

Gourlay \$300

in the voice of the
is a Gourlay."
to say the same.
do it for \$300.00.
of the highest grade
it has been used.
the difference. This
Looks and plays
of simple style—
a piano of dis-

terms can be ar-
in a piano of a dif-
have several used
them.

STOCK-
TAKING
SALE

CHATS

ORBS.

eth

sem: for empty gums mean min-
and deep lines at the corners of
mouth, which add years and your
woman's age.
sh brings us down to the best way
of keeping the teeth and gums
beautiful: the twice-a-day
brushing. A good toothbrush, powder
and a mouth wash are essential.
Questions and Answers.
stated—Unless you want to be
hair (which would be very fine)
there is only one way to
it darker. Oils darken the hair,
oil, especially, which is a ton-
makes the hair darker. If
your hair is already oily, do
so you wash it? Give it an
each time—by rubbing the oil
up, into the scalp and letting
it. When this is washed
it comes with it, leaving the scalp
thoroughly clean and making the
fine. Use an oil tonic just
and rub it well into the scalp
the scalp each night.
thoroughly, with the finger tip
it so it feels loose as you
the bone.
matter of fact, I don't know
its patriotic hair. The castor oil
is the best oil for the scalp
of aeroplane engines, and it's ver-

ailor Diary

Dictionary

W DISTRIBUTING,

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clip the coupon and

it will be withdrawn

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N TODAY.

RLD

HAMILTON,

40 South McNab St.

Sterrett

TOOK

WITH

HER!

EXPERT ADVICE ON GROWING POTATOES

Healthy Root System and
Leaf Development Are
Both Requisite.

BEST SOIL DESCRIBED.

How Nitrogen, Phosphoric
Acid and Potash Are Re-
plenished Artificially.

Before beginning to grow potatoes it is important to know something about the potato plant and its habits in order that it may be cultivated intelligently. Some information has already been given in this direction, but something more may be said here, declares W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, in Bulletin 30. When a potato plant is growing, four distinct and important forms of vegetation are developed, in addition to flowers and fruit—which never are developed in this direction, but something more may be said here, declares W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, in Bulletin 30. When a potato plant is growing, four distinct and important forms of vegetation are developed, in addition to flowers and fruit—which never are developed in this direction, but something more may be said here, declares W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, in Bulletin 30.

course this would not be all available for the potato crop. It has been stated already that potatoes do well when grown after soil, and it will be shown that the results from experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm in growing potatoes after clover and alfalfa, bear out the popular belief and show the wisdom of the practice of the best potato growers.

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1918 they are prepared to distribute to every township of Ontario, material of high quality for experiments with grain, fodder crops, roots, grasses, and alfalfa, as follows:

Climate and Soil. The potato appears to thrive best in a moist, somewhat cloudy and temperate climate, but providing there is sufficient moisture in the soil and the growing season is long enough, it is not at all fastidious in this respect. It is a little more particular in its soil requirements than other crops are grown in a great variety of soils. The ideal soil for potatoes appears to be a rich, deep, friable, warm, sandy loam with good natural drainage, and well-supplied with decayed or decaying vegetable matter. The potato requires a large amount of moisture, and for this reason the soil should be retentive of moisture. Potatoes will not, however, succeed where the water where the water is stagnant near the surface, and where drainage is very essential to a good crop.

Potatoes succeed admirably on new land providing it is well drained and not too stiff, as the soil is filled with decayed vegetable matter, and humus which help to make it loose. Such soil retains moisture well, and furnishes nitrogen in a very available form. They succeed well after straw also, as the decaying old gives somewhat the same conditions as new land. Clay and clay loams are not so suitable to the potato crop as the warmer sandy loams and gravelly soils, as they are usually colder, and being, as a rule, stiffer, the tubers are not as even in shape nor so smooth. The quality of the potatoes grown in sandy or gravelly soils is better than that of those grown in clay or clay loams.

