

2 IN 1

WHITE SHOE DRESSING

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT
THE BIG VALUE PACKAGES
LIQUID AND CAKE

PASTES FOR BLACK, TAN, OXBLOOD AND BROWN LEATHER SHOES.

THE F. F. DALLEY CORPORATION LTD. HAMILTON, CAN.

Binder Twine

Book your order with us at this exceptional price. Spot cash. Delivery June 10th.

550 ft. to the lb. — 17½c
650 ft. to the lb. — 20c

Every ball guaranteed satisfactory.

Made in Canada by the
Brantford Cordage Company.

N. B. Howden Est.

PLUMBING and TINSMITHING

I have moved my Plumbing and Tinsmithing business from T. Dodds & Son's hardware store to more convenient premises 3 doors south. Your orders are solicited and will receive my best attention.

EDWARD MACKNESS

Phone 105 WATFORD

Ford

1920 Advantages

- Has deep, wide, luxurious seats, with plenty of room.
- Unsurpassed in anything near its price in riding qualities.
- Has very high grade heavy upholstery.
- Has roller bearings in front hubs.
- Has double bulb headlight system, which is more efficient than dimmer type.
- Has a magneto to furnish ignition independent of storage battery.
- Repair parts can be had almost anywhere at very little cost.
- Has real service behind it which has never been attempted to equal.
- Can always resell a used Ford to better advantage.

Orders are still coming in faster but just now I am getting a good bunch every week. Will be able to give fairly prompt delivery. Once you are in the 1920 Ford the decision is made.

R. MORNINGSTAR

USE THE GUIDE-ADVOCATE "WANT COLUMN"

THE POTATO SHORTAGE

SERIOUS PROBLEM NOW FACES WHOLE WORLD.

Situation is a Serious One, But if the People Who Can Grow Tubers Face It Wisely There Is No Reason for Panic, Unless by Some Mischance the Crop Proves a Failure.

This is no time to get panicky, yet, if serious trouble is to be avoided, present conditions should be considered in all their seriousness. Latest world statistics available show an enormous shortage in the international supply of potatoes. Ford comes daily that United States is buying in great quantities of our potato crop. Their own crop is being quickly marketed and in many sections at the present time a distinct shortage is evident. Conditions in Canada are even more pronounced. Seed potatoes are quoted at the producing points at \$5 and \$6 per bag, and it is frequently impossible to get them at that in many instances. The 1919 report shows some increase over the total that was produced in 1915, but still the shortage continues.

The potato is a prolific producer. It is not an uncommon thing for potatoes to increase from 15 to 20 times. Records are common where under good management an acre of potatoes requiring approximately 15 bushels of seed potatoes has produced from 250 to 300 bushels of good table stock. This shows the potato to be one of the greatest food producers of any of our crops and gives immediate reason for close attention to the home potato patch on the farm and in town. In fact, it is more in the interests of the home potato patch that we are recording these few thoughts, than in the interest of the great potato crop as a money producer on the farm. With seed at normal prices and the demand as at present, it is altogether probable that next summer would see a general rush toward potato growing. This will be avoided both by increase in cost of handling the crop and by the increased initial cost due to high prices of seed. So that, no disproportionate increase in acreage can be expected as a result of present market conditions, all the more reason why the home ¼-acre patch could be planted for certain and well tended this coming summer.

Cost items of potatoes have increased beyond belief, as compared with statistics of 1914. At present, outside of land costs, we believe the essential items mentioned below will be reached in handling the home ¼-acre this year.

3.75 bushels seeds at \$3...	\$11.75
Preparation of land and cultivation	2.50
Fertilizers and manure	7.00
Spraying	2.00
	\$23.25

Other incidental charges will undoubtedly bring the cost up to \$25 for the ¼-acre patch. If properly tended this ¼-acre patch should produce at least 50 bushels of potatoes, which at \$1.50 per bushel at digging time would be worth \$75.

