

Three Million New Customers

For Canada's Grain

—Produce

—Manufactures

Secured by the West India Trade Agreement and Canadian Ships.

By willingness and ability to provide ships, Canada this year has drawn the West Indies closer to herself and to the Empire. She can make preferential trade agreements with other peoples under the British Flag, without arousing international complications.

Canada possesses men with brains who will make these preferential trade agreements. But to make good these trade agreements we must have Canadian Ships.

The Navy League of Canada

Coffee is a real help in the day's work. It is a natural stimulant and exhausted nature asks for it. During the great war it was the fighting man's drink and was found both needful and healthful. A steaming cup of

Sold by all
Grocers in
Pound and
Half-pound
Sealed Cans

Rideau Hall

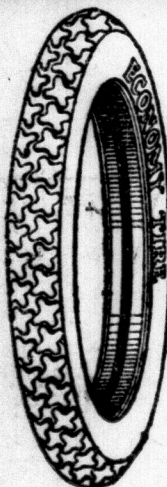
STEEL-CUT Coffee CHAFFLESS

is a beverage to be thankful for. Its refreshing qualities appeal to every taste. It is the purest blend of the world's choicest coffees, roasted and ground by experts in the most careful way. Its preparation for table use is simple. Pour boiling water on it—don't boil it—let it stand for ten minutes, then drink.



GORMAN, ECKERT & CO., LIMITED
LONDON AND WINNIPEG

65% SAVING ON TIRES Guaranteed 3500 miles



Economy Tires are reconstructed with three plies of additional fabric, which gives you the assurance of 3500 miles and more. Our adjustment guarantee of 3500 miles goes with every tire.

Size	Tires	Tubeless	Size	Tires	Tubeless	Size	Tires	Tubeless
24x28	\$ 9.00	\$2.25	24x24	\$11.50	\$2.95	26x42	\$13.00	\$3.50
24x30	9.50	2.35	24x24	12.50	3.05	26x42	15.75	4.10
24x34	11.00	2.75	24x24	13.00	3.10	26x42	16.00	4.25
24x34	11.25	2.85	24x24	13.25	3.20	26x42	16.50	4.50
28x34	11.50	2.85	26x42	13.50	3.40			

Send \$2.00 deposit on each tire and \$1.00 on each tube—balance C.O.D. subject to your examination of goods. When ordering state whether straight-side or clincher. Non-skid or plain tires same price. A 5% discount is allowed when full amount accompanies order—you save collection charges. Re-liner free with every tire.

ECONOMY TIRE CO. Dept. D14 11-13 Jarvis St., TORONTO



Heavy
Work a
Real Test

NO men give overalls harder usage than those engaged in the work of loading and unloading. Their work clothes are scraped and rubbed and strained during the whole day. They find ordinary garments last no time, but

KITCHEN'S "Railroad Signal" OVERALLS

wear for long periods without showing holes in front or legs or seat, where the heavy friction comes. The buttons can't be worn off, the seams are wire-strong and the points of hard usage are double and triple reinforced.

"Tough as whipcord," is what the man who does the roughest kind of work always says of Kitchen's.

MADE ONLY BY
The Kitchen Overall and Shirt Co. Limited

Exclusive makers in Canada of Open Front Work Shirts
Brantford, Ontario

FACTS FOR FARMERS

WINTER CALF REARING.

Experimental Farms Note.

To many winter seems an off season in which to raise calves, but nevertheless it is a fact that most successful calf-rearers find it to be the best season. In the first place, the farmer has more time to give the proper attention to the details so important in calf-feeding; secondly, there is usually a greater supply of skim-milk owing to the smaller number of pigs raised in the winter than in summer; lastly, the calf has got the summer heat and flies to contend with, and just as a nice age to turn to pasture the following spring.