Plant Food Requirements. The average results of a large number of analyses show that a crop of 200 bushels of potatoes, exclusive of the potato tops, which are usually left on the ground, removes from the soil approximately 40 pounds of nitrogen, 20 pounds phosphoric acid, and 70 pounds potash. A crop of 25 bushels per acre of wheat, including straw, will remove about 42 pounds nitrogen, 23 pounds phosphoric acid and 40 pounds potash. A crop of 25 bushels per acre of wheat will remove more nitrogen from the soil than 200 bushels of potatoes, and yet we find farmers, as a rule, heavily manuring their soil intended for potatoes with barnyard manure, while no good farmer would apply barnyard manure direct to the wheat crop. It is true that the potato crop takes from the soil more than twice as much potash as wheat, hence a light dressing of manure is advisable to supply this. In ten tons of manure there would be considerably more potash than the crop of potatoes would take from the soil, but of

ITEMS FOR AND ABOUT THE FARMER

Condensed Information for Farmers and Their Clubs

News of the Crops and Farms From All Parts of Ontario.

NEWMARKET.

George S. Henry, M.L.A., at the special meeting of the county council last Friday, said that between 35 and 40 per cent of some York was in grass, and if a reduction of 10 per cent, was made and put in wheat cultivation, the result would be a very material increase in the wheat crop this fall. If between 35 and 40 per cent of South York is in grass, there is at least that much, if not more, of North York in grass, and 10 per cent reduction of this area and under cultivation in wheat would swell the wheat crop. A five-acre tract for each farmer of York County this summer would help thin out the broad acres in grass and increase the yield in grain-stricken countries this coming winter.—Express Herald.

PETROLEA.

G. R. Green, district representative for the County of Oxford, stated that this year seven tractors will be in operation in Oxford.

LEAMINGTON.

On Friday last Kenneth Porter of the 12th line, Donauquet, sold a pure bred Ayreshire cow to D. R. McCann of Forest for \$165. As a three-year-old this cow gave 5550 pounds of milk in 315 days, which tested as high as 4.8. Pretty good cow.

CONINGSBY.

The farmers of this section have organized a farmers' club in connection with the United Farmers of Ontario. President, W. J. Sutton; secretary, J. W. Thomson, and six directors. This club is already about twenty members. The next meeting will be held at the home of Harry Matheson on April 5 in connection with the women's institute.

CONNOR.

Four hundred and fifty-five dollars is a pretty fair return from four acres of land, yet that was the sum received by D. S. Ward of Connor one day last week for his crop of peas. The four acres yielded 120 bushels, which he sold at \$3.50 per bushel. Mr. Ward is not kicking about the high cost of living, but recognizes the fact that the high price receives for his products more than offset any increase in prices of goods he has to buy.

LABOR POLITICAL PARTY IS FORMED

Will Be Combination of Many Groups of Working Classes.

FARMERS ARE INCLUDED

United Farmers Sent Delegates and Secretary Appointed to Committee.

A meeting was held in the Labor Temple on Friday for the purpose of forming what will be known as the Ontario Branch of the Canadian Labor Party. The meeting was composed of delegates from almost every conceivable branch of the Ontario labor movement, and the labor organizations, and there were also present three delegates from the United Farmers of Ontario. A tentative platform was finally adopted, the pattern for which was largely taken from the bylaws of the British Labor party. Undoubtedly it can be said that progress was made by the adoption of the platform as proposed by the resolutions committee, when one considers the many varieties of belief which were represented at the meeting.

Have Same Goal. From listening to the remarks of some of the speakers, it might be thought that the object of the socialist groups and that of the farmers were poles asunder. When the matter is calmly analyzed, however, it will be seen that the ultimate goal is the same. Both groups are sincere in their desire that more equitable laws be enacted relating to the great common people. Both feel that there is a class, sometimes described as the capitalists, who have secured unto themselves special privileges which thereby impose a burden on the shoulders of the other class of society.

As three or four of the delegates clearly showed, the difference between the aims of the various groups represented were sometimes created by the meaning taken from a word. For instance, as President Herbert stated, the farmers are both employees and employers, and therefore may be said to belong partly to the capitalist class. If the meaning applied by the extreme socialists is given to the word "capitalist." Again the term "worker" is capable of representing a variety of meanings, according to the point of view of the

MARKHAM.

High prices prevailed at Thomas Pilkey's sale at Wexford the other day. The Shortbushes, all Canadian bred, averaged over \$550 each, the highest price, \$550, being paid for a cow.

More people are tapping the maple this season than for many years. The season's late and there is time yet to get busy. There's a good market for every pound of sugar and gallon of syrup.

