



In the Rush of Harvest
THERE'S NOTHING which makes a man so downright mad as to have twine run uneven. Stopping a binder once on this account is simply a nuisance, but such twine means constant interruptions—a serious matter. Use only

PLYMOUTH GOLD MEDAL BINDER TWINE
and be rid of such trouble forever. Plymouth

MADE IN CANADA
is more even in size and stronger than other brands. It runs full length, ties more bundles and does not fall down. Buy the twine that's "always good" and order early. The same good quality is found in

GOLD MEDAL Pure Manila Hay Fork Rope

HOBBS GOLD MEDAL
lines are for sale by
all first-class dealers

STORAGE BATTERY SERVICE

We are now completely equipped to take care of all Storage Battery troubles. We can recharge, repair and rebuild in first-class shape. We can save you time and money also and express charges that were necessary until now.

We can save you money when you need a new battery, as we handle the PREST-O-LITE, which is all Canadian-made, saving you exchange and duty. We have a size for every car. It will be to your interest to see us when in need.

Prest-O-Lite equipment is on many high-grade cars for 1920.

R. MORNINGSTAR
WATFORD GARAGE

Washing Machines

Playtime (power).....	\$23.50
Red Star.....	\$20.00
New Era.....	\$17.50
Dowsell.....	\$10.00
Imperial Wringers.....	\$ 7.50
Empress Wringers.....	\$ 6.75
City Empress Wringer....	\$ 6.25
Galvanized Tubs..	\$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00
Galvanized Pails.....	50c to \$1.00

N. B. HOWDEN EST.

DRAINAGE IS IMPORTANT

Some Benefits of a Well Devised Drainage Plan.

Guesswork is the Poorest Method to Adopt—Get the Land Levels and Then Arrange for Tiling—How to Protect Drainage Outlets.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

WHEN a man is about to erect a building, be it ever so small, the first thing he does is to make a plan.

That plan may be on paper or it may exist only in the mind of the builder, yet it is a plan. Without a plan to follow, a builder cannot do good work. The same is true of tile drainage. The man who places a "string" or "line" of tile in a watercourse, which traverses his fields, should not do so without asking himself such questions as: "Am I putting this tile in the lowest part?" "Will I be able to get a satisfactory outlet? How many acres will this tile drain, and is it large enough to drain it satisfactorily? Have I sufficient grade to drain the holes in the rear fifty?" If he does not ask himself these questions he is like a builder without a plan; he is working in the dark; his work cannot be efficient. All these questions the drainage plan answers, and more.

No matter how small the means for immediate construction of drains, or how few the drains which one is about to install, he should not do so without having first laid out a plan of which these drains will be a part. On rolling land such a plan is not hard to decide upon, because the differences in elevation are very pronounced, and any one who is familiar with such lands is able to intelligently plan a system of drains for them. But where the area is large and the topography irregular, or very flat, guesswork is out of the question. It is then that we must resort to the tape and the levelling instrument for reliable information. A drainage plan shows first of all the differences in height or elevation between all parts of the farm over which the survey extended. This allows the owner of the land to plan his own system of drainage. The possession of the levels for all parts of the farm lays bare the most advantageous routes for tile drains, from a study of the levels and contours of a plan it is possible to calculate the acreage which each main tile must drain. This information together with the fall or grade procurable is the only true guide to help us decide upon the size of tile needed in any given drain. It is only when the planer has a picture of the whole project before him that he can draft an efficient yet economical plan of drains for any piece of land.

Future Benefits.—The benefits of a plan do not end with the completion of the drainage system. Only those of us who have tried long and hard to find a drain, the location of which was nowhere recorded, know the value of a drainage plan. When a tile-drained farm is offered for sale the existence of a plan of drains adds greatly to the value of the farm. The plan is of equal value to both the seller and buyer. With proper care well-constructed tile drains will give good service for several generations; therefore for the convenience of our children and grandchildren it is necessary to have a plan of our underground drainage work.

There is another way in which a drainage plan is very helpful to a farm owner; it is a splendid guide toward ascertaining the acreage of any field or part of the farm. Fences are located on the plan, and the whole plan drawn to scale, so that with the aid of a rule it is possible to measure the area of any part of the land surveyed. This is of great assistance in planning a season's crops as well as in calculating yields per acre.

The drainage pays; but, before you start even a small system, by all means secure a plan.—G. Heimpel, O. A. College, Guelph.

Protecting Drainage Outlets.

Tile, particularly clay tile, should not run out to the mouth of the drain. If a piece of old gas pipe, eight or ten feet long, can be secured, this should be placed in the drain in place of the last few feet. Failing this a piece of corrugated steel, or even a plank trough is much better than running the tile right to the end, where they will be broken, washed into the outlet, or otherwise destroyed, allowing the earth to roll in and stop the flow of water.

Under any condition the bank is liable to wear away. Animals pasturing in the field may tramp it down, and block the tile, so in the second place, an abutment should be built through which the outlet discharges its water and the bank will be kept in a state of preservation. This may be made of concrete, stone or plank, and should be a permanent structure. In some cases where the flow is heavy and the water would have a tendency to undermine the wall, it is well to build an apron on which the force of the falling water is broken.

There is still another precaution which should be given due consideration.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Busy Farmers

Have you been deterred from farming on a larger scale by the fear of increased financial problems?