When the calf is dropped it should be allowed to remain with its dam until she has licked it clean and dry, or else be removed to a separate stall and rubbed dry with waste or straw or a piece of bagging. If at all possible, the winter-raised calf should have the brightest, driest and sunniest place in the stable for its winter quarters, and they should be kept clean at all times for comfortable quarters mean almost as much as good feeding. The calf should receive within twelve hours a feed of the colostrum or first milk from its dam. It is important that the calf gets a feed of this milk, as it has a beneficial effect on the bowels, and insures the calf getting the proper start. For the first few days the cow should be milked and the calf fed three times daily, the milk being fed while still at blood heat. Eight to ten pounds per day should be sufficient for the average calf. Feed the calf whole milk for the first two to four weeks, depending on its strength, and then gradually change to skim-milk, making the period in which the change is made extend over about ten days, as abrupt changes are apt to bring on digestive troubles. At this time the calf should be consuming about twelve pounds of skim-milk daily in two feeds. As the change is made from whole to skim milk the fat removed from the milk should be replaced by adding a tablespoonful of finely-ground scalded flaxseed jelly. The proportion of the flaxseed jelly and skim-milk can be increased gradually, and at about three weeks of age add to the flaxseed jelly other constituents to make a calf meal composed of ground flax one part, fine ground oats two parts, and ground corn two parts, this mixture to be fed in the milk, similarly to the flaxseed jelly, at the rate of one-eighth pound per day at the start, gradually increasing to one pound per day at four to five months. At this time the skim-milk ration may be cut off, and the dry grain ration mentioned below increased proportionately.

Food for Calves.—It is well to start the calf eating a little dry and bulky food as early as possible. With this end in view, a small quantity of fine clover hay and whole oats should be kept before the calf after it is a month old. As the calf grows older the whole oats may be replaced by a mixture of bran, rolled oats and ground corn. This mixture should be fed at noon at the rate of one-eighth pound per day at the start up to one and a half pounds per day at time of reducing skim-milk and calf meal mixture, at which time the dry grain mixture may be increased to three pounds per day and be fed in two feeds, morning and evening. Roots are also a valuable feed for growing calves, and may be introduced into the ration in small quantities when the calves are from two to three months of age. Silage should not be fed to very young calves, and as it usually gets strong towards the latter part of the winter only very small quantities should be fed, if used at all. Feed salt in limited quantities regularly. Provide fresh water, but do not let the calves gorge themselves with it.

Strict attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the utensils and mangers in which the calves are fed, as well as to the box stalls in which they are quartered. The latter should be cleaned out at least once a week, and preferably oftener.

The above ration may seem heavy and the feeding of it a matter of some detail, but it is attention to these points that insures well-grown calves capable of developing into profitable, mature animals.

G. B. ROTHWELL, Dominion Animal Husbandman.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF NITRATE OF SODA AND SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Experimental Farms Note.

Importance of Nitrogen.—Nitrogen is one of the three main elements absolutely required for the production of good crops and its importance is everywhere acknowledged. Usually it exists in soils in connection with humus or vegetable matter, and through excessive cultivation in grain or in timothy, also by surface washing, the loss has been going on for a long time in the older settled parts of Eastern Canada. This is why at many places it is the limiting factor to profitable farming.

Forms of Nitrogen.—Nitrogen-bearing fertilizers are either organic, when they are derived from animal and vegetable by-products, such as tankage and cottonseed meal, or non-organic, when derived from salts such as nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia. It is easy for the man producing crops of a high commercial value, like fruits, vegetables or flowers, to use large quantities at a profit, but the question demands more careful consideration from the farmer who raises staple crops of a much lower value per acre.

Experiment at Cap Rouge.—In 1915 an experiment was started at the Cap Rouge Experimental Station to compare nitrate of soda with sulphate of ammonia on a three-year rotation of potatoes, oats and hay. There were six plots, and the respective crops of seed were 300 pounds potatoes, 35 pounds oats, 12 pounds red clover, 3 pounds timothy, 2 pounds alsike, per acre.

Fertilizers Applied.—The six plots were of 1-10th of an acre each; three received nitrate of soda at the respective rates of 133, 100, 66 pounds per acre, while the three sulphate of ammonia at the respective rates of 100, 75, 50 pounds per acre, the quantity of nitrogen thus applied being equal in both cases. With each of the different forms of nitrogen there was an application of phosphorus and potassium at the respective rates of 28 and 60 pounds per acre, so that these two elements were possibly in sufficient quantity for optimum production.

Results of Experiment.—For the crop immediately following the application of fertilizers, which was potatoes in this case, the results are strongly in favor of nitrate of soda, as it gave a yield 38 per cent larger than the one obtained with sulphate of ammonia. The crops of the two following years, however, oats and hay, were about the same with each of the two fertilizers, which would tend to show that their residual effects were about similar.

