



RIB-ROLL for House roofs—Lasting, inexpensive.

ROOF your house or cottage with RIB-ROLL. Handsome to look at... increases value of property... lasting... collects clean rainwater, banishes leaks... ideal for houses, barns, sheds, warehouses, schools, churches, public buildings. Give size of roof for free estimate. Write

Eastern Steel Products Limited
PRESTON, ONT.
Successor to Metal Shingle & Siding Co. Limited.

PAINTER & DECORATOR

H. FORSTER
VICTORIA SQUARE
Telephone STouffville 6116
Estimates Cheerfully Given
Wall Paper Supplied if Desired

SALVATION ARMY
RICHMOND HILL CORPS
Lieut. Whitcher
Officer in Charge
Sunday Services
Holiness Meeting 11 a.m.
Salvation Meeting 7 p.m.

W. N. Mabbett
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
Phone—Willowdale 96W
POYNTZ AVENUE
LANSING, ONT.

The Richmond Hill Furnishing Store
We specialize in ties, all the newest at \$1.00.
Men's shirts, Arrow, from \$2.00 to \$2.75
Penman's Balbriggan Combination, First Quality \$1.50, Athletic Combination \$1.00
A Good Fur Felt Hat at \$4.50
Men's Caps a large variety at .. \$2.00
See our Shoes for Men, Women and Children.

NORMAN J. GLASS
Have Your Tonsorial Requirements attended to while waiting for your car.
Martin's Barber Shop
Right at The City Limits
North Toronto.

Agent for
FIRE, LIFE, AUTOMOBILE
PLATE GLASS
ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
GUARANTEE BONDS
A. G. SAVAGE
Office in the Post Office Block
TEL. 118
Richmond Hill

Our Eye Examinations are Accurate
SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES repaired promptly and correctly.
ARTIFICIAL EYES FITTED
F. E. LUKE, Opt. D.
— AND —
W. E. LUKE, R. O.
OPTOMETRISTS
167 Yonge Street, Toronto 2.
(Upstairs Opposite Simpson's)

Get it from
The Jones Lumber Co.
Richmond Hill
Telephone 27.

YORK COUNTY PLOWMEN BUSY PREPARING FOR ANNUAL MATCH

King and Vaughan Match Will Be Held on Farm of Cameron Walkington, Nov. 2nd--A Few Pointers On How To Plough.

Farmers throughout York County and the Province of Ontario are busy this season preparing for the annual Plowing Matches. The great International event which was held in York County last year will commence at London next week and it is expected that as usual York County plowmen will take a prominent part.

The annual match of the King and Vaughan Branch which is one of the oldest organizations in existence will be held on November 2nd on the farm of Cameron Walkington, lot 1, concession 4, King. The officers and directors are offering an attractive prize list which will appear in The Liberal in some future issue and no effort is being spared to boost the 1928 match.

The North York match will be held in Markham Township this year on the farm of Levi Burkholder on the ninth Concession of Markham, on Tuesday, October 30.

A few pointers on the art of plowing as it should be done and as it is carried on at plowing matches are included in the following:—

Hitches and Adjustments

The ordinary wagon doubletrees are not the most suitable for a match. As a rule they are too long, but they may be shortened by boring new holes, so the whippettrees will just about clear each other. The traces should be extended, and it is well to add several links between the doubletree and clevis. When the plows are hitched closely to the plow their movements affect it too abruptly. A long hitch gives the man more control over the plow with less effort. It is well to use three or four links with a half twist, then each link will fit into the clevis properly and they can be used or dropped at will.

It is very necessary to have a direct line of draft. The hitch on the clevis should be in a direct line with the beam, or a trifle to the right when viewed from behind the plow. Adjust the bridle on the head so the plowman will not have to carry the plow or lift on the handles in order to get sufficient depth. It is better to press down a little on the handles, when plowing, rather than lift.

For making the scratches the coulter should be set on the beam well forward, with the point of the coulter practically touching the plow point. After the scratches are made the coulter should be moved back about an inch from the point of the share and raised above it so one can pass the fingers freely between the coulter point and the share of the plow. When the coulter is well forward on the beam the turn of the furrow is less abrupt and smoother work is done.

It is necessary also to have some bevel on the coulter; that is to say, if a straight-edge be laid along the face of the coulter six inches from the ground, it will carry back so one can place about three fingers between the straight-edge and the back of the land side of the plow. With the straight-edge hard against the landside and the coulter it should just clear the broat of the plow, or give "body clearance," as plowmen say.

When a skimmer is used it should be set just far enough from the coulter, so it will not clog with grass or stubble; and it is a mistake in plowing to set the skimmer too deep. The furrow will not pack and it takes off more grass than is necessary. All that is necessary is to remove the grass or stubble corner.

Striking Out The Land

When the competing plowman reaches the field he finds a peg or lot number indicating the land he is to plow. His crown is made in line with this peg. The first move is to figure out the correct width for the scratches. This is regulated by the nature of the soil, the width of the plow-bottom, and whether the crown is to be turned on the level or in an old dead-furrow. A width of 23 inches is about right as an average for the scratches; in some cases it should be 24 inches, in others 22. Each and every plowman has to determine the exact width to suit the plow he is using and the condition of the soil. When the scratches are made too narrow or too wide the first pair of crown furrows will not meet properly.