For seed, if possible, obtain certified stock, that is, seed which has been inspected for plant disease by potato specialists and is pronounced free of disease and free of mixture of varieties. When it is not possible any good standard stock is satisfactory. For early home use probably Irish Cobbler types stand at the top. Red types, such as Early Ohio and Early Rose, are not as heavy yielders, but are of exceedingly good table quality. For late home use those of the Carmen or Green Mountain type are good. Seed potatoes should be treated to prevent scab. This is, they should be dipped for twenty minutes in a mixture made up of one pint of formalin to twenty gallons of water. Formalin is a penetrating gas dissolving in water. This attacks the disease spores on the surface of the potato and kills the spores of the scab.

When the potatoes are growing they should be carefully cultivated and kept clear of potato beetles. Also they should be sprayed five or six times with Bordeaux mixture in order to kill early and late blight, which is deadly to vine growth. This Bordeaux mixture is made up of 4 lbs. of lime dissolved in 4 gallons of water, and 4 lbs. of copper sulphate dissolved in 4 gallons of water, these emptied into 32 gallons of water. Do not mix the lime and sulphate solutions until just before you are ready to spray the potatoes. Mix them in the proportions indicated and good results will be obtained. If you allow the mixed material to stand, chemical action goes on too far, and the power of the spray to kill fungus spores is destroyed.

In preparing the land for potatoes see that it is in as fine tilled shape as possible. It should be dug or ploughed deep and worked up to a fine seed bed. If you can apply a good load of well-rotted manure, so much the better. After this get a 200-lb. bag of fertilizer analyzing 4 to 5 per cent. potash. Dig the holes or strike out the drill row for the potato and scatter a light dusting of fertilizer in the bottom of the holes or along the furrows. Draw in a light covering of soil over the fertilizer before you drop the potatoes and then proceed as usual. The fertilizer supplies readily digestible food

for the young potato plant and gives quick and ready growth to the potato crop. Large potatoes growers in New Brunswick, Maine and other eastern sections use as high as a ton or over of high-grade fertilizer per acre growing their high-yielding crops of potatoes; this in addition in many cases to a good application of barn manure.

Utilizing the Right of Way.

The ground lying on either side of the railroad tracks, constituting the right of way, that is often cultivated by gardeners in older countries, is a great waste of good land along thousands of miles through the Dominion.

SWINE PASTURE.

Pigs Cannot More Than Subsist on Grass Alone.

In too many cases the kind of pasture provided for pigs is not sufficient in its chemical composition to maintain the animals, and, as a result, a proportion of the grain, milk or other feed added with the intention of increasing or growth of bone or flesh, is consumed in keeping the pig at the weight or size at which it starts on the pasture. Ordinary natural grass pastures such as are given over to a run for pigs on many farms in Ontario contain only such as will allow the pigs to subsist, and if, as is often the case, horses or sheep are allowed the run of the same pasture the pigs barely subsist unless provided freely with extra feed such as garbage or grain, or both, as is the usual practice.

In order to effect a real economy in producing weight of pork by means of pasturing it is necessary that the pasture mixture contain a large proportion of leguminous plants, or consist of a succulent crop with a feeding value that is at least equal to that of rape; and since rape can be grown in most cases more economically than any other crop of equal feed value, it is therefore most generally indicated where some crop of other than the leguminous class is desired. A sufficient quantity of either a leguminous crop or rape will more than sustain life in the case of swine. But it is not to be expected that any pasture crop is sufficient to provide for as rapid a gain as is desirable in producing hogs for slaughter. Therefore in feeding such a ration, at least a small allowance of middlings, bran, oil meal or skim milk should be provided while the pigs are small and just starting on pasture, and when they have attained reasonable size, the pasture and the bone-forming supplement must be balanced with some such feed as barley, corn or oats, or a mixture of these.

The above does not imply that the pasturing of pigs on natural grass pasture entails waste, except of possibilities. The exercise provided by the animals, but the very exercise they receive is sufficient to offset any gain in weight that they can possibly make on such feed by itself. However, this exercise in conjunction with the extra feed needed to make up for it, plus a sufficiency to ensure gains, is likely to produce more satisfactory total results than would a less amount of feed and a lack of exercise. Pigs that have worried along all summer on natural grain pasture with but little supplementary feed, will at this season be in better shape to benefit from a season of rape pasture than those pigs that have been closely confined and fed at greater expense. But they will not fatten on the rape alone. They must have a finishing ration, including grain, in any case.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

A novel example of tree grafting is found in the orchards of the Ohio Experimental Station, where an original Ben Davis tree contains 400 scions.

