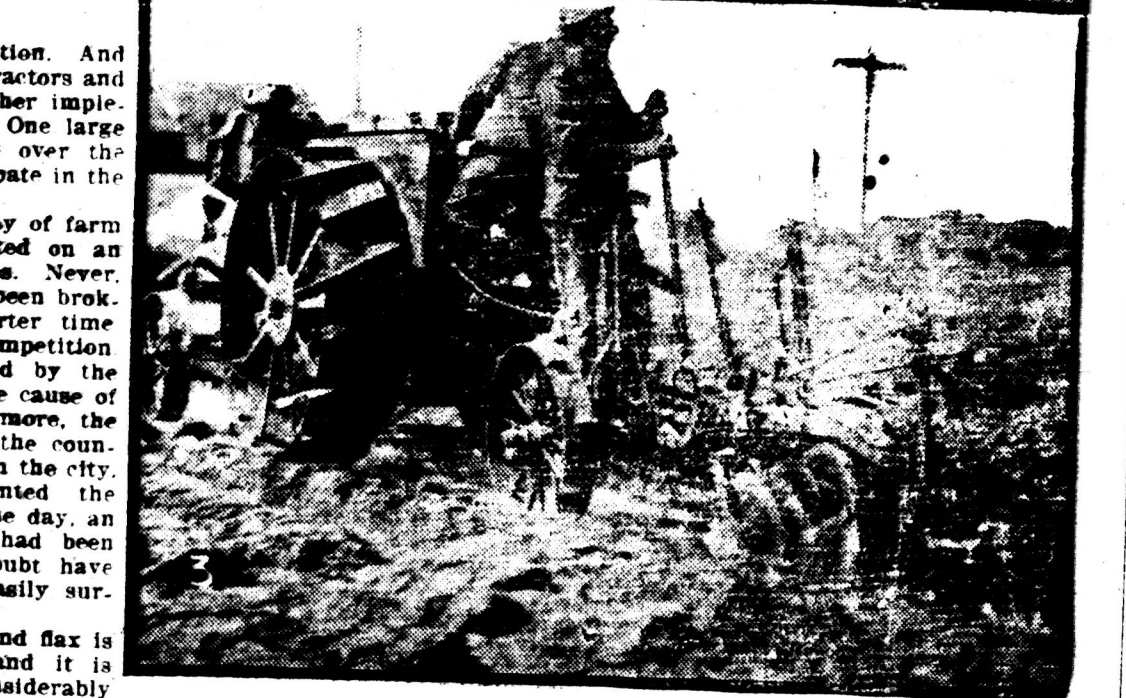
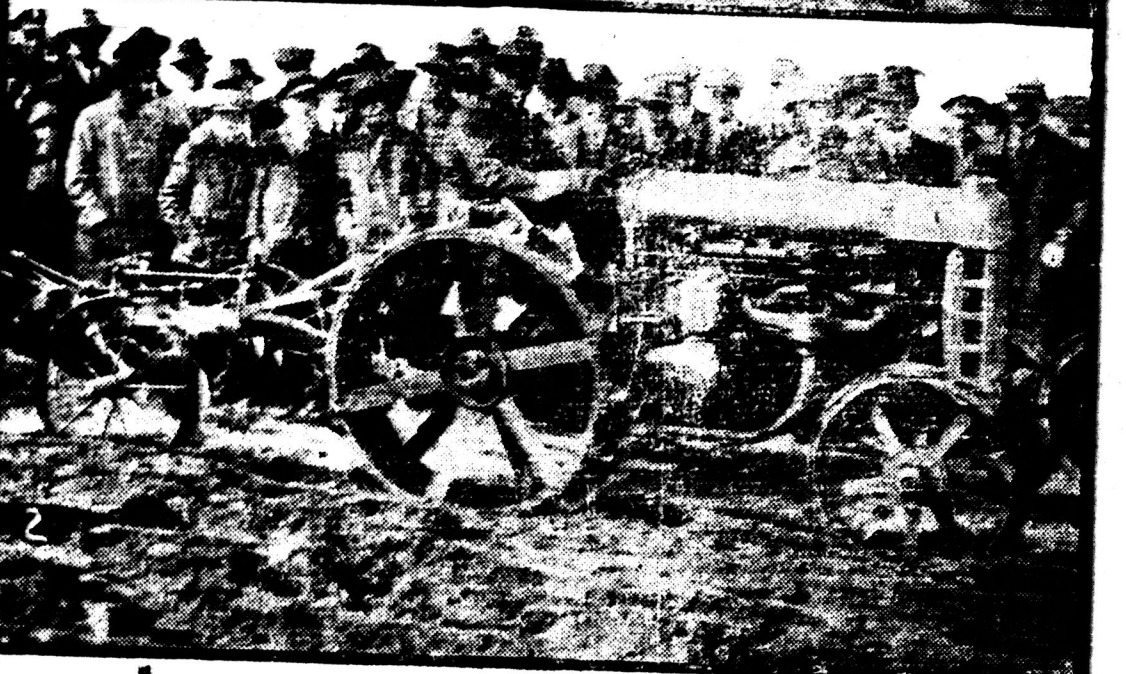


