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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
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1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

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LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 22, 1917.

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EDITORIAL.

The "extra" sow should be of good type and breeding.

The top-notch product always commands a premium no matter where or when it is marketed.

Have you decided whether your candidate is a win-the-war or a win-the-election politician?

Every breeder and feeder of live stock should familiarize himself with market classes and grades.

The political atmosphere is generally quite hazy, but it is a thick fog to the rank and file just now.

Bacon worth 18 cents per pound in normal times recently sold for 60 cents per pound in Britain.

If you keep an extra sow plan to feed her and the litter cheaply. The "Stock" Department this issue tells how.

America must send wheat or its equivalent to the Allies in Europe to the extent of 300,000,000 bushels from this year's crop.

There are three things every reader should do before this month is over, buy a war bond; buy another war bond; buy still another war bond.

A good sow will add anywhere from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of pork to the food of the Allies next year. Are you planning to add your ton to the lot?

Good hay is plentiful in Eastern Canada this year, but a short supply in the United States and short corn here are making it more valuable than most people anticipated.

Some who favored conscription are now against it, and others who were against it are now for it. Strange things happen and time makes many changes. We respect those who change their minds, but have no use for the "flopper."

An army which has brought forth the praise from military experts of other countries which has been showered upon the Canadians in France and Flanders, is deserving of all the support which a grateful and resourceful people can give.

This is no time for the consuming public to discriminate in favor of light lambs. The lamb weighing 120 pounds or more may be, if properly fed, just as toothsome as the 75 to 90-lb. lamb, which now tops the market because of demand for light lamb.

A pig is a fine pet for the back yard, provided the back yard is big enough and neighbors are either distant or have no sense of smell. But then, what matter if roosters rout the late riser out and pigs perfume his property so long as the fighting Allies are fed?

We recently saw a carload of feeder cattle which the owner had put in to feed this winter at 11 cents per pound. They were choice, and the best generally pays as well as any. To those who think the farmer takes no chances let us suggest that they figure up a carload of eleven-hundred-pound steers at 11 cents per pound, estimate the cost of feed and guess at the price in the spring.

Bonds a Good Buy For Farmers.

Canada's Victory Loan is receiving an enthusiastic reception from those who understand investments and patriotic citizens generally. The Minister of Finance and all those connected with the country's business are particularly anxious that the small investors get the benefit of a part of this loan. There is still time and while millions have been subscribed, millions more may be taken up. All those interested in agriculture, and the farmer's welfare, would like to see the men on the land take up their part of the loan. In previous articles we have shown the merits of the investment as a safe, convenient and sure place for savings or surplus cash. It might be well to go a little farther in an endeavor to make the issue clearer to readers who have not had the opportunity to invest in bonds before, and are not familiar with the procedure.

The denominations of the bonds, according to the prospectus, are \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and three different types are available, namely, five-year bonds, due December 1, 1922; ten-year bonds due December 1, 1927; and twenty-year bonds, due December 1, 1937. All that is required is a ten per cent. deposit on December 1 next, followed by ten per cent. on January 2, and twenty per cent. in each of four pays from February 1 to May 1, inclusive. A full half year's interest will be paid on the 1st. of June 1918, even when bought on the foregoing plan. If the investor so desires, he may after paying ten per cent. on December 1, pay the remainder in cash on January 2, when he will be allowed 5½ per cent. per annum discount. The bonds consist of coupon-bearer bonds, coupon registered bonds, and fully registered bonds with interest payable by check, the latter being obtainable only in thousand-dollar or higher denominations. The investor, if he thinks he might need the money in five years, or in ten years, has the opportunity of taking the short-term bond. If he believes that interest rates will ultimately come down and he desires a longer term investment he has the opportunity of taking a twenty-year bond.

