

THE
MER
LDS

carefully—he
—and he puts
ial house and
ig saving of
ney—by using
ducts.



ide Fibre Board
ndercut lath em-
molten asphalt
eat pressure. It
4' by 4', but if
e required, same
quest. Ready to
to the studding,
a foundation for
the building or

and ceilings not

SHOPRIC
CO BOARD

lath side to the
the fibre board
n excellent sized
for any class of
n.

Board makes
better buildings
over lath and
center can apply
out muss or dirt,
e work yourself.

Bishopric products
led free on request

LL BOARD CO.
D 90
Ottawa, Ont.
o of 'Permatite'
cial Roofings.

he Test

ng stitching,
cing and the
erial that is

EN'S
Signal
ALLS

hat stands the
kind of work.

are comfortable
a tailored suit.
omy to buy a
itchen's. They
rest. Ask your
for a suit or

ion Made.

Kitchen
erall & Shirt
Co., Limited
Brantford,
Ont.



erstonhaugh & Co.
old-established firm
d Office: Royal Bank
wa Office: 5 Elgin St.
da. Booklet free.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LHI

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 31, 1918.

1362

EDITORIAL.

Buy Victory Bonds.

Back up the boys at the front.

Guard against contagious diseases in the herds and flocks.

Keep the plowing going in the field, but house the other implements.

What about seed corn for next spring; have you located a supply?

Keep the drainage outlets open so the tile can be of some use in the soil.

Take time to do some planning. Head and hands should work together.

The German people can have peace if they will dispose of their War Lords.

Root and vegetable pits require ventilation. A ground tile makes a convenient outlet.

With all the demands of war some of our Cabinet Ministers have not been over-worked this past summer.

Give the cows and calves protection and shelter during the raw weather incident to this season of the year.

There are plenty of good shearling rams in the country to head the flocks. Don't take chances with a poor flock-header.

The boys overseas subscribed a million and a half to the last Victory Loan. If they can both fight and pay, surely we can pay.

The Victory Loan of 1917 gave Canada about \$400,000,000. Practically all of this has been spent in Canada and in Canada's effort in the war.

Feeding steers going into winter quarters should be started on a bulky, succulent ration. This fits the digestive system for stronger feeds later on.

When looking for a herd-header don't pick up one at the sales that happens to go cheaply. Select the one you need and pay the price. What little extra expenditure this practice requires will be refunded many times in the product of the herd.

A good example of what the Victory Loan is able to accomplish can be found in the case of our cheese production for 1917. The exportable surplus of Canadian cheese is valued at about \$40,000,000. The Victory Loan made it possible to sell that surplus last year for cash; without the Loan it would have wanted a market.

Let Your Influence and Money Help the Loan.

A man or woman may have only enough money on hand, or in sight, to purchase a fifty-dollar Victory Bond, yet sufficient influence to induce some neighbor to invest \$1,000 or more in the Loan which is to carry us closer to victory. Both influence and money should be devoted to the one great cause. Now that an opportunity presents itself for us all to do something to hasten the defeat and end of that indescribable Prussianism which we all abhor, let no one stop short of the utmost. Through the use of our money and influence we can also keep Canada strong financially, and maintain a market for our surplus products. A successful Loan will keep Canada in the foreground, but the sacrifice we are called upon to make in this regard does not compare with what our boys have gone through "Over There." "War is a terribly expensive thing; but the cheapest thing about it is the money that it costs."

Our troops must be fed, clothed and armed; they deserve that support from us. We cannot export goods unless we advance the credit. If we cannot export, our market vanishes. Thus farmer, manufacturer, and laborer must bring forward their savings for the Nation's use. If we want peace and prosperity at home we must buy them; the citizens of the United States realized this and carried their Liberty Loan over the top. Let us do the same. Use your money and influence to make the Victory Loan an overwhelming success.

Preparation.

Again the promise "Seed time and harvest shall not fail" has been fulfilled and the barns of this and other eastern provinces are filled to overflowing with the fruits of the field. There is stored away in loft, cellar and silo an immense amount of fodder for the animals of our farm, while in the granary is provender for man as well as beast. Practically the last of the 1918 crop has been garnered, and we have much for which to be thankful.