Residual Effects.—It is interesting to note, in passing, that when the application of nitrogen, in either form, was decreased, the crops of potatoes, oats and hay also decreased, though the crop of oats did not seem to be influenced. The increase in the yield of hay leads to believe that there is a residual effect even for such a quickly available and easily leached away form of nitrogen as nitrate of soda.

Superintendent, Experimental Station, Cap Rouge, Que.

SEED GRAIN DISTRIBUTION.

The annual free distribution of samples of seed grain will be conducted as usual at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by the Dominion cerealists. The following kinds of seed grain will be sent out this season:

Spring wheat, in about five-pound samples; white oats, about four pounds; barley, about five pounds; field peas, about five pounds; field beans, about two pounds; flax, about two pounds.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant.

Applications must be on printed forms, which may be obtained by writing to the Dominion Cerealists, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, at any time after September 1.

As the stock of seed is limited, farmers are advised to apply early to avoid disappointment. Those who applied too late last season are particularly requested to send in their names at once, so that application forms may be forwarded to them. No application forms will be furnished after February 1, 1921.

C. E. SAUNDERS, Dominion Cerealists.

STUDY THE HOG.

Hog-raising would do well to study the case of the western farmer. Last winter, when the extreme shortage of feed and the fear of a controlled market cast a cloud over the industry, thousands in the three prairie provinces sold out, even to their breeding sows. Today hundreds of them are regretting this rash act. The new crop of coarse grains is turning out well, especially in the northern parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the prospects of a drop in northern prices are apparent. But to many this will only add regret, for there is no stock to which to feed it. All over the country, writes a special correspondent of the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers who is touring the west on a special inquiry, one hears of quite high prices being offered for brood sows, but they are not available.

To some extent the late heavy slaughter may be an advantage, if one is to look for the silver lining to a cloud. American settlers who came into the west in numbers during the war years, brought with them a large number of the best hard-type hogs, especially the Duroc-Jersey and the Poland-China. To a certain extent these have met the domestic demand, but they are wholly unsuitable for the export bacon trade. One of the reasons why hog-raising got into disfavor in the west in the last eighteen months is due to these types. The American breeder, transplanted to a northern climate, has been endeavoring—with an American type grown to the south, where climatic conditions make corn-growing far easier, and corn-fed lard hogs are required by the market—to grow hogs for the export. The result has been failure. It could not be expected to be otherwise. But the outcome has been a black eye to the whole of the Canadian hog industry, regardless of the fact that the type and method have both been impossible under our conditions.

With an abundant crop of coarse grain there now seems to be every likelihood of a return to hog-raising; not, perhaps, on a great scale for a season, but it is inevitable in the long run. If only this imported notion about an unsuitable breed for our essentially export bacon trade can be uprooted, the feed shortage out here may yet prove a blessing in disguise. The provincial government, as well, or the Dominion officials, the conscientiously preaching men, as well, of the Yorkshire and Berkshire breeds. Perhaps they could do nothing better in the west than to concentrate attack upon the lard type of hog, which is in every sense foreign to our Canadian trade needs.

BRITONS TO PAY OVER TWICE OLD FOOD PRICES

Eggs Are to Rise to Twenty-Five Cents Each in Coming Winter.

London, Sept. 30.—While the trend of prices of prime necessities in the United States appears to be downward, just the reverse is the case in England, according to members of the Consumers' Council. Dr. Marion Phillips, a member of the council, said that it now takes 25 shillings to buy food which before the war could be purchased for 10 shillings, and even then there was not equivalent quality. Dr. Phillips said that this winter the price of fuel will be twice as much as it was, and that eggs would advance to 18 cents to 25 cents each. She said she expected an increase in the price of milk, since Government control has been withdrawn, and that butter and margarine also would be higher.

"Bread is going to be a luxury this winter," she said, "and unless potatoes are controlled they will go up in sympathy with bread."

ARGENTINA'S GIFT TO ROME

Celebrates 50th Anniversary of United Italy's Capital.

Rome, Sept. 30.—An imposing marble column, surmounted by a light, presented to Rome by Italians living in Argentina on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of Rome as the capital of United Italy.

BRITISH MOTORISTS DODGE SPEED TRAPS

Their Road Patrol Guards Warn Potential Culprits.

London, Sept. 30.—British motorists are chuckling, but saying nothing, over a decision by the Horsham court this week, when the road patrol of the Automobile Association were acquitted of the charge of placing obstructions in the way of police who were working a "speed trap."

