

Canada's Overseas Trade is \$2,351,000,000

Sea-borne \$1,046,000,000
Land-borne \$1,305,000,000

More than half this land-borne trade is ultimately sea-borne—but in Foreign Ships.

Every pound of Canadian products shipped from a port outside Canadian territory retards our maritime growth, weakens our national prosperity and places control of a part of our sea-borne commerce in the hands of a competitive nation.

The Navy League of Canada.

Many farmers use The Guide-Advocate "Want Column" regularly—for selling any stock or machinery or for securing anything they wish to purchase. The cheapest service anywhere—5 lines and under, 25c per week.

THE ONION CROP.

How to Handle and Harvest It at the Proper Time.

As the onion is such a valuable crop, and as mistakes are often made in lifting it from the ground at too early a stage, a few words as to the proper times and methods of harvesting may be the means of saving many bushels of the bulbs. Upon the manner in which onions are ripened and harvested will depend their keeping qualities. The grower should allow the crop to make all the growth possible. The stems should not be bent at the neck, as is sometimes done, as long as they are erect and vigorous. Generally they will fall of their own accord. In some localities the idea is prevalent that bending down the stems favors the development of the bulbs. This is not true when the plants are growing vigorously, rather it prevents development for upon the amount of elaborated food sent down from the leaves to the bulbs will depend the ultimate size of the latter. The raw food materials are absorbed by the root hairs in solution and sent upward to the leaves. Carbon dioxide is absorbed by the leaves, and in the green cells the whole food is elaborated and is sent to all of the growing parts of the plants. The grower should remember that neither onions or other plants feed directly from the soil. The roots simply absorb some of the elements which are latter converted into food.

When the stems of onions are immaturely bent or broken down the food supply is shut off. The bulbs do not fill out and become hard as they do when properly ripened, and consequently will not keep very long in open storage. The harder and firmer the bulbs may be the better chance of success in this respect.

Onions which were planted as Dutch sets during April, and without doubt large areas were planted, will now be showing signs of ripening. Water should not be given to any which are assuming a yellow appearance of the leaf, nor should any fertilizing substance be applied. When onions of any kind approach the ripening stage, water should be withheld, otherwise a secondary root growth may start, and the bulbs be rendered valueless. It is, of course, too early for the onions which were sown in drills to ripen. The fore-mentioned remarks, however, should be borne in mind when these approach the ripening stage.

When harvesting onions it is best to lift them with a digging fork, but not until the tops have become

brown and dry. They should then be spread out to dry for a few days, and be turned at intervals to favor equal drying on all sides. Generally onions will dry properly out of doors. If, however, rain is imminent it will be better to dry them on the floor or shelves of a dry and airy shed. Many varieties of onions will be ready for harvesting by mid-August, or shortly after.

Shorthorns.

Show-ring competition of the past few years in Canada has served to emphasize the growing popularity of Canadian-bred horses and cattle, particularly in the Clydesdale and Shorthorn breeds. Not only have certain splendid individual animals been adjudged superior to the best imported stock shown against them, but—what is more important—decisive recognition has been given by eminent judges to a distinct "Canadian type" of animal. These tan-bark achievements of Canadian stock are being



Prize-Winning Shorthorn Yearlings.

duplicated at present in the sale-ring, in both Eastern and Western Canada. At the recent great Dryden-Miller sale of imported and Canadian-bred animals, a native female topped the lists, selling for \$5,200, as reported at the time of the sale. More recently, in Manitoba, a Canadian-bred Aberdeen-Angus, Blackbird Glencarnock V., sold for the sum of \$3,000. These two sales run in value into what is termed "big money," and transactions such as these put the Canadian stock-market, in so far as native pure-breds are concerned, in a class with those of the British Isles. It is pleasing to see animals from Canadian stables winning rosettes in the judging ring; it is even more gratifying to see them appeal as strongly as imported stuff to the fancy of discriminating buyers.

September Butter Packs Well.