There is nothing complicated in the matter of making the investment. If you have been canvassed the prospectus will show you that if you fill in the check form which it carries for 10 per cent. of the amount you wish to take, and leave it with the canvasser to send to Ottawa and be returned to your bank that is all you need do. The bank will notify you re payments. Or, if you choose, you can make all the arrangements through the bank. Fill in your application form, stating the amount, form of bond you wish, and attach thereto your check for the first instalment of ten per cent. and have the bank send it to Ottawa. If you wish to pay cash on January 2, your bank will figure out the discount you will be allowed and will deliver your interim certificates and bond. If you are not clear on any point, ask your banker about it; he will only be too glad to help you. Or, if you are canvassed the men on the committee will be able to give you the necessary information.

Farmers having money which they do not require in their business can do no better than lend it to their country. There is no doubt about the security; all Canada is behind it. The rate of interest is higher than would be obtainable on small amounts loaned elsewhere with as good security. The five-year bonds draw a net interest of 5.81 per cent; the ten-year bonds 5.68 per cent., and the twenty-year bonds 5.61 per cent.; besides, the bonds have a marketable value at any time and may be sold on very short notice if the money should be required by the purchaser. Canada should respond with as large a number of names of investors to this loan as possible. Every true Canadian understands his duty at this time and the investment yields such a rate of interest and is so sound that none will hesitate to buy the bonds.

Some may not feel that they have sufficient ready

funds to warrant their purchasing, but the easy-payment plan and the fact that the banks will loan the purchaser ninety per cent. of the value of the bonds bought, at the rate of five and a half per cent. until paid for, brings them within the reach of all.

A particular case has come to our attention and we pass it on. A certain farmer has undertaken to produce \$1,000 worth of bonds. This man explains that he has a mortgage against his place amounting to \$3,000 which is drawing six per cent. per annum. Notwithstanding this fact, he feels that the Victory Loan carrying five and a half per cent. presents a duty and an opportunity to him and he takes his \$1,000 share. This loan is one place where the farmer may be appealed to on patriotic grounds and where he is also assured of good returns. We feel that Canadian farmers will take their share of the loan and that they are entitled to the share of returns which would be theirs. The Farmer's Advocate is not advising, nor is it asking anyone to do what it has not done itself. We have bought our Victory Bonds. Have you?

Every Spade of Earth—Every Animal Reared.

Herbert Hoover, Food Controller in the United States, recently made this statement: "The farmer who works overtime and the consumer who economizes in his consumption are fighting the submarine with a positive and sure weapon."

"Every spadeful of earth turned by the farmer and every animal reared is lessening human suffering and guaranteeing the liberty of the world."

There is food for thought in these two paragraphs. We believe that the great majority of the farmers, farmers' sons, wives and daughters in this country have during the past three years at least been working just as long hours as their general health would stand. It is next to impossible for the great majority of them to do any more overtime work than they are now doing; in fact, there are those who state that the only wages the farmer and his family gets are obtained for overtime work. If they are getting rich, as so many people believe, then it must be granted that they are doing more overtime work than ever. However, they are ready to go on during the winter and the coming summer, and longer if necessary, to do all the hours of labor possible each and every day if it will the more speedily bring the war to the desired conclusion and aid in the ultimate assurance of the continued liberty of the world.

The second quoted paragraph is worthy of full consideration. We have heard of many young farmers anxious to do their part in the war who are halting between two opinions. Many are undecided as to whether they should remain at home and work their land and produce all the food possible, or should join the colors and go to the front. Hoover, Hanna, Rhondda, Llyod-George—all the leaders who understand the situation maintain that food is of utmost importance. France has been held up as a model of what the old men, women and children could do by way of production, but France were it not for the immediate assistance of the food from this country, we are told, would be starving. It is impossible to increase or even maintain production unless a certain percentage of the men who know how to produce are left on the land. Mr. Hoover says every spadeful of earth turned and every animal reared is lessening human suffering and guaranteeing liberty. This being true, every man, woman and child who puts forth his or her best effort on the farm with a view to producing the food necessary to maintain the Allied armies and the Allied civil population until the safety of democracy is assured is doing a real duty and real service for his country and for the world. No one can point the finger of scorn at the producer who produces with all his might, and by this time with all the speeches