Call and see our local Manager. He has been specially trained to handle farm financing, and can render valuable assistance. Be sure to see him before increasing your operations.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

War Bond Interest Coupons and Cheques Cashed Free.



The Merchants Bank will cash all War Loan coupons or interest cheques when due, on presentation, without making any charge whatever for the service.

If you have not a Savings Account, why not use your interest money to open one with This Bank?

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal, Established 1864.

WATFORD BRANCH, F. A. MacLEAN, Manager.
ALVINSTON BRANCH, G. H. C. NORSWORTHY, Manager.

tion. Frequently small muskrats, muskrats, coons, ground hogs and others, seek refuge in the tile. Here they are entrapped, and form a dam to the flowing water. To overcome such, the outlet should have bars across the end. These may be quite small, and close together so that nothing can get through. A screen may be fitted over the end, but unless the mesh is quite large the water is retarded in its flow. Sometimes the first tile is threaded with wire. This forms a good protection.

When all these devices are given attention, the outlet should remain in a state of efficiency for years, and the system, if properly installed, should give satisfaction.—F. L. Ferguson, O. A. College, Guelph.

Brown Bear and Grizzlies.

The law protects the great brown bear of the Alaskan peninsula and nearby islands, which is the largest existing carnivorous land animal; likewise the grizzlies of the Arctic territory.

Nevertheless they are shot whenever the natives or white settlers get a chance at them, and if anybody is arrested for such an offence a conviction cannot be obtained. This is because public sentiment in Alaska is dead against the beasts in question, which are not only destroyers of livestock but dangerous to human beings.

The popular notion that a grizzly will not attack a man if unmolested is without basis in fact. Most formidable of living creatures, it is very intelligent, recognizes human beings as its enemies and will assail them whenever a good opportunity offers. A grizzly has been known to follow a man's trail, steal up behind him and tear off the whole top of his head with a blow of its tremendous paw.

Alaskan settlers declare that the great brown and grizzly bears are protected for the sole benefit of non-resident sportsmen. But they add that they are entitled to protect themselves, and they do it with a gun.

A Source of Riches.

C. C. Jones, chairman of the Fur Industry and Wild Life Conference, stated recently that Canada will soon become one of the leading fur markets of the world, and Montreal may once more become the great centre of the fur trade. Mr. James White, chairman of the Commission of Conservation, pointed out the valuable influence of the fur trade on the development of Canada, without which British colonization would probably have never gone further west than Lake Superior. Canada's exports of furs to the United States had increased from \$1,800,000 in 1915, to \$12,800,000 in 1919.

Value of Furs.

The value of the skins of our fur-bearing animals has increased enormously in recent years. A mink, once worth only 40 cents, is now valued at between \$13 to \$28, and a muskrat, which was once bought for 12 cents, is now bought for \$5.50.

If Miller's Worm Powders needed the support of testimonials they could be got by the thousands from mothers who know the great virtue of this excellent medicine. But the powders will speak for themselves and in such a way that there can be no question of them. They act speedily and thoroughly, and the child to whom they are administered will show improvement from the first dose. m

Good Luck to Infants.

Almost every nation has some particular superstition or belief about babies, and these result in actions which vary all the way from the utterly absurd to the terribly tragic. The peasantry of Greece firmly believe that the future of every child is determined by three fates, known as the Moirai. In the popular mind these fates are three old women, whose habitation is a mountain cave and they come together to a house where there is a new-born child. In preparation for them, all furniture is set aside, that their tottering footsteps may not be impeded, and refreshments in the shape of honey, bread, cakes and wine are set out for these important though invisible guests. Money, too, is placed on the table, as a bribe, for it is believed that in the gift of these fates are all good things as well as bad. Under no circumstances must a child's beauty be alluded to while the Moirai may be in the house, or they will certainly make its good looks disappear.

Many peoples believe that ill luck will be the portion of a child who cuts its upper teeth first, and there are some who believe that a child who firmly believe this that, in order to spare the child a life of misery, they promptly kill any child whose upper teeth appear first. Another tribe sees bad fortune for everyone in twins, and avoid it by slaying them all. Should a child grow up bad in China the parents are said to have forgotten to bind its wrists—alluding thereby to a superstition that if a red cord is tied around an infant's wrists it cannot fail to grow up quiet and obedient.

There are various methods of assuring good luck to an infant. In rural England, if its right hand is bound up for a short period soon after birth it will surely become wealthy. The Spaniards sweep their children's face with pine boughs, to assure good fortune, while to keep the Irish baby from harm a belt of woman's hair is placed about it, and to achieve a similar object Roumanian mothers tie red ribbons around the ankles of their offspring. In Holland garlic, salt, bread and steak are put in the cradle of the new arrival, while to protect their babies the mothers of Wales put in the cradle a pair of tongs or a knife. In Iceland, when the first tooth makes its appearance, a lamb is presented to the child, to be its "very own."

My Financial Creed.

I believe in Canada.
My opportunity and hope depend upon her future.
I believe that her stability and progress rest upon the industry and thrift of her people.
Therefore I will work hard and live simply.
I will spend less than I earn.
I will use my earnings with care.
I will save consistently.
I will invest thoughtfully.

Waterway from Switzerland to Sea.
Above Nantes the Loire is little used on account of the swift current and shifting channel. It is proposed to dredge the river for a considerable distance above Nantes or to build lateral canals so as to join the Loire with the canal systems of Central France leading to Paris, and with the Rhone, making a waterway from Switzerland to the sea.