



THE man who buys Hosiery finds exactly what he wants in Penmans. Liberal weight, even knit, smooth and rich. Nothing so satisfying to those pampered members, the feet, — look right, feel right and priced right. The name is —

Penmans

More Profit on Hogs

Countless tests prove that hogs put on more flesh, fat and bone, when fed Harab Digestive Tankage.

Take two hogs the same age for example. Feeding one on Harab Digestive Tankage and the other on any ordinary grain feed. When ready for the market, the hog fed on Harab Digestive Tankage will weigh from 30 to 40 pounds heavier, and bring from \$3.00 to \$5.00 higher price than the other.

You know hogs crave for meat; Harab Digestive Tankage satisfied that craving. It is guaranteed to contain 60 per cent. protein, 13 per cent. bone phosphate of lime, and 8 per cent. fat—the best flesh, bone and fat producers.

Harab
Digestive Tankage

is sold by nearly all feed dealers. If your dealer does not stock it, we will supply you. Here's an opportunity to satisfy yourself on this feed at a small cost.

We will send you (freight paid to your station) a 125-pound sack of Harab Digestive Tankage and directions for feeding, for \$3.45, or 500 pounds for \$13.00.

This offer for Ontario and Quebec only. Follow directions and more profits are assured. Please mention the name of your feed dealer when ordering.

Ontario Fertilizers Limited

DEPT. T.

WEST TORONTO

ONTARIO

When writing advertisers will you kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate

the wound. This discovery was made by a distinguished British scientist, Sir Almroth Wright, and the article describes the revolution it has caused in both naval and military hospitals where surgical dressings are becoming out of date except when a wound has to be protected during traveling.

Once again, it is probably well known to most of our readers, that quite early in the war it was discovered that the best healing was obtained for suppurating wounds by exposure to the sun in the open air, rather than by constantly changed dressings.

In the monthly report issued by the *Comité Américain pour les Blessés Français* in Paris (June, 1916), we read of yet another system employed by the famous French surgeon, Dr. Alexis Carrel, who, after thorough chemical sterilization of the wound, closes it with a zinc oxide adhesive plaster, and foretells to a day, we are told, when a wound will be completely healed.—Canadian Red Cross Bulletin.

There exists in Canada an Arts and Crafts Association, whose province it is to encourage the manufacture of hand-made articles,—furniture, home-spun rugs, enameled jewelry, pottery etc.,—with the hope of bringing into use things that are more individual and artistic than those ordinarily made with machines; also with the hope of providing workmen with the pleasure that comes from making things from start to finish. Those interested in this society will be pleased to read what is being done along similar lines in our sister colony, Australia. We quote from *The Australasian*:

Following on the success of the recent Australian toy exhibition, the Arts and Crafts Society on September 8 and 9 held a highly interesting exhibition of Australian-made pottery, with a view to encouraging this craft work. A large number of both useful and ornamental articles were displayed in the society's rooms at Clyde House, Collins Street. Included among them was a large flat jardiniere, which had been entirely built up by hand work, its colouring being a rich china blue, while the ornamentation revealed a "dragon" design. This artistic bowl had been executed by Miss Valerie Correll. Highly attractive, though not decorative, was the large exhibit of Bendigo pottery, in brown and buff coloring, as it included oval and round casseroles, coffee and cocoa jugs, bulb bowls, and teapots, some of which were minus the long spout which so frequently receives a knock and is broken off. These were made with a deep, narrow lip instead of a spout. The young Victorian artist, Mr. Merrick Boyd, was responsible for the largest and most decorative exhibit, and he also practically demonstrated clay-throwing on a potter's wheel, and at the same time gave instructive little talks about this craft. He first was seen wedging the clay, so that all air is expelled; then, from a large handful placed on the flat revolving wheel he gradually modelled a tall vase symmetrically moulded at the neck. This was then decorated with a brush, oxide being used to give the desired coloring. The baking and glazing work was fully explained, and examples of the completed article could be seen in great variety in his exhibit. This comprised a unique tea-set in a rich deep blue color, candlesticks, urns, vases, fern bowls, and jardinières. In all, the decorative effects are typically Australian, for gnarled tea tree and native bears stand out in relief on some, and in others brush work has depicted landscape scenes in effective coloring. Apart from the pottery exhibits, there was a display of old pewter and copper, comprising tankards and quaintly shaped jugs and pitchers, most of which were sent in by Professor Sir W. Baldwin Spencer and by Mrs. A. Gilfillan.

Gossip.