# City Renders Practical Help in Greater Production

It is not often that the residents of a city have an opportunity of seeing farming operations on a large scale carried on right at their own doors. News in Western Canada, where hundreds of thousands of acres of virgin land are being turned over and cultivated in order to raise increased crops of wheat and other food grains to supply the needs of the Allies, the spectacle witnessed by the citizens of Calgary, Alberta, recently was an unusual one. Not far from the centre of the city—about a mile from the exact—two hundred acres of vacant land were to be put under the plow. The use of the land had been granted to the city of Calgary through the courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the owners.



But how was such a tract of land to be plowed when all available machinery was being used to the utmost capacity in the country, when the demand for all kinds of machinery is so great that it cannot be delivered to the farmers in time? The implement companies came to the rescue. A day was set when the work should be begun. Telephone and telegraph wires were put into operation. And by the date set seventeen tractors and fifty repairmen were put together. One large tractor was sent sixty miles over the country in order to participate in the work.

The illustrations show the workers on the land.

## Raspberry Leaf Curl

(Experimental Farm Note)  
In the interests of market gardeners and small fruit cultivators, this note on Raspberry Leaf Curl has been prepared at the Field Laboratory in Southern Ontario at St. Catharines, and is issued by the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. This disease has been known for some time both under the above name, as well as under the name of Raspberry Yellow. Since the curling of the leaves is the most outstanding feature in connection with the disease, it is preferable to use the term Raspberry Leaf Curl.

The disease effects the leaves and shoots and is often confined to a single bush or part of a bush, some of the shoots being perfectly normal and others with the leaves affected. The affected shoots, instead of producing normal large, broad leaves, bear leaves which are conspicuously small and badly curled downwards. In the early stages this symptom is not so pronounced, and while a small amount of curling may occur then, the disease is more noticeable on account of the yellowing which takes place during the summer because of the unhealthy state of the foliage. Since yellowing of the leaves may be due to a number of causes, such as wet feet, poor soil, drought, etc., it is best to determine the disease mainly by the Leaf Curl symptoms.

In the advanced stages, the canes bear no fruit. When first attacked, they flower almost normally, but the fruit is small and dry and shrivels up before ripening, so that little or no fruit is ever produced from an infected bush. Of the three varieties which are commonly grown in the Niagara district, Cutbert, Marlborough and Herbert, the Herbert seems to be the freest from disease. The other two varieties are quite susceptible, but one rarely sees signs of Leaf Curl in the Herbert.

So far as is known the disease is not due to any parasitic organism. It apparently belongs to that type of trouble which has been called physiological disease, and could therefore be put into the same class with peach yellows and little peach, and the mosaic diseases of tomatoes, tobacco, potatoes and so forth. No records are available as to how the disease is brought into the field in the first place, nor how it is transmitted from one plant to another. It undoubtedly does spread once it becomes established in a plantation and many fine plantations are known to have been greatly injured by the presence of a large number of Leaf Curl plants. If the disease corresponds closely with the mosaic or yellow disease, one would suspect that it is carried either by insects or pruning operations.

Although too little is known Leaf Curl to advise a sure means of control, one should always remove the affected plants as soon as they show signs of disease. They are of no use in any case and are likely to spread the disease to other parts of the plantation. If taking out Leaf Curl plants, one should be careful to get the whole root system, otherwise the parts that are left will start to grow and produce new shoots which will also show Leaf Curl. It is possible that some of our Curl Leaf originates from nursery cuttings and some care should be taken when setting out a new plantation, to avoid this disease.