If not already provided, now is the time to pack butter for winter use, unless a fresh supply is assured at reasonable prices. Pack good butter solidly in a crock, or wax and paper-lined wooden package; cover with a clean cotton cloth or heavy parchment paper and seal paste, and store in a cool, dark cellar, or in a commercial cold storage, if one is available. September butter made from good cream, preferably pasteurized, should keep all winter, and is usually from five to ten cents a pound cheaper than fresh-made winter butter. Never store or pack butter in prints for winter use, as there is too much surface exposed to the air, even when placed in brine.

Dairy Notes.

Keep the cows in clean quarters. Grass by itself is not considered a balanced ration for the milk cow. The smaller the opening into which the milk goes the less the danger of dirt.

POTATO POINTERS.

Leave Tubers In Ground Until Fully Matured.

Usually the early potatoes are not the best keepers, and except for seed purposes are not kept in large quantities. It is sometimes said that immature tubers make the best seed. The writer is not prepared to discuss the matter, except to say that he has seen excellent crops from both mature and immature tubers. One thing, however, is certain when the crop is lifted before it has fully matured much of the possible yield is lost to the grower, and whether for seed purposes or for food the tubers will not keep so well as when mature.

We are at present concerned with the early crop, and not with the main or late crop. This, however, makes no difference. We should not generally lift the crop until the haulms are quite dead, at which time we can rest assured that the food material, your food and mine, has been fully transferred from stems to tubers, and that the latter have made all the growth that is possible.

Potatoes should not be left in a damp soil any length of time after they have ripened; nothing can be gained by leaving them therein. Lift them and store them thinly in a dark dry place until they are dry, after which they may be stored in barrels or boxes for use as desired. These remarks do not apply to winter storage. They are made only for the information of those who have only a few early potatoes on their plots.

During the present year it has been gratifying to see the increase in the number of vegetable gardens over those which existed before the war, and while there are not so many as during the war, the quality

of the vegetables is in any way better. This is largely as a result of experience on the part of the war gardener. Another thing of great importance is that the amateur has learned to discriminate in the choice of varieties, consequently subjects which have little food value are not grown, thus the grower has more time to devote to the production of staple crops. Now is the time for the gardener to check up the good and the worthless subjects, and to decide what he will do next year. Perhaps it would be advantageous to double a certain crop or to reduce another by half, according to their values. Notes of all these things should be made; the memory cannot be trusted entirely in such matters.

When the crops are in full bearing a better idea of what space will be necessary for each may be obtained than when they are removed from the plot. It is also easy to ascertain the positions in which they seem to do best. Notes along these lines will be found helpful, for from them the gardener may during winter plan his garden for next year.

WHEN USING WILSON'S FLY PADS
READ DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY AND FOLLOW THEM EXACTLY

Far more effective than Sticky Fly Catchers. Clean to handle. Sold by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

Many children die from the assaults of worms, and the first care of mothers should be to see that their infants are free from these pests. A vermifuge that can be depended on is Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only expel worms from the system, but act as a health-giving medicine and a remedy for many of the ailments that beset infants, enfeebling them and endangering their lives.

LIVESTOCK FOR SALE
Shorthorn, Angus
Hereford, Holstein
Ayrshire, Jersey

Farmers and stockmen desiring to purchase purebred registered males and females, individually or in car lots, should communicate with the Secretary of the Lambton County Pure Bred Livestock Breeders' Association.

Up-to-date lists of the pure bred livestock for sale in the county kept on hand. Expert assistance will be given to all parties desiring to purchase herd sires. Parties desiring to list their animals should communicate with the Secretary.

W. P. MACDONALD, Petrolia, Ont.

INSURANCE

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM TIME TABLE

Trains leave Watford Station as follows:
GOING WEST
Accommodation, 111 8 44 a.m.
Chicago Express, 17 12 34 p.m.
Detroit Express, 83 6 48 p.m.
GOING EAST
Ontario Limited, 80 7 38 a.m.
Chicago Express, 6 11 18 a.m.
Accommodation, 110 2 28 p.m.
Accommodation, 112 5 20 p.m.
C. W. Vail, Agent, Watford.

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