The agriculturist has had his part to play in this great production. There was the preparing of the seed-bed, the sowing of the seed, and the harvesting. Life and growth to the plants was provided for by a power greater than man's. What about 1919? It is time that plans were laid for the next seeding and harvest, in order that we as tillers of the soil fail not in our stewardship. To farmers is given the great task of providing food for the world, and in the performance of this task foresight, plans, method, and faith must be combined with the work of the hands. In the Scripture is a warning to the effect that the sluggard who would not plow because of the cold shall beg in harvest and have nothing. This is an injunction to prepare in the fall for the spring crop. Every furrow plowed now gives the frost and other elements an opportunity to perform their beneficial work, and assist man in his struggle with the soil.

The fall is the busiest season of the year on most farms. There is so much work to do, and so short a time in which to do it that the ingenuity of man is taxed to the limit. Much is said about preparedness for the spring drive of getting the seed planted, but, if that getting prepared does not commence the previous fall, the spring drive lacks in effectiveness. In fact, on some well-regulated farms preparation for certain crops commences several years in advance, or, in other words, crop rotation is practiced and each field is handled or cropped in such a manner as to put it in condition to give maximum returns. A definite plan is followed.

Besides making preparation for the next year's crop, every fall brings the task of providing shelter and comfort for the live stock, the manufacturing plants of the farm, which turn the rough fodder into food of the highest quality and nutritive value for man. Even

though the crops are garnered there can be no folding of arms until every available furrow is turned in preparation for next spring, the implements stored, and the live stock comfortably housed.

Agriculture Should Have First Consideration.

There are folk who belittle the work carried on at Experimental Farms and Agricultural Institutions, characterizing it as a waste of time and a bill of needless expense. By the progressive farmer, or the tiller of the soil who wants to get ahead, the work of these institutions is viewed in an entirely different light. If it were not for the information obtained from the results of sometimes expensive experimental work which is disseminated to the public, agriculture would not be nearly so far advanced in Canada as it is at the present time. The average farmer has neither the time, labor, nor funds to test out new grains, which may or may not prove advantageous to his conditions. New feeds may be placed on the market, but the feeder is somewhat hesitant about laying in a supply, or of even risking the feeding of it to his stock, until its actual feeding value has been ascertained. Various feeds may be advantageously combined in certain proportions for feeding different classes of stock, but who is to determine what feeds are most economically combined? The average farmer is not in a position to cross different grains or grasses in order to produce a variety of superior quality to the original grains. The Government experimental farms have advisedly been established for just such purpose, and while it has necessitated the expenditure of large sums of money, the returns to the country have been manifold.

Would the O. A. C. No. 21 barley, the No. 72 oat, the Marquis wheat, and dozens of other new varieties of seeds, which have proved to be heavier yielders and more disease resistant than old varieties, and which have increased the returns of our fields a good deal, ever have been known had it not been for our agricultural colleges and experimental farms? Where is the farmer to secure unbiased information regarding the comparative value and efficiency of various kinds of stable fittings, water systems, milking machines, cream separators, farm power, etc., if not from the Government colleges and farms? How is the comparative value of the different breeds of stock to become known if there is not some Provincial or Dominion institution to test out their merits? Not one individual farmer in a thousand can afford to keep more than one breed of each class of stock. New stock feeds and mill by-products are constantly being placed on the market. The chemical analyses are made known, but these do not always show the exact feeding value. Our agricultural colleges and experimental farms are doing a good work in testing the practicability of these feeds and in working out efficient rations as guides for the stockman.

Those in charge of these institutions deserve a good deal of credit. They endeavor to keep a step in advance of the general public, and by trying out various feeds, methods, etc., they save the agriculturist the expense of securing needed information through the hard and costly school of experience. If a certain grain, method of tillage, or system of feeding, proves satisfactory the public are advised. In the past the results were held for the yearly report, and frequently when they reached the hands of the farmer they were untimely. Under the present system, as soon as a sufficient test has been made to warrant results being made public the information is spread broadcast. This information is often worth many dollars to thousands of farmers, and as a result nets the country as a whole a large revenue.

Farmers, public men, and officials in charge of Canada's coffers do not always lend the support they