## HUMAN POWER WILL WIN

### THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE WAR.

Germany's Strength is Showing But Surely Being Undermined and the Allies, Particularly Great Britain—The United States Still Possesses Great Reserves of Wealth and Strength.

In a recent number of The Boston News Bureau, Mr. C. W. Barrow, the editor, a recognized financial authority and a deep student of world conditions generally, presents a review of the war situation to-day that is enlightening and heartening. Beginning with Italy, he says:

The Italian situation appears to have created more disturbance than the Russian revolution; yet Venice has not been a commercial city in the centuries since commerce discovered a way to the east around Africa. To the thoughtless and topographically uninformed, it looked as though Germany might break through northern Italy and attack the French from the rear, or lock in Switzerland and force the opening of the Swiss frontier. But a study of the maps showed that the opening of the Swiss frontier would have been to the advantage of the French, who could thus more quickly get to the upper Rhine. And the outlet of the Swiss through France is as good as the outlet through Italy. As for the Germans coming from the east around Switzerland, every traveller to Rome ought to know that there is but the very narrowest defile for any highway to Mediterranean.

The Italians had never climbed the Austrian heights and had a little hope of getting to Vienna as the Russians had of getting to Berlin. Now it is open plain work and there is opportunity for the Italian soldiers and their allies to get at the Germans and Germany has now no men to lose. For many months it has been evident that Italy could move forward only as she had coal and coal was at that price. In September, one of Italy's munition factories employing 50,000 men was closed for lack of coal and, of course, the Germans knew it. This is the real meaning of Lloyd George's call for co-ordination between the allies. Coal may be more valuable at times to the lines of defence in Italy than in England. Italy has a surplus of man-power. Fifteen years ago it was declared that Italy could sustain no more than 33,000,000 people, and a half million must emigrate to the Americas annually. But Italy entered the war with 36,000,000 people and still has now more than 3,000,000 men under arms. She has more surplus men than surplus munitions. But co-ordination may remedy this and also forward the plan that Gen. Joffre has had from the very beginning when he said the war would be ended only by the slaughter of the Hun.

Neither the success of the German propaganda in Russia nor the military outflanking in Italy raises the hopes of Vienna or Berlin that Germany can dictate a German peace. The people of Central Europe have only one question: "When will it end?" They do not ask "how"; they ask "when"; and the Kaiser still promises a nearby peace.

All sides endeavor to conceal their losses. When a Zeppelin raid blows the first work of the police is to clear up the street and the Government replaces the window glass early the next morning. If the building is damaged it is instantly repaired by the Government, and if beyond repair, it is immediately torn down, the plot fenced round; and the appearance is "business as usual." In Germany the damage of southern Germany are vast hospitals for the wounded and every distant valley is filled with the cripples and convalescents. As in London, so in Berlin; the endeavor is to keep the streets clean and the appearance "business as usual." But London window glass and London roofs are not in the category with the lessening casualties passed the 5,000,000 ligation. But with the lists still far behind, the casualties are noted as above 6,000,000.

This we figure to be a loss in German fighting power of 4,500,000 men, or 10 times the number of men with which she conquered France in 1871. France had figured that she had 450,000 men to stay on the Mother but after events indicated grossly deceived.

For the beginning of her attempted world conquest, Germany in 1914 mobilized 4,500,000 men and figured upon another 4,500,000 men in reserve. The first army has been disposed of thus as nearly as we can figure it:

|                  |           |
|------------------|-----------|
| Dead             | 1,500,000 |
| Prisoners        | 500,000   |
| Crippled         | 2,000,000 |
| In hospital beds | 500,000   |
| Total            | 4,500,000 |

There is an additional 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 casualties that have some duplication represent men wounded but returned to the front.

Germany has now a second army of 4,500,000 men, but she cannot raise a third 4,500,000, for including the recruits which have come of age, her reserves cannot reach to half 4,500,000.

Those who talk three to five years of indefinite warfare have to face the argument of the above approximate figures. The length of this European war is dependent more upon Germany's man power than upon her finance or her food. She could not close the war to-morrow and put her people back into industry without an

subsidies of \$30,000,000, or approaching one-half of her total pre-war value. Her mark is quoted in nearly constant at 45 cents on the dollar. But as the lights and finances in a circle within herself, regarding wages and values, paying her men with their own paper promises, her present financial position will be no grave concern until she comes forth again in the international battle of the commercial world.

