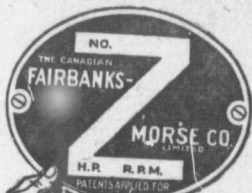


1 1/2 H. P.
On Skids with
**BUILT-IN
MAGNETO**



\$ 71

3 H. P. \$126
6 H. P. \$225

F.O.B. Montreal or Toronto

Scarcity and increased cost of material make this advance in price, effective after October 31, imperative.

The one great, convincing engine offer, Fairbanks-Morse quality—service—dependability—at a popular price tells the story.

All Sizes can be Shipped Immediately from Stock

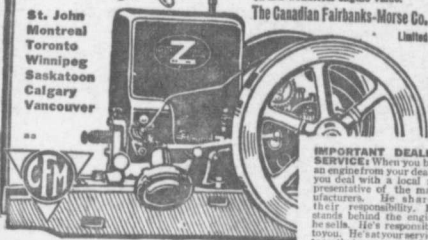
Simple—Light Weight—Substantial—Fuel-proof Construction—Gun Barrel Cylinder Bore—Leak-proof Compression; Complete with Built-in Magneto. Quick starting even in cold weather. Low first cost—low fuel cost—low maintenance cost. Long, efficient, economical "power service."

See the "Z" and You'll Buy It

Go to your local dealer. See the "Z." Compare him next—by any standard—point by point. You'll not *possibly* see this wonderful engine value.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited

St. John
Montreal
Toronto
Winnipeg
Saskatoon
Calgary
Vancouver



IMPORTANT DEALER SERVICE: When you buy an engine from your dealer you deal with a local representative of the manufacturers. He shares their responsibility. He stands behind the engine he sells. He's responsible to you. He's your service to one that you are satisfied.

Every Dairy Farmer should Top Dress all Pastures with Sydney Basic Slag

An application of Sydney Basic Slag to pastures in the Fall or early Winter will effect a marvellous improvement in the quality of same. If you get better herbage your animals will thrive better, and this will soon be reflected in the milk pail. Ask any man who has farmed in the Old Country as to the use of Basic Slag on pastures. Or, better still, send us your name and address and our representative will call and put you into communication by telephone, at our expense, with farmers in Ontario, who have had experience of the beneficial effect of Sydney Basic Slag on grass lands.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited
Sydney, Nova Scotia

Current Comments on the Farming Business

The World's Food Situation

THE world's food situation is a serious one. It is hard for us to realize, with good crops in Canada, that despite the best efforts that can be exerted by the people of America to conserve needed food supplies, many thousands of people must go hungry, and that only what we are willing and able to save may keep them from actual starvation. A recent bulletin from the Dominion Food Controller's office sums up the situation as follows:

"There is a great shortage of food in Europe and without importations from America Europe would soon be at the point of starvation. Speaking in the British House of Lords in July of this year, Lord Rhondou, the British Food Controller, said: 'Four-fifths of our wheat supplies come from overseas; without their supplies we should starve.' The Nations months will require no less than 577,000,000 bushels of wheat, even with the exercise of most rigorous economy in its consumption. Canada and the United States have a wheat deficit of 400,000,000 bushels in the amount required from North America for the Allies and for European neutrals."

A deficit of 400,000,000 bushels! Perhaps it can be made up in part from Australia, but it is doubtful if shipping can be spared to carry grain from that distant continent. Argentina, which usually has a large surplus for export, has just experienced an almost complete crop failure. India has a surplus of wheat but it, too, is far away. Apparently the only solution is to be found in America. We must conserve food to the utmost in both Canada and the United States. We must conserve food to the spare and prepare for a greater crop next year.

Farm Labor and Military Service

FROM the foregoing it is evident that the need of the Entente Allies is for food quite as much as for munitions and men. The food situation, if our Food Controllers are well informed, is more serious than the military situation. Any diminution of the producing power of agriculture is equivalent to a weakening of our lines of defence. Military tribunals should bear this in mind in considering appeals for ex-ere over manned and young men could be spared. When such is the any other class. It is well to bear in mind, however, that the cities that agriculture has few men to spare. Heavy drafts on our rural population can view as little less than a method of insuring world famine. city opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, the inexperienced man of the town cannot replace the farm trained boy in the army of production.

In this connection it is interesting to note that at a meeting of the Executive Council of the Dairy Producers' Association of Quebec, recently, it was decided to ask for exemption for all makers of butter and cheese. Dairy inspectors will be instructed to appear before the exemption boards and point out that butter and cheese makers are of more use at home than at the front. This action of the Dairy Producers' Association will be looked upon in some quarters as an appeal for favoritism. As a matter of fact, attention to their requests will be patriotism of a very practical kind. Butter and cheesemakers are almost as scarce as farm laborers, and both are needed where they are. Only on one condition would it be wise to draft men extensively from the farms—the positive assurance that the war will be over before labor is needed to put another crop in the ground.

The Price of Potatoes

THE Ottawa Citizen is of the opinion that the Food Controller has made a sorry mistake of the potato situation. In a recent issue The Citizen says:

"No doubt much credit would have accrued to the food control office if prices of potatoes, over which developments since show it has had absolutely no control, had dropped to \$1.25 a bag, as predicted and promulgated prices or lower than as they think fit, by the simple formula of refusing to harvest any more crops than barely sufficient to supply the market. If the case of potatoes is typical of the manipulation which consumers are to expect, it surely is time the food controller was given powers, if he already does not possess them, to put a stop to the business of rigging prices."

Why this expression of indignation? Simply because producers have not been willing to adopt a price that would not net them about one-half the cost of production, and secondly, because the Food Controller, while hasty in naming a price of \$1.25, was a big enough man to later weeks the Food and Vegetable Committee of the Food Controller's office have investigated cost of production in all the leading potato growing districts of Canada. These costs have averaged well over \$1.25 a bushel, and to the cost of production must be added legitimate profits for the grower and handling charges for middlemen. Present indications are that if the growers market their potatoes wisely and not gut the market with heavy shipments after harvest, fair prices will be received for the potato crop of this year. Already, too, there has been considerable enquiry from the United States which will tend to firm the market. If we do get fair prices for our potatoes, however, it will be in spite of a large section of the city press which would like to see a maximum fixed at \$1.25 a bag.