

**CANADA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON LOAN**

Steady Employment and Prosperity Hangs on Victory Loan.

Canada's future prosperity depends to a great extent upon the success of the Victory Loan. No country can exist upon trade within its own boundaries. Canada counts on the trade with Great Britain and other allied countries to keep the flood of good lines in the country.

The surplus products of the farm and the factory find their way across the seas. The revenue of the farmer and the manufacturer is dependent on this trade relationship being sustained. The employment of many hands depends on the orders that come to the firm. The pay envelope only comes with steady employment.

Great Britain and overseas countries are still desirous of continuing trade relations, but, overwhelmed with war expenses, they must be given credits for the time being. The farmer and the manufacturer must be paid for their products and manufactured articles in cash. Therefore, Canada must finance the proposition to keep the tide of commerce coming its way. But in order to have the money on hand to do this great thing, Canada must borrow from her people. The Victory Loan offers bonds to subscribers paying 6 1/2 per cent. interest. The guarantee behind the bonds makes them an absolutely safe investment. Victory Bonds are accepted as collateral at any bank, and are easily turned into money at profit. It is then to the interests of every Canadian to subscribe for the Victory Bonds he can, for it is profitable, it is patriotic, and it is necessary for the continued prosperity of the country.

**CANADA NEEDS MONEY**

War Expenditures Still to Be Met From Proceeds of Victory Loan.

The war is over and won; but Canada's main expenditures for war will not be complete until well on into 20. The \$610,000,000 raised last year has all been spent, \$400,000,000 being largely devoted to soldiers to maintaining them, bringing them home, providing the necessary medical services, training them. Out of the balance of the loan was sent to Great Britain to enable her to buy our surplus products. And money is still necessary — for soldiers to providing markets, for our surplus products for the needs of reconstruction. And that is why another Victory Loan is necessary. Canada still needs money, and needs it badly.

**A Good Investment.**

Speculation is one thing. Investment is another. The majority of men want an investment, not a speculation. And they want a safe investment. Victory Bonds fill that requirement as does no other investment. Because behind every bond is the national wealth of Canada — a wealth so great that it staggers the imagination.

**Canadian Bank Clearings.**

Canada is well able to support the Victory Loan. It is clearly shown by the Canadian bank clearings for the current year. They indicate that the year's total will exceed \$15,000,000,000 compared with \$76,000,000 in 1918. And the year's total clearings should be three times those of 1919.

**Must Subscribe More**

Providing the people of Canada into three classes — the comparatively poor, the moderately wealthy, and the very wealthy — it would seem that contributions to the Victory Loan constitute service to the nation. The moderately wealthy class is doing its share. Of the money subscribed to the Victory Loan 1918, \$100,000,000 and seventy-one million dollars were in bonds of \$5,000 under, ninety-four millions in bonds of between \$5,000 and \$25,000 and three hundred and one million in bonds of \$25,000 and over.

Be true to yourself. Buy Victory Bonds. You did it before. You can do it again.

Canada pledged her last man and her last dollar. Redeem that pledge with Victory Bonds.

While the fighting were still raging, you didn't hesitate to buy Victory Bonds.

Now that the fighting is over, you are concerned about the welfare of Canada, buy a Victory Bond and make it a sure thing.

**THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA**

**"Ask Our Manager"**

Have you decided to improve your land or farm on more extensive lines next year?

If so, have a talk with the local manager of the Sterling Bank. He is supplied with financial information affecting farmers and has made a special study of farm finance.

Before deciding, drop in and see him. He may possess information that will be of value to you.

**War Bond Interest Coupons and Cheques Cashed Free.**

The Merchants Bank will cash all War Loan coupons or interest cheques when due, on presentation, without making any charge whatever for the service.

If you have not a Savings Account, why not use your interest money to open one with this Bank?

**THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA**

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

WATFORD BRANCH, F. A. MacLEAN, Manager.

ALVINSTON BRANCH, G. H. C. NORSWORTHY, Manager.

**BUILD IT NOW**



**If You Need That House BUILD IT NOW**

Your first peace-time work is the building of that new house you had to go without while the war was on.

Both labor and materials are available once more and a great deal of government building, state work and factory construction already is under way. Measure the amount of satisfaction and service your new home would bring and you'll want to get started at once.

The sensible thing then is to BUILD NOW and we have all the material to build the sensible way — framing, siding, trim, shingles, doors and Beaver Board — the manufactured lumber, knotless and crackless — for the walls and ceilings. Speak to us about it today.

**Geo. Chambers Est.**

**A Few Specials Below the Market**

Electric Light Bulbs..... 35c ; 3 for \$1.00

Perfection Oil Heaters, large size.... \$7.00

Vacuum Cleaners..... \$3.00—worth more

Food Choppers..... \$1.90 to \$3.50

Lanterns..... \$1.25 to \$2.00

Halters..... \$1.00 to \$2.00

**N. B. Howden Estate**

**MAKING CORN SILAGE**

Fill the Silo So as to Avoid Silage Fermentation.

