth has been secured the ridging will have disappeared.

When the land is lumpy or very loose the roller will pack it so that the next scrape of the harrows does much more work. When the right tilth is obtained the land is rolled before seeding with the drill and the field is finished with the smoothing harrow.

J. A CLARK,

SPRING MANAGEMENT OF BEES

(Experimental Farm Note)

The main object of spring manipulation is to produce as large a force of bees as possible for the harvest. To secure this force it is essential that the colonies be strong, that the queen be young and prolific and that she has sufficient room for maximum egg production, also that the bees have an abundance of available stores properly placed within the hive. It is the work of the beekeeper to provide these conditions during the spring.

Bees that have wintered in a cellar should not be placed outside until the first nectar secreting flowers are opened. Colonies showing signs of restlessness and dysentery can often be saved by bringing them out earlier and placing them in packing cases.

To reduce drifting the bees should be brought out during the evening or on a dull day, when there is little chance of flight. The entrances should also be reduced to about one inch; this will help to converse heat and help to prevent robbing.

Where the spring is likely to be cold and backward the bees should be given some protection when first placed outside. A windbreak should also be provided to protect them from the prevailing winds.

On the first warm day when the bees are flying freely, every colony should be examined for stores and queens. Colonies having less than ten or fifteen pounds of stores can be helped, from those having a surplus or be given a thick sugar syrup, or better still, combs of honey saved from last year's crop. All weak and queenless colonies or colonies having failing queens should be united. Unite the weak to colonies of medium strength or weak queenright colonies to strong queenless colonies. If the hives are badly spotted with dysentery and contain many dead bees they can be cleaned out somewhat but it is advisable to make the first examination brief unless the weather is exceptionally warm.

Be sure there are plenty of in the hives at all times and that the queen has sufficient room for brood rearing, add empty combs as rapidly as the colonies become strong enough to require them. Water is essential for brood rearing in the spring. If no water is near the epiary a watering place should be porvided in some sheltered place where it is easily accessible to the bees.

Do not attempt to equalize brood until the colonies are insuch a condition to take care of it. Spreading brood should be avoided as it may result in chilled brood which does mre harm to the colony than if it were left alone.

Bees wintered outside should not be removed from the cases until they are working well in the first super. The extra protection during the early spring encourages maximum brood protection.

As the spring advances the brood chamber should be enlarged to provide sufficient room for brood rearing stores. This can be done either by raising brood from the lower chamber into a super or by giving a second chamber without a queen excluded.

A FEW HINTS ON INCUBATION

Prospects for this year: It looks as though incubation results should be at least average this year. The winter has not been very hard on the poultry and as a rule the production has not been very high, and if the best of the breeding stock is used the results should be satisfactory. There will be the difficulty this year even more than last that the fall in prices of eggs which will be due about the time most people are hatching will have a tendency to discourage poultrymen from incubating as many eggs as they had intended. This drop in price can only be expected as the other farm products and the cost of fee This drop, then should not discourage people but should be a warning that they must prepare for lower prices, must cut down their cost of production and one of the first things they must see to in order to cut this cost down is that they hatch only from the best.

What to Use: Immature pullets or pullets that have been forced for egg production during the winter should not be bred. Our experiments show that there is a heavier mortality among chicks from such breeding stock than there is from the chicks hatched from healthy hens. Therefore, in selecting your eggs, keep only those from the birds that are mature, particularly those that are in their second laying season, eliminate all weaklings and immature stock from the breeders.

Time to Hatch: For a number of years the results on the Experimental Farm System have been best from April hatches, that is, with the American breeds. The lighter breeds can be hatched a few weeks later with good results.

Not only do April hatched chicks give the best hatches but they also give the least mortality, and when the April hatched pullets go into winter quarters they give the best account of themselves.

Late hatched stuff is not good and should not be considered especially in a year like this when prices are going to be much lower than usual.

Natural Incubation: As a rule, natural incubation is satisfactory where a limited number of chicks are being reared, say less than 100. There is however, much to be gained by the adoption of system even in natural incubation. The old system of setting one hen at a time in an open nest in the poultry house means dissatisfaction. All hens that are set should be given a place by themselves away from the rest of the flock, and in order to minimize the work and labour, et as many hens as you can at the same time Circular No 1 will give further information on this and can be procured upon application to the Poultry Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Artificial Incubation: Without a doubt artificial incubation has been the means of putting the poultry industry on a business basis and artificial incubation should be used in a general way where you are rearing say more than 100 chicks.