Each scion is a representative of seedling or variety apple trees found in many parts of the United States. Horticulturists at the station state that the grafts are made to secure a short-cut way of testing many seedling apples.

Many apple trees have been planted with no means of identification, and it is believed that some of these old apple trees may have fruit of such a quality as to deserve further propagation. The fruit from each graft is gathered as it produces and is tested out for appearance, quality, marketing and culinary qualities. Each graft is numbered with a metal label.

Dogs Are a Menace.

A sum amounting to over two thousand dollars was paid out last year by the township authorities of Burlington, Durham county, in compensation to sheep-owners whose animals were destroyed by stray dogs. This increasing menace is a discouragement to farmers who are endeavoring to again develop an industry which at one time contributed in a considerable way towards the total income of Ontario farmers.

Udder troubles are few in the herd of a careful farmer.

As a vermifuge there is nothing so potent as Mother Graves' Worm Expeller, and it can be given to the most delicate child without fear of injury to the constitution.

REVIVAL IN DAIRYING

GOOD DEMAND FOR MILKERS AND SPRINGERS.

Cheese Factories and the Creameries Are Expected to Be Very Busy This Year, Especially During the Early Summer While the Grass Is Green and Plentiful — The Live Stock Outlook.

Stockyard market demand for milk cows and the fact that big runs of calves have failed to bring the real price down, seems to indicate good prospects for the dairy business, and the fact that the producers of the Toronto milk supply were able to accept a lower price than was thought possible a month ago, is a further indication. Considering the season of the year, the milk flow is very satisfactory, and should allow of a record make of cheese and butter. On the other hand there is but little demand for stockers and feeders despite the good prices ruling of later for finishers, the feed price being yet too high to allow of carrying extra animals over. Farmers are hanging on to their sheep, however, the supply of this stock offered for many weeks past being smaller than usual even at this time of year, and such as to indicate that it is not all due to the existence of the lambing season and shearing activities. Hog prices are steadily improving despite threats of a cut which are made weekly, but fail to amount to very much. This



More Dairy Cows Are Needed. makes it look as though those in the know are satisfied that the hog supply in the country is at a pretty low ebb.

Revival of interest in dairying is an encouraging feature in that it shows that producers are preparing to get settled in their line of production. Dairy farming means hard work and steady application and is not a business to be taken up for a short season; farm land improves under dairy farming practice, and the farmer who sticks to the dairy line, lays up for himself a lot of stock that is of consistent value to himself no matter how the live stock market fluctuates. Cheese prices are likely to be up rather than down this year, as it will be a long time before there is a slump in Canadian cheese, while the present campaign for improved quality in Ontario butter is likely to result in better prices to the milk producers who are patrons of creameries. Farmers engaged in milk production will have to do their part in bringing about improvement in the manufactured product by giving special attention to care of the milk before its delivery to the factory. If those who are venturing more largely in the dairy farming business this year realize this fact and the amount of labor entailed, then we may rest assured that they are satisfied to work for good pay, and to treat farming as a profession rather than as an odd job.

It is a good sight to see horses mentioned again among the live stock receipts at our principal markets. The consignments are not heavy, as this is impossible, but the fact that every horse used in the woods or during the winter is not snapped up at private sale on the spot when spring comes, shows that there are a few more head in the country this year than last. Farmers who want these work animals for seeding time have to pay high for them, but they are lucky to be able to get anything in the horse line considering the increased acreage that has to be put in this spring and the fact that horse breeding has been "off" for the past three or four years.

Chicken Chat.

In view of the high price of feed can the farmer afford to keep the poor laying hens in 1920?

Given exercise, sour skim milk, plenty of green feed and barley or oats (rolled) the farm flock of layers will give a good account of themselves.

It saves work to let the hens feed themselves—a hopper may be built at home without great expense.

Only the well-fed, well-bred hens will be found in the very heavy producing class. Where the hopper plan of feeding is adopted on the farm, the labor problem is much reduced. If the hoppers are kept supplied with grain there will be much less danger of underfeeding and producing stunted chicks.