Good prices generally have ruled at the numerous farm stock sales held during the past two months in this district and since George's sale on Friday was no exception to the rule. His sale realized over \$5500, and Mr. Cole retained stock and implements worth \$800 to work the 55 acres he has retained. Thirty-three head of cattle, many of them young, brought over \$2500. Mr. Rittenhouse's sale on Tuesday realized over \$8000, a good sum for the stock and implements on a 50-acre farm.

OLINDA.

Arthur Knight has taken possession of Bruce Fox's farm and Albert Lee is moving from same to the farm lately vacated by S. Dodge.

LEAMINGTON.

Ransom Malt of the first concession, Gosfield, has two young sows that stand to net him a tidy sum. Last week one gave birth to a litter of 12 pigs and Monday night another gave birth to 19. At this rate there should be a drop in the price of pork shortly.

EIGHTH LINE, YORK.

Reuben Lunan's sale on Saturday last drew a large crowd and good prices were realized. A Shorthorn of the seventh line consigned 17 head of choice young cattle which realized him well over \$900. We are pleased they are not moving off the line.

AURORA.

Frank E. Weiss is the first to report young chickens hatched this season. He set a hen and had a hatching of Silver Pencilled Wyandottes on Tuesday.

INGERSOLL.

At the sale of Fred Perkins, Oxford Centre, grade cows sold at \$200 apiece.

Contrary to general expectations there was a big run on eggs on Sunday and Monday.

WAR MEASURES FOR ONTARIO FARMERS

Production Could Be Greatly Increased by Organizing Present Resources.

UTILIZE WHAT WE HAVE

Farmer Asks, Why Not Systematize Methods of Farm Production?

By ROB ROY. Dickens in his wildest flights of imagination never wrote as ridiculous stuff as has been given to the farmer since the war started under the guise of advice. If the foolkiller had been around he would sure have had a busy time since August, 1914. There is a danger, a real danger that the farmers get sour, and because so many silly schemes have been proposed, they themselves will not do anything toward organization, and thus miss the efficiency that comes from real business methods.

There is not a township in Ontario but one where the production of food by at least 25 per cent, by proper organization.

Leaders Needed. An ordinary township is divided into about six wards, each ward was put in charge of a practical farmer, a real farmer, and real leader of men, real horse, implements, seed and land pooled for the greatest possible production, what a revolution could be worked, even with the present inadequate help.

A survey would be taken by the ward boss for seed requirements, and all seed would be cleaned, bagged and on the farms where it was to be used. Horses would be hardened for work, harness and implements would be in order.

Avoiding Delays. Then when any land was ready to sow it would be attended to at once. The days means much on the yield of a crop. Sometimes high land will be ready a week sooner than some lower land, a mile away. On the low land men, horses and wide implements may be idle for precious days. This is a terrible waste of our resources. Then on farms all can be sown in three or four days, while on the individual, as was clearly shown by delegate Ballantyne.

After the adoption of the tentative platform a committee was formed to draw up further plans, which will later be submitted to all the various groups. J. J. Morrison is the farmers' representative on this committee, and the formation of the Ontario Branch of the Canadian Labor Party may be productive of a great deal of good if it provides the machinery for the free expression of the thoughts of the many organizations represented, and in a manner as to permit of harmonious co-operative activity along political and social lines.

GODERICH.

Two farm sales are reported from Cranbrook. The 130-acre farm of the late William Locking was sold last week to Harry Keys of Brussels for \$2500 and the 100-acre farm of Mrs. George Sparling was purchased by John Huetheer, the price being \$2000. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hess of Zurich are leaving for Biggs, Sask., where their son George has purchased a 640-acre farm with stock and implements complete. Mr. Hess has sold his jewelry business to his brother, W. G. Hess.

A. Townshend, who has been farming on the fifth concession of Hullet for some time past, has purchased the farm of John J. Smith on the 16th concession of Goderich Township and will get possession the beginning of April.

WHITE ROSE.

Herb Smith, we understand, has purchased the Hooper estate and will move there shortly. Mr. West moves to Gormley. Thomas Forester is about to buy a trailer to market his live stock, as his present stock racks are not commodious enough. The last trip he made the third-class passengers had a hard time keeping up on account of his speeding.

WESTON.

Reeve J. M. Gardhouse left on Saturday for Calgary and Edmonton, where he will act as judge of horses at the Alberta spring horse shows.

RAVENSHOE.

J. Wilkinson is moving on the farm lately occupied by Anthony Crouch, who is moving onto Ernie Sprague's farm.

JEFFERSON.