Much Depends Upon the Stage of Growth—The First Two Weeks in the Silo Largely Decides the Matter of Fermentation—The Use of Lactic Acid Recommended.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE quality and preservation of silage is largely dependent upon the character of the fermentation which takes place mostly during the first ten days or two weeks after the corn is filled into the silo. In order to control the character of the fermentation so as to get the best results several factors have to be taken into consideration.

1st. The silo should be well constructed and have the joints wherever air penetrates it will cause rot in the silage.

2nd. The corn should be well developed with the cobs at least in the dough stage. If the corn is immature the resultant silage is liable to be too high in moisture, poor in consistency and sour. Its feeding value will be much less than that of mature corn.

3rd. In filling the silo the corn should be well scattered around and evenly packed. If steps are not taken to ensure that the heavier parts of the corn, such as the cobs and stalks, will be liable to settle in one place and the lighter leaves be blown around to the outer edges, thus causing the development of a hard core where the heavier pieces settle, and a soft, spongy, air-infiltrated area where the lighter pieces fall. Such a condition will ruin the fermentation and induce rot.

The fermentation commences practically as soon as the silage is in the silo, and will be good or bad according to the prevailing conditions as described above.

The fermentation is induced by plant enzymes, which are within the plant tissues, and various species of bacteria and yeasts which are present on the corn when it is filled in. These bacteria, yeasts and plant enzymes act on the starch, alcohol and sugar that is present in the corn changing the starch first to sugar and then to acids, alcohol and carbon dioxide, and various other products of fermentation of somewhat minor significance.

The acids, more particularly the lactic acid thus produced, constitute the preservative substance ensuring good silage. It is desirable to get the maximum amount of lactic acid produced quickly with the minimum amount of alcohol and carbon dioxide. As the time after planting as gas and thus mean loss of the sugar content as they, as well as the lactic acid, are made from the sugar.

Lactic acid bacteria are responsible for the production of the lactic acid and yeasts are mostly responsible for the production of the alcohol and much of the carbon dioxide. Lactic acid bacteria and yeasts as some undesirable kinds of bacteria and molds are usually present in considerable numbers on the corn at the time it is filled into the silo. The problem is to induce the lactic acid bacteria to get ahead of the other kinds of bacteria and yeasts that are present, as when sufficient lactic acid is produced it prevents the other kinds of bacteria and yeasts from developing, otherwise they would cause loss through undesirable type of fermentation.

The lactic acid bacteria which cause the desirable fermentation in silage are the same as those which cause the souring of milk. Consequently, if freshly well-soured milk, which will have millions of the lactic acid bacteria, is spread evenly over the cut corn from time to time in the silo as it is being filled, this will ensure the presence of an abundance of lactic acid bacteria ready to act right at once so that the requisite lactic acid will be rapidly produced.

During the fermentation the silage gradually settles and the air that was present in the mass gradually gets used up in the fermentation processes. If more air penetrates into the mass through defective silo walls it will enable various molds to grow and these use up the lactic acid and develop, thus causing the silage to rot.—Prof. D. H. Jones, O. A. C., Guelph.

**When to Cut Corn for the Silo.**

Corn cut when the grains have reached the glazed stage contain almost twice as much digestible matter as corn cut at tasseling time; corn cut at glazing time, therefore, is best for silage.

These statements, says Andrew Boss, vice-director of the Minnesota Experimental Station, are based on analyses made by chemists of the Dominion of Canada at Ottawa, which show that the corn from an average acre cut at the glazing period contains 7,308 pounds of digestible matter as against 4,220 pounds when the corn is cut at tasseling time.

"Samples of corn were analyzed," says Mr. Boss, "that had been taken at all stages from tasseling to silking, early milk and late milk, and glazing. These analyses show strongly in favor of allowing the corn to reach that stage of maturity when the kernels are well dentured or glazed before it is cut. At that time the lower leaves are usually beginning to turn yellow. The figures show that while there is a larger amount of green corn on the acre when the corn is in the tasseling stage, the total amount of dry matter is not nearly so great then as when the corn has glazed."

**WOMAN'S NERVES MADE STRONG**

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Winona, Minn.—"I suffered for more than a year from nervousness, and was so bad I could not rest at night—I would lie awake and get so nervous I would have to get up and walk around and in the morning would be all tired out. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and thought I would try it. My nervousness soon left me. I sleep well and feel fine in the morning and able to do my work. I gladly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to make weak nerves strong."—Mrs. ALBERT SULTZ, 603 Olmstead St., Winona, Minn.

**BULBS FOR BRIGHTENING**

Outdoor Culture of Hardy Spring Flowering Bulbs.

An Open Situation Desirable and Reasonable Care in Planting With Protection During the First Winter—Fall Pasture for Stock.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THERE is probably no class of plants that gives more satisfaction and are more thoroughly appreciated by the flower lover than a collection of spring flowering bulbs, flowering as they do from quite early in spring, even before the winter covering of snow has entirely left us, until well on into the early months of summer before but very few of the other border plants are in flower. Their bright flowers are doubly acceptable on this account.