The kind of incubator to use will depend upon one's conditions. As a rule, it does not pay to buy cheap machines nor does it pay to buy machines with a very limited capacity. In fact it is better to have a machine too large for your requirements than too small.

As to whether it is advisable to buy an incubator for one's own use or depend on custom hatching depends upon your conditions. If you can get your own eggs hatched not too far away from home, at a cost of two or three cents per egg, it would, under most conditions, be better for you to have them hatched than to buy a machine and hatch for yourself, but no matter whether you hatch your own eggs or get them hatched, one of the main things in incubation is that you supply eggs from strong, healthy vigorous stock and that are well fertilized.

DON'T OVERFEED BREEDING HOG

Farmers who have young hogs that they intend to use for breeding stock should be careful not to give them too much feed lest they become overfat and sluggish. According to John M. Edward, hog specialist of the Iowa Aricultural Experiment Station, the best growth will not result where the pigs are too heavily fed while growing.

Exercise is of immense importance in developing size and bone. Pigs should have plenty of room to run and they should not be confined to a small pen.

Self feeders, while they are fine for market hogs, are damaging to breeding stock. Where pigs have access to a self feeder they will eat their fill and then snooze until they are hungry and eat again, refusing to exercise and holding back their growth. Self feeders are all right for the first four months of the pig's life but breeding animals after this time should be hand fed.

They should have a good run and to make them "hustle for their feed" is a good plan. Where there is any pasture these pigs should be allowed to run in it and plenty of good fresh water should be furnished for the best results. Good warm shelter is also essential for the pig and as soon as cold weather comes they should be given a chance to get indoors.

Breeding hogs that are over weight tend to go down on the pasterns, become sluggish and lack good bone development. Unless they are of a good constitution they will not raise good litters and the farmer will be the loser both in feed and stock.

CHOOSE A GOOD HERD BOAR

Numerous queries reach us regarding the care and feeding of the brood sow, but rarely is there one made about the herd boar. To many farmers one boar is as good as another, they rarely discriminate, and if they do not keep one themselves, just load up the sow and send to the nearest neighbor, who keeps one, regardless as to what type or class of animal he belongs.

In selecting the boar there are a few things to keep in mind. Do not buy the hog just because he is of the breed you want and has a pedigree but consider first, the feeding capacity, second, constitution, third form, fourth size and fifth breed type.

By feeding capacity we mean the ability to consume the largest amount of feed to the greatest advantage of the owner. It is a characteristic that is inheritable and a very desirable one in the offspring.

The term constitution is used when referring to the liability of the hog to live long. Constitution is determined by noting the breath and depth of the lung room, also by the strong well-suported middle and a never failing appetite. If the hog has a bold vigorous carriage it is a point in its favor. Never condemn a greedy eater if it is a hog. If he doesn't eat he won't grow.

The form desired in the corn belt hog is the one that will put on the fat. The low-set, thick meated, compact form is much to be desired.

Be careful when it comes to the size of the hog that you buy. A famer may buy the small runt just because the price was less and try to kid himself that he would be all right after he had made his growth. But what is needed is a quick growth as well as a large size. The quicker the growth of the market hog the surer are the profits to the feeder.

The breed type means the characteristics that tell that the hog belongs to a certain breed. This is important, as the hog having them will be more likely to transmit them than the one off in points.

It is a good idea that the hog be bought of a breeder of long standing as that is his business and he can be expected to have the hog that will possess all these points. A hog should not be bought for his pedigree, if he is off grade, but nevertheless be sure that after you have picked the hog you want to get the papers that make him eligible to registry.

The feed of the boar needs to be a little stronger in protein than the ration of the sows. So that makes it impossible to allow the male to run in the same lot with the bred sows. Keep him in a lot by himself and give him a dry, warm place to sleep, and plenty of exercise.

A good ration for the boar would be, corn and milk or tankage in connection with chopped alfalfa or clover. Corn, oats and barley may be ground together and fed in water as a slop. The chief aim is to keep him in good condition for mating season. Do not let him get too fat, nor too thin, either. If either is noticed, change the ration and cut out the fat-producing feed, is he is getting too fat, and vice versa.