R. W. E. Burnaby shipped on Saturday to James R. Leach of Verner, Ont., five registered Clydesdales and five pure bred Holsteins. Mr. Leach is a beginner in the dairy business and is a believer in pure bred stock.

KETTLEBY.

Lots for market gardens have been purchased near the public school and families have already come to occupy them.

LEMONVILLE.

Fred Regan has moved from Toronto to this farm on the sixth line.

next farm valuable land will not be sown for two or three weeks, or perhaps not at all. There are men enough, horses and implements enough, and seed enough, in any township in Old Ontario to put in 25 per cent more crop if they were handled in a business manner. Then as to live stock. Some farmers selling off cattle on account of scarcity of feed; on the next farm two days' threshing of excellent straw not touched. In summer cows and stockers in very bare pasture; on the next farm meadows that were never sown, and cattle trampling low grass and simply wasting it. There is enough land in pasture in every township to keep all cows in full flow of milk, make the feeders and stockers fat, if the cattle were properly distributed. Present Conditions Stated. A real farmer would simply make \$85, binders \$230, and not enough to go around even at these prices. In any township in Old Ontario there are enough of the best machinery to do for the next five years, if only they were properly distributed. On farms of 100 acres you will find seven-foot mowers, six-foot mowers, delivery rake and hay loader, and only about twenty acres or less of hay. On the next farm they may have fifty acres of hay, a five-foot mower, eight-foot rake and no loader. Also the farmer with the big crop may be forking off by hand without a horse fork. A real farmer would simply make things hum if he could put men and machines where they were needed. Then as to harvesting. One farm with a seven-foot binder, new, with about three days' work to do; on the next, 80 or 100 acres of grain with an old binder.

Save This Labor. With regard to threshing. We are terribly behind the west in our method of handling grain. We fork the grain into the mows and then fork it out to the threshing machine. This is a terrible loss. A proper overhauled machine will thresh more from the stock with less labor than it can be hauled to the barn and mowed away. What a wonderful saving there could be in this item alone. This is not a fantastic dream. Let us get down to hard facts. Famine is hovering around the allies. Ordinary methods will not avert it. We must resort to extraordinary ones. There are retired farmers, ex-reveries or councilors, men true and tried, real patriots, men who have paid for farms, made money and know the game thoroughly. These men would not want a banker's salary. They would be glad to do their bit for nothing. Glad, if they are too old for the first line of trenches, to serve in the second line, the great food-producing army. If some township would try this scheme the results would be marvelous.

These Should Be Included in Your Order

LOOK FOR THE STARS. The numerous items in the Rennie 1918 catalogue enclosed in star borders like this set new high value standards. You will be astonished at the bargains.

BEANS—Dwarf White Wax (Davis) 10 .25 .75 3.25
BEEF—Crosby's Egyptian 10 .25 .75 2.50
CABBAGE—Danish Summer
Roundhead 10 .90 2.75
CARROT—Rennie's Market Garden 10 .40 1.20 3.50
CORN—Rennie's Golden Bantam 10 .25 .65 .25
CUCUMBER—Davis' Perfect 10 .25 .75 2.25
LETTUCE—Burpee's Earliest
Wayhead 10 .35 1.00 3.00
ONION—Early Yellow Danvers 10 .40 1.35 4.40
Rennie's Extra Early Red 10 .35 1.00 3.75
PARSNIP—Rennie's XXX Guernsey 10 .35 1.00 3.50
PEAS—Thomas Laxton, Extra Early 10 .15 .45 2.00
Best Second Early 10 .15 .45 2.00
RADISH—Crimson Globe 10 .15 .45 2.00
Plus Ultra 10 .05 .20 .65 2.20
Japanese Mikado (Winter) 10 .35 .90 3.25
TOMATO—Bonny Best 10 .60 1.75
Blue Stem Early—King Edward 10 .60 1.75

Prepaid Not Prepaid
lb. 5 lbs. lb. 5 lbs.
ONION SETS—Yellow Sets—Selected 35 1.70 .25 1.20
White Multiplier Sets 50 2.25 .40 1.85

FARM IMPLEMENTS
REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS
GEO. W. SMITH COMPANY
Cor. Jarvis and Duke Sts., Toronto

UNITED FARMERS WILL OPEN STORE

Farm Produce Only Will Be
Sold to Toronto
Public.

