

## As a matter of business, what do you think of the plan?

You are a farmer.  
Canada is a farming country.  
Canada grows more food than the people of Canada need.

To prosper she must sell that surplus food.

Great Britain is our best customer for grain, pork, beef, cheese and other farm products.

Every practical man must see how important it is to hold the British trade. Canada wants not only the profit on this trade, she wishes to create a goodwill in Britain towards Canadian products and thus assure our export business for the future.

At the moment Great Britain asks for credit, asks Canada to sell her the products of the farm, "on time." To hold her trade, it is necessary to give this credit.

This takes capital—immense capital. For Britain's purchases from Canada are huge, and these purchases must be paid for in cash.

In these times, it is not easy even for a nation as wealthy as Canada to procure money. Certainly, no other country can lend us money. The only way now open for Canada to secure money is to borrow from the people of Canada.

This is the reason for selling Victory Bonds.

Can anyone deny the sound business sense of this plan of protecting our valuable market?

From the standpoint of the man who lends, what better security could he get for his money? Where else could he get a five and a half per cent. return on such security? Where would he find an investment to pay interest so regularly and with so little trouble to the lender? Certainly Canadians have an opportunity to benefit very directly from this borrowing plan.

And the money Canada borrows is spent entirely in Canada—a very large part of it for the very crops the farmer has to sell.

Therefore, if the Victory Loan is a success, business in Canada must be good, the nation must prosper and so be able to carry on a vigorous war effort in France and Flanders.

As a practical man you must approve of the Victory Loan plan.

Then help it along. Put your own money into Victory Bonds; urge your friends to buy; work hard among your loyal neighbors to make the Victory Loan 1918 an overwhelming success.

## Buy VICTORY BONDS

—all you can pay for in cash and all you can carry on instalments.

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee. In co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

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## Victrolas

You cannot fully appreciate the benefit and pleasure derived from a Victrola until you have one in your own home.

The Victrola sets the world's standard in phonographs and the talent of the world's greatest musical artists are reproduced only on Victrola records.

No matter what music you desire—the latest popular dances, inspiring military marches and patriotic selections by the world's greatest military bands, or the deep standard compositions of the old Masters—you may have all these in your own home at any time and as often as you wish.

Come in and hear these wonderful instruments and let us tell you how easy it is to have one.

Harper Bros.

WATFORD

## TO SAVE SEED CORN

Straw May be Used Much More Freely for Idle Horses.

Vegetable and Root Crops Grown This Summer Must Be Carefully Stored to Prevent Loss—Proper Temperature Checks Decay—Sand Will Ensure Firm Vegetables.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE year 1917 provided, both in the United States and in Ontario, conditions very unfavorable for the production of good seed corn. Excess of moisture in the crop was followed by freezing and these conditions resulted in one of the worst seed corn years in a generation. As a result of this, much of the seed corn sown in Ontario in 1918 was, to say the least, of varieties that were late in maturing. A very high percentage of this corn which will be used for seed next year, now contains a large amount of moisture. To make this corn of the greatest value for seed purposes, it should be harvested, if possible, before heavy frost and thoroughly dried. Maturity is one of the essentials in producing good seed corn, but no less important is the thorough drying of the seed.

It is not even necessary for corn to be frozen to lose some of its vitality, it will deteriorate at ordinary temperatures if not well dried. When freezing occurs, greater loss in vitality is experienced. Corn which is harvested with an excess of moisture should be dried as rapidly as possible as this removes the danger of injury from moulding, fermenting and freezing. In the process of drying, a free circulation of air should be provided and, if necessary, artificial heat used. Seed corn can be most readily dried when stored in the ear.

Where the corn is well matured

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

and is grown in large quantities, the corn-crib provides one of the most satisfactory drying mediums, as it supplies the best of air circulation along with protection against storms and vermin.

A post in which a number of nails are driven at an angle of forty-five degrees, and the ears stuck on the protruding ends, provides a good medium for drying seed corn ears. These posts with a platform at the base may be readily removed to places where artificial heat can be used if necessary.

Where relatively small amounts of seed corn are used, selected ears may be hung up to dry in the attic, kitchen or furnace room.

Corn which has been thoroughly matured and thoroughly dried gives the highest percentage and most vigorous germination, but seed corn which has reached the dough or firm dough stage of maturity, when harvested, if well dried, usually makes good seed. When thoroughly dried and surrounded by a dry atmosphere, even zero weather will not injure the germination of seed corn.—Prof. W. J. Squirell, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