People can live and fight on far less than their normal rations. Man power losses are final and irreplaceable. Germany has not the men by which to lengthen her fighting line either in Italy or Russia and as to setting the food supplies of Russia, the people in the inner circle know full well that poor food supplies were at the bottom of the Russian revolution. You cannot summon 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 men to arms even in Russia without pinching the food supply.

Although Russia has suffered in the aggregate the heaviest losses—4,000,000 dead and 4,000,000 crippled and in prison camps—France has had the largest relative loss when total population is considered. Although she "waded in blood" to knock out 500,000 Japs at Verdun, she has under arms more men by 1,000,000 than when she entered the war.

The British Empire still holds the reserve power in the war and the United States will spend \$50,000,000,000 before approaching the present fighting strength of the British. The British Empire has swept the seas from pole to pole and held the earth at the equator. From Scotland to the ice-bound northern pole she guards a waterline of 610 miles day and night so effectively that no German cruiser has yet passed north of Scotland. From the Persian Gulf she has dredged the River Tigris of far-famed Babylon for 500 miles. It is like a romance of the Arabian Nights to contemplate the British moving from Egypt and the Suez canal to Jerusalem in a northern line that may yet meet her forces coming from Bagdad and the east.

The restoration of Palestine and Babylon, their re-fertilization and the harnessing of their water powers are in sight with the dawn of peace and the loosening of the Turk stranglehold on progress and the waters of the Bosphorus.

Britain has punctured the Zeppelin, crushed the submarine and transported 13,000,000 passengers during this war with a loss of less than 2,500. It only remains for America to reinforce the finances of the allies and the man power defending civilization on the western front and put the liberty meter into the air over Germany in flocks of 10,000 with tons upon tons of dynamite, and the military power of Prussia endangering the peace of the world will be but a matter of history.

Influence of German Scholars.  
In France, as elsewhere, there are difficulties in the way of educational reciprocity. But in France as elsewhere, these can easily be removed by joint committee action such as I have mentioned. The enemy has endeavored to confuse the issue. You have to go to Paris to realize its wisdom and the intricacy of German "bribe" to the world. The military and theologians have had some weight. Some Canadians who have studied in years past in Germany may still retard the settlement necessary before there can be world-wide peace. What they rot from Germany is not what Germany is now trying to compel the world to make its own.

Culture is not culture if it is compulsory. When Germany took to the sword she broke with what other nations have found worth while in German universities. The roots of Kultur may be found in Fichte, but from Fichte to the ruthless Nietzsche, the brutal Bernhardi, and the tribal Treitschke, is a long, long way. Kant, who died in 1804; Beethoven, whose death took place in 1827; and Goethe, who died in 1832, never learned to sing "Deutschland Ueber Alles," or to cry "Gott Strafe" anybody. The hands are Esau's, but the voice is Jacob's, even though to hear it may be difficult among the booming of big guns. The German people have been fooled. No matter if the siren voices of the aged Eucken and the seductive Harnack whisper in our ear, we must not be fooled. The allies must stand together.

The Bitter Bit.  
A good story comes from sorely-tried Venice of the "bitter-bit" kind. The Kaiser was once a yearly visitor to the "Queen of the Adriatic" on his way to and from Corfu. At the Palazzo, Countess Moresini and her daughter, Countess Moresini, were the recipient of many gifts from her imperial guest, and conspicuous among these, on the palace walls, was a large oil painting of the Kaiser, signed with his own august hand. Now comes the sequel. An enemy aviator, bent upon Venice for which the allies will hold the central powers to strict accountability, dropped a bomb on the centre of the huge roof of the Palazzo da Mula. To the delight of the Venetians, the bomb passed through three floors of the palace; it smashed a marble slab on which were recorded the Kaiser's periodical visits, and singing out the imperial painting, blew it to shreds!

Spurious Peace Offers.  
It causes nations grief profound and hurts a worthy cause when Kaisers try to come around disguised as Santa Claus.

Likeness.  
"Why do they liken the world to an oyster?" "Possibly because we are not able to make up for it, but very few of us find pearls."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The earliest designs used for china at Worcester were copied from the Chinese.

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