If a young boar is bought be careful and do not overwork him as this is dangerous to his welfare and the next generation of hogs. He should not be used under eight months of age, and then only 12 to 15 times in the first season.

—W. W. W.

SALT AND ABORTION IN MARES.

On the range in North Dakota and at an earlier date in eastern Nebraska abortion was so bad that many men went "broke" trying to raise colts. A North Dakota community discovered the cause, and had no more abortion. Some men in that community gathered up salt from pastures and watering places and did not put it out until all the mares had foaled, naturally and then accustomed them to it gradually on fenced pastures.

This is a statement of fact; there is no guess about it.

Many farmers lose foals, calves and especially pigs because of overdoses of salt. In shipping hogs I have bought old cows, fat, weighing 400 to 500 pounds, that showed no signs of being bred, and have had several in one lot abort within four hours after being weighed, and more would abort in the car. Sows would not eat nor overdose themselves on salt except in rich slops or milk.

Horses from pastures to range often are not seen near salt boxes for two or three weeks, and they then go with a rush to the salt.

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A PADRE IN THE GREAT WAR

Being the Reminiscences and Recollections of the Veteran Chaplain, Canon F. G. Scott

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CHAPTER 11

A TRAGEDY OF WAR

There is nothing which brings home to the heart with such force the iron discipline of war as the execution of men who desert from the front line. It was my painful duty on one occasion to have to attend a poor man in his last moments. One evening I was informed by the A. P. M. that a man in one of our brigades was to be shot the next morning and I was asked to go and see him and prepare him for death. The sentence had already been read to him at six o'clock and the brigade chaplain was present, but the A. P. M. wished me to take the case in hand. He motored over to the village where the prisoner was, and stopped at a brick building which was entered through a courtyard. There were men on guard in the outer room and also in a second room from which a door led into a large brick chamber used as the condemned cell. Here I found the poor man who was to pay the penalty of his cowardice. He had a table before him and on it a glass of brandy and water and writing materials. He was sitting back in his chair and his face wore a dazed expression. The guards kindly left us alone. He rose and shook hands with me and we began to talk of his sentence. He was evidently steeling himself and trying to fortify his mind by the sense of great injustice done to him. I allowed him to talk freely and say just what he pleased. Gradually I succeeded in getting at the heart of the true man which I knew was hidden under the hard exterior, and the poor fellow began to tell me about his life. From the age of eleven, when he became an orphan, he had had to get his own living and make his way in a world that is often cold and cruel to those who have no friends. Then by degrees he began to talk about religion and his whole manner changed. All the time I kept feeling that every moment the dreaded event was coming nearer and that no time was to be lost. He had never been baptised but wished now to try and make up for the past and begin to prepare in a real way to meet his God.

I had brought my bag with the communion vessels in it, and so he and I arranged the table together, taking away the glass of brandy and water and the books and papers and putting in their place, the white linen altar cloth. When everything was prepared he knelt down and I baptised him and gave him his first communion. The man's mind was completely changed. The hard, steely indifference and the sense of wrong and injustice had passed away and he was perfectly natural. I was so much impressed by it that while I was talking to him. I kept wondering if I could not even then, at that late hour, do something to avert the carrying out of sentence. Making some excuse and saying I would be back in a little while, I left him, and the guard went into the room accompanied by one of the officers of the man's company. When I got outside, I told the brigade chaplain that I was going to walk to Army Headquarters and ask the Army Commander to have the death sentence commuted to imprisonment.