WAREHOUSE FACILITIES

Portion of Building Will Be
Used as Implement
Showroom.

For some time the plans of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company have been quietly maturing in the direction of giving the Toronto public facilities for buying the farmers' produce direct from the farm. On Saturday a deal was completed whereby the company secures the premises now occupied by T. J. Medland, Ltd., at 130 East King street. The building will be remodeled and half of the ground floor will be used as a store for selling farm produce only. The frontage on Francis street will be used as a showroom for farm implements, etc., and the balance of the premises will be devoted to office and warehouse purposes.

The present manager of Medlands will be retained to serve the public on behalf of the farmers' organization, and the United Farmers' Co-operative Co.'s store will be ready to conduct business on June 1.

SHADE TREES.

How to Prevent Leaves Being Destroyed by the White-Marked Tussock Moth.

A severe outbreak of this insect next summer is indicated by the large numbers of the white egg-masses spotted over the trunks and branches of shade trees in many of our eastern towns and cities. The habits of this injurious insect and the most effective methods for its control are described in a new leaflet recently issued by the entomological branch of the department of agriculture, written by Messrs. J. M. Swaine and B. Sanders.

The species is native to this country and occurs periodically in extensive outbreaks, particularly in the regions bordering the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River and near the Atlantic coast. It is notably a pest of cities and towns, but is injurious everywhere to shade trees in times of abundance; and it is also an important enemy of apple trees, since, in addition to defoliating the trees, the caterpillars feed upon and destroy the young fruit.

The details of the control methods as applied to both shade trees and apple trees are given in the leaflet, and the circular, copies of this circular may be had free on application to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa, and requests for the circular may be mailed free. All inquiries regarding insect pests should be addressed to the Dominion Entomologist, department of agriculture, Ottawa, and no postage is required on such letters.

PUBLICATIONS. Available for Distribution. "The following pages contain a list of the publications that have been issued by the several branches of the department of agriculture, and are still available for distribution."

"So long as the supply lasts copies of the publications listed will be sent on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Letters containing applications require no postage."

The wording as printed above refers to a pamphlet issued by the federal department of agriculture which contains an index of various publications of use to the farmer and which may be secured free of cost in the manner indicated.

STANDARDIZATION IDEA IS FAVORED

Farmers Believe Costs Would
Be Reduced and Time
Saved.

WAGON WHEEL NUTS

Instances Given Where Stan-
dardized Design Would
Improve Implements.

R. W. E. Burnaby believes that standardizing the manufacture of farm machinery would undoubtedly be a grand thing for the farmers and would lower the cost considerably. Last year a small part of a corn binder broke and he had to send to Hamilton for the repair. He was delayed nearly two weeks waiting for the arrival of this. Better distribution of machinery repairs and a great saving in cost would be secured by removing the necessity of half a dozen dealers in every town and village, each having a valuable stock of implements and repairs. One dealer could carry the standardized repairs and the work of many at a fraction of the cost.

Would Save Money. J. T. Kerrighan of the United Farmers of Ontario, believes that a great saving to the farmers would accrue thru the standardizing of the manufacture of farm implements. This one item would result in considerable saving of both time and money.

E. C. Drury, of Paris, says that implements could be standardized to the great advantage of farmers. He believes that the manufacturers could largely improve the machines by the better and more convenient placing of nuts and the proper counter-sinking of square bolts.

R. H. Halbert sees no reason why wagon wheel nuts should not be standardized, as well as many other repairs, for which there is no essential reason for a difference in manufacture. If it were possible to borrow the bolt from a wagon temporarily not in use, this convenience would exist under standardization, said Mr. Halbert.

J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers, says costs to the farmer would be greatly reduced and much time and trouble would be saved by repairs saved if such things as Pitman attachments and other essential parts of farm implements were standardized in design.

Would Add Grease Cups. W. C. Good, of Brantford, believes that the publications of farm implements would be improved under impartial supervision such as would be given by a government commission of experts, who instructed the placing of grease cups on manure spreaders instead of the present systems of oiling. Mr. Good has personally placed grease cups on his own machinery, and thereby saves time and trouble which would be required by using the machines as purchased from the manufacturer.

RENNIE'S HARD SEEDS BEST FOR CANADA

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REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS
GEO. W. SMITH COMPANY
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Also Poultry of all kinds
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