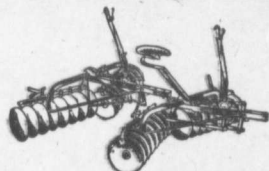


FORESIGHT ON THE FARM



Heavy
Types
for use
with
tractors

IN CHOOSING A HARROW

INVESTIGATE THE GANGS

Whenever Disk Harrow gangs crowd, you have trouble. In most Out Throw Harrows they bump together, rock and sway; they are heavy on the horses and when the land is rough or hard, they rise out of the ground. Bissell Disks are a different construction from others. The gangs do not butt together. They have no rocking motion. The draught is steady and even. The team will travel faster, do more work and do it easier. Bissell Disks will work in places which is too hard for any other make to handle and have wider field of usefulness. They do not fall where the most work is required.

The Cleaners are built of steel throughout, riveted to stay, and are operated by a locking device—No castings to break, no coil springs to get out of order.

The Bissell Scrapers are the only Scrapers on which the steel clod bars are moveable andwise by a lever, thus keeping the spaces between the plates free from clods. The cutting edges of the plates are kept clean by the steel blades.

AXLES ON BISSELL GANGS

The axles are heavy—malleable nuts and washers are used so that the complete gang can be drawn up so tight that the axles can act as spring or allow the disks to work loose.



The Bissell Bearing is a success. The body parts are all in one piece, manufactured without the use of bolts. No bolts to break out. No crevices for dirt to work in. The bearing is self-lubricating. The rollers in the balls which are clamped on a heavy durable base. This is why Bissell Disk Harrows last in dirt through. The end of the bearing opposite the balls is protected by adjustable flaps or sand bells, making it impossible for dirt to enter. The manner of Bissell Disk Harrows is beyond reproach—only one is a genuine one with the name Bissell.

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD., ELORA, ONT.

The History of the Introduction of SYDNEY BASIC SLAG Into Ontario Reads Like a Romance

In 1913 it was unknown. In 1918 we started our campaign and sold 230 tons. The consumption has gone on increasing until in 1917 the sales were 6,242 tons. This year they will probably reach 15,000 tons. It was hard work introducing our goods. Oftentimes to get going in a district we picked out a progressive farmer and gave him a ton for nothing. With very few exceptions this proved the best of advertising. In two cases, for instance, the experimental tons we gave away in 1913 resulted in sales during the past season of 150 tons and 181 tons.

SYDNEY BASIC SLAG IS THE IDEAL FERTILIZER FOR FALL WHEAT.

We want agents in districts where we are not already represented. If you think you could place a carload of 20 tons, drop us a line and our representative will call on you right away.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited SYDNEY - NOVA SCOTIA

BOOKS

Write for our catalogue of farm books. It is sent free on request. Ask us for information on any book you require.
BOOK DEPT., FARM AND DAIRY
PETERBORO, ONT.

HEAVEN'S SURELY CURED

With the old reliable Phenol's Toilet Slaves Remedy. Cures both old and new cases, tonsure by the best of experts. Refund returned if it ever fails. Write for Free Copy of Phenol's Toilet Slaves Remedy.
PLEWING BROS., CHEMISTS
25 CHURCH ST., TORONTO, ONT.

The Surest Way To sell your surplus stock is through the live stock columns of Farm and Dairy. The cost is little and the results certain. Send in your ad.

The Lewis Judgment in Alberta

THEMENNIS interest was created throughout the whole of Canada by the news that the appellate division of the Supreme Court of Alberta, by a majority decision, from which the chief justice alone dissented, had found in favor of the application of R. B. Bennett for an order declaring that Norman Earl Lewis, a draftsman under the Military Service Act, whose trial occurred on a former had been cancelled by order-in-council, was illegally detained as a soldier in the First Alberta Depot Battalion and entitled to his release from the army. The main decision of the majority was delivered by Mr. Justice Beck, and supplementary judgments were given by Justice Stuart, Hyndman, and Simmons. The minority decision was that of Chief Justice Harvey.