The Automobile Association maintains a smart corps of patrol recruited from one-time service men. These road patrols are stationed throughout the country, and it is their duty to render every assistance possible to members of the association of motorists whose automobiles bear the association insignia. When members of the association pass them they stand at attention and salute.

The men taken before the Horsham

court were on duty in the Brighton road, where the police were at work in a "trap" ten miles long, according to exact measurement. When the police appeared the patrols stood at attention all right, but the police charge they did not salute, which was the signal of the trap.

At any rate, the police did not catch a single victim, the speeders crawling through the trap. As an example of the efficiency of the Automobile Association's road patrol it may be cited that these men meet every incoming steamship and are ready to assist Americans in "clearing" at the customs houses and to act as tourist guides. A representative of the association just left here for the United States to assist prospective tourists with information regarding the shipment of automobiles into England and other matters which English hotelkeepers believe diverted thousands of American tourists from England to the continent in the last summer. It is expected that these questions will be entirely solved before next summer and that many American motorists will come here then instead of going to the continent.

RAT POISON IN FLOUR.
New York, Sept. 30.—When it was discovered that the strange taste of the bread at Camp Dix the other day was

due to an accidental seasoning of rat poison quick work by the medical officers saved the lives of forty members of the Motor Transport Corps. The poison had been accidentally upset in the flour from which the bread was baked.

SPANISH WRITERS TO AID YOUNG AUTHORS

Organize and Start Move For National Theatre.

Madrid, Sept. 30.—"The Society of Dramatic and Lyrical Writers" has been formed for the announced purpose of taking the first step "in the movement of young Spanish authors to break with conventional literature." Its members, who are numerous, have started a campaign for the institution of a Spanish national theatre and intend to publish a monthly review devoted to efforts to secure reduction of taxation on theatrical enterprises and the recognition of modern authors.

It is the intention also to demand the erection of a theatre where all plays

passed by a joint committee of authors would have an opportunity of production. The society plans to unite with the Society of Argentinian Authors, and is taking steps to form a theatrical company for the purpose of giving plays in the provinces.

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for little ones. They are a mild but thorough laxative which sweeten the stomach and regulate the bowels, thus bringing relief in cases of constipation, indigestion, colic, colds and simple fevers. Concerning them, Mrs. L. J. Chasson, Paquetville, N. B., writes: I have found Baby's Own Tablets excellent for my young baby in the case of constipation and colic and it gives me great pleasure to recommend them to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Millions Now Living Will Never Die!



SPEAKER

Walter F. Salter

Canadian General Manager International Bible Students Association

Majestic Theatre

Sunday, October 3rd,
7.30 p. m.

Doors Open 7 p. m.

Note the comforting words of the Master:

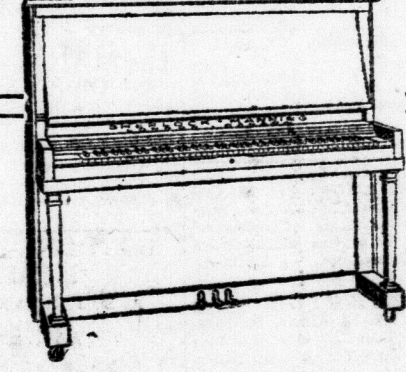
"If a man keep my sayings he shall never see death."

"All that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of Man and come forth."

All will concede that the words of the Master as above quoted have not yet had their fulfillment. If the Master be true—and who will doubt it—the time must come when they shall be fulfilled. Why not now?

Do the present world-wide events signify the time is at hand?

MR. SALTER is a lecturer of international repute and known as a logical, forceful speaker. He deals directly with his subject, supporting his arguments abundantly with Scripture, thus making his points clear and convincing.



A Joy Beyond Comparison

A Sherlock-Manning Piano—so artistic in appearance—so delightful in tonal qualities, and with such perfect action, would prove a joy beyond comparison to your family. The

SHERLOCK-MANNING

20th Century Piano
"The Piano worthy of your home"

is really a work of art. There is a model and a finish to harmonize with the setting of any home. An opportunity to have one of our men demonstrate the many qualities of a Sherlock-Manning would prove a pleasure to us. May we?

PHONE 1078 OR 3704.

The Sherlock-Manning Piano Co.

LONDON

CANADA