TRYING TO SAVE HIM

It was then about one a.m. and I started off in the rain down the dark road. The Chateau in which the General lived was two miles off, and when I came to it, I found it wrapped in darkness. I went to the sentry on guard, and told him I wished to see the General on important business. Turning my flashlight upon my face I showed who I was. He told me that the General's room was on the second storey at the head of a flight of stairs in a tower at the end of the building. I went over there, and finding the door unlocked, I mounted the wooden steps, my flashlight lighting up the place. I knocked at a door on the right and a voice inside asked me who I was. When I told my name, I was invited to enter, and an electric light was turned on and I found I was in the room of the A. D. C, who was sitting up in bed. Luckily I had met him before and he was most sympathetic. I apoligized for disturbing him but told him my mission and asked if I might see the General. He got up and went into the General's room. In a few minutes he returned and told me that the General would see me. Instead of being angry at my extraordinary intrusion, he discussed the matter with me. Before a death sentence would be passed on any man, his case had to come up first in his Battalion orderly room, and, if he was found guilty there, it would be sent on to the Brigade. From the Brigade, it was sent to the Division, from the Division to Corps, from Corps to Army and from Army to General Headquarters. If each of these courts confirmed the sentence, and the British Commander in Chief signed the warrant, there was no appeal, unless some new facts came to light. Of all the men found guilty of desertion from the front trenches, only a small percentage were executed. It was considered absolutely necessary for the safety of the Army that the death sentence should not be entirely abolished. The failure of one man to do his duty, might spoil the morale of his platoon, and spread the contagion of fear from the platoon to the company and from the company to the battalion, endangering the fate of the whole line. The General told me, however that if any new facts came to light suggesting mental weakness, or insanity in the prisoner, it might be possible for the execution to be stayed, and a new trial instituted. This seemed to give hope that something might yet be done, so I thanked the General for his kindness and left.

ONE MORE TRIAL

When I got back to the prison, I made my way to the cell, not of course, letting the condemned man know anything that had happened. By degrees, in our conversation, I found out that on both sides of his family there were cases of mental weakness. When I had all the information that was possible, I went out, and accompanied by the brigade chaplain, made my way once again to Army Headquarters. The chances of averting the doom seemed to be faint, but still a human life was at stake, and we could not rest till every effort had been made. I went to the rom of the A. D. C., and was again admitted to the presence of the Army Commander. He told me now that the only person who could stop the execution would be the Divisional Commander, if he thought it right to do so, at the same time, he held out very little hope that anything could be done to commute the sentence. Once more I thanked him and went off. The brigade chaplain was waiting for me outside and we talked the matter over, and decided that, although the case seemed very hopeless, and it was now half past three, one last effort should be made. We walked back through the rain to the village and there we woke up the A. P. M. and the Colonel of the battalion. Each of them was most sympathetic and most anxious, if it were possible, that the man's life should be spared. The A. M. P. warned me that if we had to go to the Divisional Headquarters, some seven miles away and return we had no time to lose, because the hour fixed for the execution was in the early dawn.

A DESPERATE ATTEMPT

The question now was to find a car. The only person in the place who had one was the Town Major. So the Colonel and I started off to find him, which we did with a great deal of difficulty, as no one knew where he lived. He too, was most anxious to help us. Then, we had to find the chaffeur. We managed to get him roused up and told him he had to go to Divisional Headquarters in a hurry on a matter of life and death. It was not long before we were in the car and speeding down the dark muddy roads at a tremendous rate, whirling round the corners in a way that seemed likely to end in disaster. We got to the Divisional Commander's quarters and then made our way to his room and laid the matter before him. He talked over the question very kindly, but told us that the courts had gone into the case so carefully that he considered it quite impossible to alter the final decision. If the action of the prisoner had given an indication of his desertion being the result of insanity, something might be done, but there was nothing to warrant that presumption.. To delay the execution for twenty four hours and then to have to carry it out would mean subjecting a human being to unspeakable torture. He felt he could not take it upon himself to run the chance of inflicting such misery on the man. The Colonel and I saw that the case was hopeless and that we could do no more. The question then was to get back in time for the carrying out of the sentence. Once more the car dashed along the roads. The night was passing away and through the drizzling rain the gray dawn was struggling.

"IS THERE ANY HOPE"

By the time we arrived at the prison, we could see objects quite distinctly. I went in to the poor man, who was walking up and down in his cell. He stopped and turned to me and said. "I know what you have been trying to do for me, Sir, is there any hope?" I said, "No, I am afraid there is not. Everyone is longing just as much as I am to save you, but the matter has been gone into so carefully and has gone so far, and so much depends upon every man doing his duty to the uttermost, that the sentence must be carried out." He took the matter very quietly, and I told him to try to look beyond the present to the great hope which lay before us in another life. I pointed out that he had just one chance left to prove his courage, and set himself right before the world. I urged him to go out and meet death bravely with senses unclouded, and advised him not to take any brandy. He shook hands with me and said. "I will do it." Then he called the guard and asked him to bring me a cup of tea While I was drinking it, he looked at his watch, which was lying on the table and asked me if I knew what time "IT" was to take place. I told him I did not know. He said "I think my watch is a little fast." The big hand was pointing to ten minutes to six.