Mr. Justice Beck reviewed all necessary clauses of the War Measures Act of 1914, the old Militia Act, and the Military Service Act, to prove that at no time had parliament delegated power to the Governor-in-Council to change the statutes of Parliament itself. His concluding argument was as follows:

"It would be an astounding proposition that parliament, after having spent many weeks in a discussion on the M.S.A., which perhaps more than any other bill ever the subject of debate there, was the occasion of such fierce antagonisms both within and without parliament, deliberately enacted by the insertion of the commonplace clause 'nothing in this act shall limit the powers of the governor-in-council under the M.S.A., 1914, to leave it open to the governor-in-council to revoke in whole or in part, the act the passing of which had so stirred the whole people of Canada. Rather the inference to be drawn is that parliament never dreamed that it would be even questioned that the powers of the governor-in-council under the W.M.A. were so extensive; but that parliament was assuming and inferentially declaring in effect the limitations upon the order-making power which I have already indicated. Thus the claim in question is, it seems to me, confirmation of those limitations.

"This being my opinion upon the extent of the powers of the governor-in-council under the W.M.A., it follows as a necessity that I must hold that the order-in-council in question, inasmuch as it in effect reposes a primary and substantial provision of the M.S.A., is ineffective and invalid."

The Minority Report.

Chief Justice Harvey, who presented a minority report, contended that parliament had delegated authority to the Governor-in-Council to pass the Order-in-Council of the 23rd of April, 1918. He reported in part as follows:

"Parliament, then, having the power and the need to delegate some of its authority, what is the extent of such delegation under section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914? The words of authorization are very wide but are of course restricted by the purpose specified: viz.—anything that the governor-in-council may deem necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada by reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection. It is clear that would not authorize any act that had no relation to the war nor any apprehended invasion or insurrection. In this present order-in-council is clearly one which has relation to the war and the security of Canada, and that the governor-in-council has possessed it, indicates that he considers it necessary or advisable.

Parliament has indicated in this section, as plainly as words can state it, that the enumeration of the special classes is not to restrict the generality of the preceding terms. The question then arises how any subsequent act of the parliament qualified the authority so granted? The Mil-

itary Service Act, 1917, is the only act that it is suggested has had that effect, but as already pointed out that act distinctly confirms the powers given to the council by the War Measures Act. After mentioning the fact that the order of April 23rd has been approved by resolution in Parliament, Justice Harvey concluded:

"It seems to me that the resolution passed by the two houses is a perfectly good declaration by parliament that the order-in-council is within the terms of the powers conferred on the governor-in-council by the W.M.A. under which it purports to be made, and that it is of value for that purpose at least, though without the resolution I see no reason to doubt that the order is within the terms of the act."

"For the reasons stated I am of the opinion that the order-in-council is intra vires and that the application should be refused."

The case will be appealed by the Crown to the Supreme Court of Canada. If the Alberta decision is sustained at Ottawa the result will affect some 40,000 men whose names are already overseas. It is worthy of note that the ground taken by the majority of the Supreme Court of Alberta—that such an assumption of power by the Council was unconstitutional—is the very ground taken by the United Farmers of Ontario, when they proposed to appeal to the Governor-General to dissolve parliament.

On July 3rd the Government announced that it will take no heed to the Alberta finding, even if upheld by the Supreme Court. Probably in this case it will be necessary to call parliament for the passing of additional legislation. In the meantime two more applications for writs of habeas corpus have been filed in Alberta.

Thrashing Gangs and Harvest Help

IT is now certain that the Trades and Labor Branch of the Ontario government will have a number of thrashing gangs operating throughout the province. While these gangs are being demonstrated to the farmers that this method of thrashing is most economical and by next year the scheme may be general throughout the province. The Ontario government sent out enquiries to thrashers and 30 owners of outfits have already filed in applications and asked to be furnished with men to form gangs. Practically all of these are in Western Ontario. An effort will be made to have one gang operating in each county by the time thrashing begins.

The government employment bureau is anxious to show the right crop of hay responsible for the small number of applications being received from farmers for help. Last year's experience, however, sends the officials of the bureau to believe that farmers will come with a rush and ask for help when harvesting begins. The bureau would like to have applications early in order that they may arrange for the men to be sent to the farm as the difficulty will be to know just when the crop will be ripe and when the men will be needed. So far as possible, however, the bureau should reason of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection. It is clear that would not authorize any act that had no relation to the war nor any apprehended invasion or insurrection. In this present order-in-council is clearly one which has relation to the war and the security of Canada, and that the governor-in-council has possessed it, indicates that he considers it necessary or advisable.

The farm labor needed should be available in the cities and towns of Canada if the recent registration reports indicate the willingness of people to serve on the band. In the south Toronto district alone, it is stated that about 55 per cent of the curbs signed by men showed an ability or willingness to go farm work. Many men, including others, stated their willingness to go on farms for the whole year round.

Stiles of more than 100 tons capacity cost from \$2 to \$6 per ton, according to the type and material used in construction.