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### GHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE **New COAL OIL** 10 Days FREE-Send No Money



We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have

**Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon** 

Men With Rigs Make \$100 to \$300 Per Mo.

# Rubber Actually Drops In Price While Everything Else Goes Up

How British Government's Foresight Saves Canadians Millions of Dollars. Wearing Rubbers, Overshoes and Rubber Boots to Save Leather is Certainly Sensible Economy.

Despite the war tax, and increases of from 50% to 100% in the cost of the cottons and chemicals used in its manufacture, there has been practically no advance in the prices of rubber footwear, thanks to the surprising fact that the rubber itself actually costs less than before the war.

Up till about 1908, the rubber forests of South America and Africa, producing about 60,000 tons a year, easily supplied the demand, and raw rubber sold at \$1.00 to \$1.30 a pound. But when motor cars began to multiply, and the use of rubber belting, hose, footwear and a hundred other things kept on increasing, the consumption of rubber grew phenomenally, quickly exceeding the supply. By 1910 raw rubber had gone up to \$3.00 a pound and rubber goods of all kinds kept pace. Probably you remember paying excessive prices for rubbers

In this alarming situation relief came -not as the World expected, from synthetic rubber invented by German chemists -but from plantation rubber grown in Ceylon, Sumatra and the Malay States, with the encouragement and aid of an Empire-building British Government. These plantations, begun several years earlier, came into the market in 1910 with 8,200 tons -11% of the World's supply. By 1914, when the war broke out, they were producing 60% of the total and controlled the situation.

Then, with a practical monopoly of raw rubber and absolute control of the seas, Great Britain was in a position to supply the enormous war requirements of the Allies and to cut the Tuetons off completely. This, of course, she has done, but, instead of charging the rest of the world high prices, the British Government actually lowered the price to less than 70 cents a pound—a figure below that asked

This means a substantial saving to every man, woman and family in Canada—a saving doubly important on account of the 80% advance in the cost of shoe leather. It means that a pair of rubbers, costing from 75 cents to \$1.25, will practically double the life of a pair of shoes costing several times as much—that an inexpensive pair of overshoes will add months of wear and comfort to old shoes that would be useless without them-that rubber farm boots will cost far less than leather for the winter and spring, while they will keep the feet dryer.

Besides the saving of money and the invaluable protection to health, wearing rubbers helps to win the war. The soldiers MUST have leather in vast quantities for shoes and equipment—and it is getting scarcer all the time. So every pair of boots we save releases leather for military use and is but a fair return to the British Government, whose foresight and fairness have made our rubber footwear so cheap.

Save The Leather For The Soldiers-Help Win The War!

### Farm Experiences

continued from page 7
timothy hay and not within 60 to 75 per
cent. as valuable as clover or alfalfa hay.
A limited amount of straw may be fed
satisfactorily in finishing lambs, but this
should only be as a supplement to clover
hay and roots. Generally speaking, the
richer the hey and the better it is cured richer the hay and the better it is cured, the more profits will be made in feeding it to lambs.

the more profits will be made in feeding it to lambs.

Good succulent roughages, such as turnips, mangols, sugar beets, corn ensilage, pea and oat ensilage, or the like, make the dry roughages and grains more palatable and more digestible. Where corn ensilage may be raised for \$2.00 per ton, it is the cheapest and best succulent roughage for lamb finishing. When fed with clover hay and grain it will produce 5 per cent. greater profits than a mixture of turnips, clover hay and grain. A mixture of turnips and ensilage with hay and grain usually gives the greatest profits. The turnip is the safest root to feed in finishing lambs, particularly where wether or even ram lambs may be found in the pens. Mangols, particularly, may have a dangerous influence on the kidneys of wethers and rams.

The grains which may be most profitably fed vary, of course, with the market values of those grains commonly found in Canada. Oats, barley and feed wheat are all excellent grains for lamb finishing and may be fed whole or crushed, but never ground fine. A mixture of these three will usually give much better results than any one grain singly. Elevator screenings also are very valuable in lamb finishing. Where there is a high percentage of broken kernels of wheat and barley and oats, screenings may have a food value almost equal to a mixture of

barley and oats, screenings may have a food value almost equal to a mixture of barley, oats and wheat. Screenings with dirt and black-seeds screened out give the greatest gains and profits. A mixture of whole screenings with barley and oats has given from 10 to 40 per cent. greater profits than the screenings alone, the profits than the screenings alone, the variation being due to the varying quality of the screenings. Black-seeds alone are most unpalatable and are dangerous to feed, in that a large proportion of the feed will pass thru the lambs in an undigested condition and will again germinate on the land. Black-seeds fed alone are unprofitable and the lambs will make small gains if compelled to depend on this feed for their sustenance. Bran can be used sometimes with profit, particularly when succulent feeds are scarce. These when succulent feeds are scarce. These cases are rare, however. Generally speak and a quarter of grain per lamb at the finish, nor will it be profitable to feed more than five pounds of succulent roughage and three to five pounds of dry roughage per head per day at any time during the finishing period.

### Cost of Equipment

The cost of equipment for the finishing of lambs is very light. Warm quarters are not necessary for sheep of any class. Sheltered sleeping quarters, free from drafts and having a dry floor, a good, tight, single-board shed with doors opening to the court of a stream shelter. right, single-toard said with doors open-ing to the south, or a straw shelter, or even the protection of the bush or the straw stacks, would usually furnish ample protection for this purpose. Cheap, convenient racks and troughs or a com-bination rack and trough will cost little per carload of lambs fed and, if made portable, may be used for both summer and winter feeding.

## What the Country Church Needs

activities. Very often those who do not belong to the local church have the ideas and initiative the majority lacks. Com-mon sense would keep at least one departmon sense would acep at least one department of the work unsectarianism. This would be the barest justice. The majority would really be in control, while the lion's share of any good done would go to the locally organized body. It would be better business for a church than destroying societies that it may not have the brains to replace

brains to replace.

There is a good sprinkling of men in the West even yet whose chief interest is to render yeomen service for the love of the cause. They read and write and study and quicken long hours of monoton-ous work by taking thought. They need fellowship, not direction; opportunity for expression and growth on their own account, not the benumbing influence of listening to years of sermonizing that chiefly goes in one ear and out of the other. May their number greatly increase, for in them is the hope of the future.—Bert Talmay, Prosperity, Sask.

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