### Straw for Idle Horses.

Straw is a feed very high in fibre and the horse's digestive system is not suited to the liberal use of this roughage. It is not a suitable feed for horses at hard work, but during the winter months may be used to advantage where hay is scarce, and particularly if a little grain is fed along with it. It is just a question whether it is more economical to feed good hay and no grain than it is to feed a percentage of bright straw and a ration of crushed oats. Only clean, bright straw should be used for horses and one or two feeds per day, replacing hay should be found advantageous under certain circumstances. We have seen horses wintered in good condition on oat straw and a light grain ration. If hay were available for a light feed once a day the other two feeds could be composed of straw, and less grain would be required than where the entire roughage ration was straw. Oat straw makes the best feed, barley straw coming second and wheat and rye straw last. A few roots may be used to good advantage with the straw, and under no circumstances

is it good policy to winter horses on straw without supplementing it with at least one or two light feeds of oats per day.—Prof. Wade Toole, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

### Hints on Harvesting Root Crops.

Root crops should be taken up before the weather becomes too wet and disagreeable in the fall if in any quantity. It is slow work at any time and becomes much more so under cold damp conditions. Lift the roots with a digging fork and twist off the tops, putting them in piles and covering with the tops. If a large area is to be lifted and one is expert with a sharp hoe he can very quickly remove the tops, but they will not keep quite as well. The roots should be ploughed out, throwing them as much as possible on the top. Bins with slatted sides and bottom should be used for storage where possible, as this gives the roots a chance to sweat. If the storage room temperature is above 40 degrees F. cover them with sand. Carrots should not be deeper than two feet in a bin, others may be four feet. Where cellar storage is not available use pits. These should be three feet wide, two or three feet high and of any length. Run the pits north and south where possible, and have them on well drained ground. Put a layer of straw on the ground and cover first with straw six inches deep, then six inches earth, and as frost gets harder cover with fresh straw manure. Have ventilations every 15 or 20 feet as all roots sweat in storage. These may be filled with straw during cold periods.

All roots should be as free from dirt as possible when put in storage. It is often advisable to leave a few days in small piles so that at the second lifting any adhering will be removed.—A. H. MacLennan, B.S.A., Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

Pills for Nervous Troubles.—The stomach is the centre of the nervous system, and when the stomach suspends healthy action the result is manifest in disturbances of the nerves. If allowed to persist, nervous debility, a dangerous ailment, may ensue. The first consideration is to restore the stomach to proper action, and there is no readier remedy for this than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Thousands can attest the virtue of these pills in curing nervous disorders. m

## SQUIBS, BY "DAD"

The season's three best sellers: eucalyptus, camphor, lemons.

"President Wilson refused to even wait until the Kaiser could spit on his hands," remarks the Los Angeles Times.

No attention is paid to daylight saving in the war zone. The Hun is being hammered by daylight, twilight and moonlight.

In the event of any of the vendors at the government dispensary being prostrated there are any number of able-bodied volunteers ready to take their place. Salary no object.

"Eucalyptus" is the strange device borne on the banner of the sanitary squad.

The labor situation is so acute in Vienna that the Emperor may be forced to dispense with a cabinet.

"Victory Bond" cigars have made their appearance. They are guaranteed to contain 5½ per cent. tobacco.

Prince Maximilian speaks of the Germans as being "a proud people accustomed to victory." It is the pride that goes before a fall and the Allies are rapidly breaking them of the victory habit.

We gather from the headlines in the American papers that when the President does not insist, adhere, refuse, demand, urge or voice, he usually acts, rules, asks, warns or espouses.

What would Bismarck not give to come back and say just four words to the Kaiser—"I told you so"?

"More air and less 'scare'; ride as little as you can and walk as much as you can," is the advice of a New York health commissioner.

Millers Worm Powders are pleasant medicine for worminfested children, and they will take it without objection. When directions are followed it will not injure the most delicate child, as there is nothing of an injurious nature in its composition. They will speedily rid a child of worms and restore the health of the little sufferers whose vitality has become impaired by the attacks of these internal pests. m

### Burn Water Instead of Coal

Temperature recommended by the Ontario Fuel Administration for working and living-rooms, 64 F.

(64 is the "optimum" temperature, or the degree of heat, at which science agrees man is at his best).

Temperature recommended for sleeping-rooms, 50 F. or less.

"Make water warm you instead of burning an excessive amount of coal to do it," is the advice of the Ontario Fuel Administration in urging the importance of properly moistening the air in the home.

Dry air at 70 or 72 may feel cooler than moist air at 60 degrees, the Administration declares. Moist air holds the heat longer and saves coal.

There are ten per cent more deaths at a given temperature if the relative humidity is below 40 per cent than if it is above 70 per cent.

Give the air a drink out of a pan instead of off your skin. Evaporation from the skin renders one susceptible to colds, catarrh and other diseases of the respiratory organs.

As much if not more, attention should be paid to the humidity reading as to thermometer reading. A hydrometer, as well as a thermometer, should be in the home.

The Department urges every householder to follow these simple rules for humidifying air in their homes:—

When the house is heated by stove have a pan of water or a boiling kettle always on top.

If by warm air, see that the water retainer in the hot air jacket of the furnace is always well filled. Place open pans of water near the registers.

In cases where steam or hot water systems are employed, provide humidifiers, or pans of water for every radiator.

The average room may require a quart of water per day. Change water frequently.

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