Location.—Bulbs are best planted where there is good drainage and where no surface water lies in winter or early spring. When planted in masses or beds, it is best to have the soil in the centre of the bed a few inches higher than the margin, so as to pitch the water off readily. Bulbs succeed best planted in an open situation and not too close under buildings or under the dense shade of trees. For the later flowering bulbs, however, that flower about the end of May, such as the Darwin type of tulip, a little shade prolongs the length of the blooming season considerably.

Soil.—The best kind of soil for bulbs is a moderately rich, light, loamy soil. They will succeed fairly well in a sandy soil, but do not give as fine blooms as in soil of a loamy nature. If the soil is of a clayey nature, dig in some sand or black soil from the bush, or both, to lighten it. Fresh straw manure should never be dug into the soil when planting. If manure is applied at planting time, it should be well decayed, barnyard manure, even though the nature of the soil itself, even then it should be dug in an inch or two underneath the bulbs so as not to touch them.

When to Plant Bulbs.—The best time for planting outdoor bulbs is about the second or third week in October, although bulbs may be planted until the ground is frozen over for the winter, even as late as the end of November or early in December. Later planted bulbs do not do so well, however, as good results. The soil should be thoroughly dug and raked fine before planting.

Depth to Plant.—All of these smaller growing bulbs should be planted from two to three inches under the soil and quite thickly together, an inch and a half or two inches apart, to give a good effect. The Tulips, Dutch Hyacinths and Narcissus grow about twelve to eighteen inches in height and can be dotted in masses or blocks in flower beds, or in groups towards the back of a perennial border. Bulbs are also very effective planted in groups among or around shrubs. Tulips and Narcissus should be planted about four inches under the surface of the soil and about six inches apart. A group of these of a circular or oval shape, fifteen to twenty inches in diameter, especially Narcissus, has a very pleasing and bright effect in early spring, dotted here and there over the perennial or mixed border.

Protecting Bulbs in Winter.—All bulbs, especially late planted ones, are best protected during the first winter, as it prevents the bulbs from heaving and lifting. Bulbs that have become well established in the border require very little if any protection in winter. Long, straw manure, straw or coarse grass about three or four inches in depth, make a good winter covering. Green pine boughs laid over the manure prevent unsightliness. Pine boughs alone make a good winter protection. Dutch Hyacinths especially need some protection in winter, as they are not as hardy as Tulips and Narcissus. The covering should be taken off about the end of March or early in April, when the weather has become settled. Remove the covering part at a time, taking away the wet underneath part first and replacing an inch or so of the lighter part for a week or so until the top growth of bulbs becomes hardened to the weather. Hot sun is often as injurious to bulb growth as late spring frosts.

Hardy Kinds to Plant.—Tall growing, 1 to 2 feet:

Narcissus—Emperor, Empress, Bi-

**When The Day Is Over**

When the household cares and the worries of everyday life have dragged you down, made you unhappy, and there is nothing in life but headache, backache and worry, turn to the right prescription, one gotten up by Dr. Pierce fifty years ago.

Everything growing out of the ground seems intended for some use in establishing natural conditions. Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., long since found out what is naturally best for women's diseases. He learned it all through treating thousands of cases. The result of his studies was a medicine called Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This medicine is made of vegetable growths that nature surely intended for backache, headache, weakening pains, irregularities, inflammations, and for the many disorders common to women in all ages of life. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is made of lady's slipper root, black cohosh root, unicorn root, blue cohosh root and Oregon grape root. Dr. Pierce knew, when he first made this standard medicine, that whiskey and morphine are injurious, and so he has always kept them out of his remedies. Women who take this standard remedy know that in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription they are getting a safe woman's tonic so good that druggists everywhere sell it, in liquid or tablet form.

A MILD PILL FOR DELICATE WOMEN.—The most delicate woman can undergo a course of Parkelee's Vegetable Pills without fear of unpleasant consequences. Their action, while wholly effective, is mild and agreeable. No violent pains or purgings follow their use, as thousands of women who have used them can testify. They are, therefore, strongly recommended to women, who are more prone to disorders of the digestive organs than men.

color victoria, golden spire, t. ch. and. Poeticus ornatus, Barri sonspicua, Mrs. Langtry, Stella, Poeticus Elvira.

Tulips—Darwin, Cottage Garden and Early Flowering in variety.

Dwarf-growing kinds, 6 inches to 1 foot high—Crocus in variety, Scilla, Chionodoxa (Glory of the Snow), Leucojum (Snowflake), The Paper White Narcissus, Chinese Sacred Lily, and the Roman Hyacinths are not hardy enough for planting out of doors. They are only useful for growing indoors.—W. H. Hunt, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Pasture Necessary for Stock in Fall. One of the essential factors in keeping live stock in good condition through the fall and early winter, which is highly important, is good fall pasture, says Andrew Boss, vice-director of the Minnesota Experiment Station. Nothing excels the grasses for pasture, though mixtures of the grasses and clover are better than either grasses or clover alone and furnish the best kind of feed for all kinds of stock. Where an abundance of cultivated grasses can be obtained for pasture no further attention need be given the subject. Meadow aftermath containing clover, or timothy and clover, makes good fall feed. Clover growing in the stubble field is also an excellent fall pasture.