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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 17, 1918.

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## EDITORIAL.

Keep the plow going.

Prepare to buy Victory Bonds.

The pullets should be in winter quarters.

This is the month for "barn-cleaning."

Get the winter quarters ready for the bees.

Don't neglect the young foal. It will make good use of a little grain.

Cover the root pit lightly at first and add protection as the weather becomes more severe.

It will not be a bad plan to settle the seed corn question this fall and secure the supply.

During inclement weather in the fall there is usually some job about the stable that needs attention.

Read in this issue what some good shepherds advise regarding the fall care and management of the flock.

Turkey separated from her allies will be extremely unhappy this winter. Bulgaria set her a good example.

At time of writing no appointments have been announced for the Railway Board. Delays are dangerous.

The Canada Food Board announces that substitutes for white flour will soon be raised to 20 per cent. in the Canadian Standard loaf thus giving us the "Allied Loaf" as decided upon by the food controllers of the various countries concerned.

The fall sales are commencing and anyone selling in this way should be getting their animals in fit. A reasonable quantity of chop, some oil cake, a few roots and plenty of good roughage will give results. Use a cheap blanket to keep the hair glossy and smooth.

Many farm flocks of hens suffer from tuberculosis which manifests itself in various ways. The common symptoms are lameness, "going light", and in some cases diarrhea. A post mortem examination frequently reveals elevated, white tubercles on the liver and other organs. Destroy all diseased birds at once and disinfect.

Germany's word now counts for so little that the Entente will not hearken even when she calls for peace. The story has been oft repeated regarding the two Irishmen who were burying the dead after a German retreat. A wounded Hun protested vigorously and claimed he was not dead but so distrustful were the undertakers in this case of anything emanating from a German source that they buried him forthwith. Germany's sins are beginning to take the course of a boom-crash.

During the canvass for the last Victory Loan some few citizens were heard to remark "Oh! I am not going to invest in Victory Bonds when I can make over 6 per cent. on my money invested in this business." Others, no doubt, thought the same but said nothing and did little. They represent the short-sighted, selfish element found amongst our population. They were short-sighted because they did not realize that if our country had no finances the industries could not go on and they would have no business. They were selfish because they were willing to allow others to carry them.

### The Loan and the Citizen.

The Public Treasury will, no doubt, soon be empty and another Victory Loan campaign will be launched in order to replenish the depleted till. Those who have had money to invest know full well the character and behavior of a bond but to the average citizen that documentary piece of paper, known as a Victory Bond, was not a familiar object when the last Loan was floated. Suspicion in this regard has now been dissipated and the next issue should be received as one would an old acquaintance. Furthermore it has come home to the people that to their country they owe some obligation which can be partially met through the investment of their savings in Government securities. The best omen for the success of the next Loan, however, is the fact that citizens in all walks of life realize that without money in the Public Treasury the wheels of industry would cease to turn and there would be no employment. This in turn would paralyze business and ruin the demand for even the most essential commodities known to trade. Where there is nothing with which to pay or exchange there is no demand that will be recognized as such.

Last year's Loan was able to finance the only purchaser who could buy the Canadian farmers' excess products, namely, Great Britain. In the fiscal year, 1915, we exported animal produce and agricultural products valued at \$209,000,000. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, we exported no less than \$740,000,000 worth, the largest agricultural exports from this country on record. Great Britain required these products but she had not the ready cash with which to pay. Credit was advanced her and this large volume of supplies moved into consumption. When Canadians were asked to subscribe to the Victory Loan of 1917 they were enjoying war prosperity due to the great volume of orders placed in Canada by Great Britain. Those war orders were and still are the backbone of our general position. A full subscription to the Victory Loan of 1918 is necessary if these conditions are to continue. The farmer who buys Victory Bonds is his own beneficiary. Prepare now to buy Victory Bonds.

### Some Common Sense Farm Philosophy.

In this issue we wish to introduce our readers to a story dealing with the experience of a farm boy as he meandered along life's highway from the boyhood period on the farm, through college, working his way up in professional agriculture, and finally returning to the farm as a permanent occupation. Through it all the why is emphasized to such an extent that an abundance of farm philosophy is written into the context, and such philosophy as only arises out of years of wide experience and close association with rural life.

The first chapter tells why the boy left the farm and the reasons are the same as thousands of other country-reared youths might advance if they wished to express their thoughts in words. The author of the story has not found it necessary to digress from the paths of truth and actual fact in order to make it interesting and to describe the emotions which severed the subject of his narrative from the old homestead.

"He compared his father's friend's success with his father's and mother's struggle, and the answer seemed plain. He saw the results of unremitting toil on his best and dearest friends."

These manifestations were sufficient to turn his boyhood thoughts temporarily against the occupation of his parents, as it does many a boy, but add to this the promptings of the teacher and the urgings of fathers and mothers to enter some profession easier and more remunerative than agriculture and is there any wonder that the rural population drifts cityward? The relation of parent to child and the relation of the state to the

agricultural industry are dealt with in a logical and common-sense manner throughout this short story, wherein many rural problems are revealed and explained.

### A Study of the Breeds.

All the splendid breeds of live stock which are fostered in most civilized countries did not just grow up, like Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." They represent the work of a century on the part of careful painstaking breeders and their successors, who worked hard and risked much to leave for posterity breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine improved and suitable to serve a better purpose in the agricultural field than did the native or original stock. The development and distribution of the standard or popular breeds has been recorded and it affords some of the most interesting and instructive reading to be found in agricultural literature. From week to week there will appear in the Live Stock Department of this paper a short discussion of some breed. We commend these articles to the breeder on account of the information he can glean from them concerning the history, type, character and general qualifications of his chosen animal. We commend them to the agricultural student, interested in live stock, as a means of getting acquainted with this all-important branch of agriculture, and we commend them to the teachers and pupils of our schools as a source of information that will educate our country's young along lines which are really worth while, and train them for more efficient husbandmen should they, in later years, heed the call to the farm.

The live stock industry in any country depends to a very large extent on the character of the animals reared, and their adaptability to the conditions under which they are obliged to exist. Breeds differ in certain respects and the industry as a whole owes its development and stability to this variation found in all classes of live stock. For this reason animal husbandry is one of the most interesting of all branches of agriculture, and a close study of the breeds fascinates the student who attempts to trace their origin and become acquainted with the characteristics which distinguish them. Clydesdale and Percheron type were fixed under altogether different circumstances. They were molded and perfected (so far as perfection has been attained in horse flesh) in two separate countries, and by people who spoke different languages. The Holstein was nurtured in Holland where the land was level and forage abundant. The Ayrshire in its period of development grazed on the hillsides of a more or less mountainous district in Scotland. The Jersey breed grew up under less exacting conditions on a fertile Channel Isle. Is it any wonder, then, that we have these three distinct dairy breeds of cattle, each suited in many respects to comply with most dairymen's requirements, but at the same time retaining those inherent peculiarities which recommend them for different conditions and environments. To a very large extent all cattle, sheep and swine have been divided into branches, which represent the ideals of different improvers or the natural result of varying agricultural or climatic conditions. There are few subjects more interesting than a study of the breeds.

### A Foundation For Lasting Peace.

Whether a league of nations is or is not the outcome of this war the essential principles governing peace terms as enumerated by President Wilson to Congress on February 11, if adhered to, will go a long way in preventing further world conflicts or strife of local character. We are slowly but surely getting away from the deep-seated bellicose spirit which has permeated Europe from time immemorial and it is fitting that modern ideas should emanate from the New World which, nevertheless, has shown itself able and willing to take up the sword