Attention is directed to the fact that the Southern Counties' Ayrshire Breeders' Club Sale will be held at Tillsonburg on December 28, instead of December 6, as announced in our sale dates on November 9.

The Purpose of a Live-stock Show.

The International Live-stock Exposition, held annually at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, has one advantage over most other live-stock shows. It is

held on the very grounds where thousands of animals are handled in a commercial way every day of the year. This gives an atmosphere to the Exposition such as cannot be created upon any grounds in connection with the ordinary fair or national exposition. When a great collection of pure-bred live stock is brought together it makes its own atmosphere, which is inevitably that of the show-ring and of the breeding pen. The purpose for which all these high-class animals are bred and owned is often lost sight of, especially by the masses of the people who are not themselves experts. At the International, in Chicago, one has only to look about him to see the purpose for which all this breeding is done, namely, the commercial supply of meat and labor. This gives a healthy atmosphere to the Exposition, such as in the end will be felt throughout the length and breadth of the cattle and horse producing interest of the country. After two years of quietude on the part of the International Live-stock Exposition, great preparations are being made for this year's coming event, which will be staged from December 2 to 9.

A Rubber Age.

This is a Rubber Age.

Say this to the average man and compare the present period with the Stone Age, the Iron Age, and such prehistoric times, and he will laugh at you. But let him consider, and he will realize that the laugh is on him.

This is the Rubber Age, and without rubber the world would be a far worse world to live in than it is to-day. The articles of rubber we use to-day are numbered by the thousands. Rubber gives us protection from fire; we use it in illness; in the details of our mechanical equipment; for our comforts, and to safeguard our health in damp weather.

To the average person rubber has become so common that he does not appreciate the fact that he is using it so commonly, but say "Rubbers" to him, and he will reply: "Oh, yes—I buy rubbers frequently for myself and family."

And it is likely, too, that this year he will buy more rubbers for himself and his family than he ever did before, for the high cost of shoes, the mounting price of leather, has made this average man, this man of moderate means, begin to think of ways and means of saving his shoe leather from the ravages of snow and water—the two worst enemies of leather.

This is a Rubber Age, and we Canadians should thank Great Britain for the fact, for Great Britain made cheap rubber possible to us. To be sure, there was rubber before, but never rubber in such quantities—never rubber on such an economical basis. To-day crude rubber costs 17 cents a pound. Before the war it cost \$1.25. Six years ago it cost \$3.00. Again, Britain must be thanked for her part in making this an age of rubber.

The manner in which all this came about is briefly told; yet it is interesting. Back in 1893 all the world's rubber came from South America and was shipped principally to the United States. The same year native workers in Java, Sumatra, the Malay States and Ceylon began setting out rubber trees. Their wages were paid with money supplied by the British Government, the land was purchased in the same way, and the British Government kept its finger on the whole affair until seven years later, when these plantations began producing. Four tons of rubber came from them the first year of production. The same year Brazil turned out approximately 50,000 tons of rubber.

This year Brazil will produce approximately 50,000 tons of rubber, and the British-fostered plantations will produce over 150,000 tons. Thus it is that Great Britain controls the rubber market, and has brought the price of crude rubber to such a level that the man with a family, the man who lives on what he earns from day to day, will pay no more for the rubbers and overshoes to protect his high-priced shoes than he did before these days of soaring prices.

Questions.

1st—Question to "The Farmer's Advocate" from department for questions. 2nd—Question plainly written and must be addressed to the address of the editor. 3rd—In especially must be wise satisfactory. 4th—When veterinary or enclosed.

Mare has last spring. The urine and dark, strains and after urination without rest.

Ans.—The calculi (stones) internal and no good. To remove the administration of hyoscyamus as a drench relief. Salty to increased this nature.

Nine-year which broke refused food, ly went blind have a severe breaking out well and apy.

Ans.—The or distemper a disease of known in the mentioned h the formation and if such is. All abscesses be freely lant out three tir 4 drams of times daily. If they will drench with little whisk difficulty in dangerous to medicine can tongue out of this trou veterinarian.

Can you pure-bred E

Ans.—Bett Farmer's Ad

How long that they ca Tell the num a new fence l Ontario

Ans.—Gen but there is the particula cunstances the general

Inv Have a co much succul sometimes as raised a slan stand on in back again, a for 3 or 4 d happens aga give her to parts? Woul next time. age. Calved

Ans.—The about the treatment. The vagina warm water v then dressed to the pint. a truss consi or other su against the ropes secure to the front may be cure respond to t