A DREADFUL SCENE

A few minutes afterwards the guards enterd and put a gas helmet over his head with the two eyepieces behind so that he was completely blindfolded. Then they handcuffed him behind his back, and we started off in an ambulance to a crossroad which led up the side of the hill. There we got out, and the prisoner was led over to a box behind which a post had been driven into the ground. Beyond this a piece of canvas was stretched as a screen. The firing party stood at a little distance in front with their backs towards us. It was just daylight. A drizzling rain was falling and the country looked chilly and drear. The prisoner was seated on the box and his hands were handcuffed behind the post. He asked the A. P. M. if the helmet could be taken off, but this was mercifully refused him. A round piece of white paper was pinned over his heart by the doctor as a guide for the men's aim. I went over and pronounced the Benediction. He added, "And may God have mercy upon my soul." The doctor and I then went into the road on the other side of the hedge and blocked up our ears, but of course, we heard the shots fired. It was sickening. We went back to the prisoner and the doctor felt his pulse and pronounced him dead. The spirit had left the dreary hillside and I trust had entered the ranks of his heroic comrades in Paradise.

The effect of the scene was something quite unutterable. The firing party marched off and drew up in the courtyard of the prison. I told them then how deeply all ranks had felt the occasion, and that nothing but the dire necessity of guarding the lives of the men in the front line from the panic and rout that might result for the failure of one man compelled the taking of such measures of punishment. A poor lad in the firing party quite broke down, but as one rifle on such occasions is always loaded with a blank cartridge, no man can be absolutely sure that he has had part in the shooting. The body was then placed in a coffin, and taken in the ambulance to the military cemetery, where I held the service. The usual cross was erected with no mention upon it of the manner of his death. That was now forgotten. The man had mastered himself and died bravely.

WHAT ONE MAN ENDURED

I have seen many ghastly sights in the war, and hideous forms of death. I have heard heart rending tales of what men have suffered, but nothing ever brought home to me so deeply, and with such cutting force, the hideous nature of war and the iron hand of discipline as did that lonely death on the misty hillside in the early morning. Even now, as I write the brief account of it, a dark nightmare seems to rise out of the past and almost makes me shrink from facing once again memories that were so painful. It is well, however, that people should know what our men had to endure. Before them were the German shells, the machine guns and the floods of gas. Behind them, if their courage wavered, was the court martial, always administered with great compassion and strict justice, but still, bound by inexorable laws to put into execution, when duty compelled, a grim and hideous sentence of death.

If this book should fall into the hands of any man who from cowardice, shirked his duty in the war and stayed at home, let him reflect that, but for the frustration of justice, he ought to have been sitting that morning, blindfolded and handcuffed, beside the prisoner on the box. HE was one of the originals and a volunteer.

VISITS TO ROME AND PASSCHANDAELE

October and November

It was a good thing, after the bitter experience which I had just passed through, that permission was granted to me at this time to take some men on a leave trip to Rome. My visit to Paris had convinced me that it was no proper place for men to spend their leave in, so when my next leave was nearly due I wrote to Division and asked permission to take a party to Italy in order that some of our men might have the benefit of seeing the great monuments of European history and art. Weeks passed away and I heard nothing about the matter, until at last a telegram came through granting my request. I had only asked permission to take twelve men with me, whose names had to be sent in beforehand. But the telegram which granted permission was couched in such vague terms, merely referring to a certain file number, that I, knowing that nobody would trouble to turn up the original document, said nothing about it, and by a stroke of good luck succeeded in taking with me forty six men, including two chaplains, two young officers and one of the staff of the Y. M. C. A. Two of the men, alas, became casualities in the Paris barrage on the first night and were reported "Missing, believed dead.", but were found two days afterwards by the police and sent back. The rest of us had a glorious time and travelled to Rome via Marseilles, Nine—which included a trip to Monte Carlo, Genoa and Pisa. I shall never forget the delightful trip across ed a splendid soldier-like appearance. Their new uniforms were set off by the bright red patch upon their sleeves, and their buttons were kept well polished. I told them before we started that I did not wish to be either a detective or a trouble, although I was naturally "C" mess who prophesied that I nursery maid, but I asked them to play the game; and they did. We were going into the country of an Ally and I knew that such a large party would be under very critical observation wherever we went. I had really no authority over the

(Continued on page eleven)