With the width of the scratches settled the plowman sets his stakes one-half the distance of the scratches to the left of the peg; that is to say, if the scratches are to be 23 inches apart the guide stakes will be set 11½ inches from the centre of the peg on the left hand side. After the first scratch

is made the stakes are removed the same distance to the other side of the peg as a guide on the return scratch.

The purpose of the scratches is to smother vegetation and provide something on which the first pair of crown furrows may rest.

After both scratches are made and the material smoothed down the contestant prepares for the first pair of crown furrows. These should not be heavy, and perhaps an inch narrower than the width of the furrows throughout the land. A high, coarse crown furrow ruins the whole work, for the remainder of the land must correspond and will necessarily be heavy and untidy.

The second pair of furrows will need to be a trifle wider than the first, so they will be up even and level with the first pair of crown furrows. In fact the second pair of crown furrows should be approximately 1½ inches wider than the others, and with sufficient depth to bring them up level.

In the third pair of furrows the plowman comes back to the standard in width and depth that he intends to follow throughout the body of the land.

The first six heavy furrows, or, in other words, the first three rounds on top of the scratches, constitute the crown. These should be so level that a straight-edge laid across them will bear evenly on the upturned edges of the six furrows; and the distance between the furrows, including the first pair, should be the same, or as a plowing-match judge would say, "they should read."

After a level, tidy crown has been achieved the plowman takes for his standard the width and depth of furrow that will bring the body of the land up to a level with the crown. One of the common mistakes in match plowing is to vary the width and depth of furrow, so the body of the land falls away from the crown furrows, leaving a depression. These depressions are scored severely by the judges. Beginners usually plow too wide and too deep, leaving a rough job when they are done.

After the first six heavy rounds have been turned the plowman begins to haw around and cast away to his neighbor. Frequent measurements should be taken leading up the finish, and any adjustments are better made on the castaway side.

The Finish

Experienced plowmen, as a rule, consider a good finish more difficult to achieve than a good crown. When approaching the finish the land should be carefully measured, so the competitor may plow a trifle more shallow and a little narrower. If the same width and depth are maintained throughout, the contestant will end up with a deep, wide finish, which is bad plowing on the farm or at matches.

The sole furrow should be cut about 4 inches from the split furrow and laid up to about 4 inches from the top of the furrow on which it rests. The mouldboard should be held well up against the sole furrow, so it will not be too thick. The purpose of the sole or scour furrow is to cover the base of the last turned furrow and conceal the grass. In a match the last green furrow and the sole furrow must always be turned toward the prize land.

It is well to raise the clevis a couple of holes on the bridle of the plow when the last green furrow is being turned, as it gives better control. The clevis should be returned to its former position before the sole furrow is begun.

Holding the Plow

The plow adjustments and hitches should be such that the plowman will not be constantly fighting against the draft of the horses. The plow should be guided as much as possible by the hitch and adjustment, leaving the competitor to give only the additional guidance required to produce something approaching perfect work.

The plowman should stand between the handles and hold the plow firm. Some plowmen stand well back and "pump the handles," as experts say. This is not the way to do good work. Neither should the plowman cheek the plow; that is, hold it on its side against the furrow. A properly made plow correctly adjusted should run level. When the plow is cheeked the furrow falls off loosely away from the mouldboard and does not pack firmly.

Most of the plowmen are strong advocates of the rope lines. It is claimed that the horses can be kept under

better control with the rope lines than with the ordinary leather reins. Experts recommend that the horses be checked from bit to hame-ring on the inside, with the off horse checked 2 or 3 inches shorter than his mate. By shortening up the check on the off horse he is obliged to travel straight and his body does not obscure the plowman's vision. On the outside the lines are passed through the loop where the back-strap joins the traces.

Two fine audiences attended the Harvest Home Anniversary services in the Newtonbrook United Church last Sunday. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers and autumn fruits. Excellent and appropriate anthems were sung by the choir under the leadership of Miss Bertha Smith. In the morning the Rev. D. M. Solandt, D.D., associate Book Stewart, of Toronto, preached an eloquent sermon from Paul's declaration to the Philippians (3-10) "That I may know Him and the power of His resurrection." In the evening, the Rev. A. H. Halbert, of King City, dealt with the new life and spirit that come to the believer in Christ Jesus.

Newtonbrook

On Tuesday evening an excellent supper was served in the Sunday school room by the ladies of the church, after which an entertainment was given. Mr. William Brett, of Toronto, chose for his first violin selection, a Serenata by Rudolph Reiser and for his second "Traumerei" by Schumann. He was accompanied on the piano by Mr. C. Tavener, also of Toronto. Miss Jocelyn Berry, of Willowdale, sang in her beautiful way, "There's a Song in my Heart" and "I've something to tell you." She was accompanied by Mrs. Earl Bales, accompanied by Mrs. Soules, sang sweetly and effectively, "The Garden of Your Heart" and "The Wasted Crust." Miss Marion Forrester, with her well-rendered readings, charmed her audience, who demanded several encores. Rev. E. R. Young, the pastor, presided over the programme.

Eleven Receive Their Certificates

At the first meeting of the Home and School Association, held in the new school on Thursday evening, September 27th, Mr. G. R. Goulding and Mr. Harry Smith, trustees of the school, presented eleven pupils, who had been successful in the last entrance examinations, with certificates. Miss Audrey Phinmore gave the valedictory address. A presentation by the graduating class, was made to their teacher, Miss Tate; a testimonial of their thanks and appreciation of her training. Very encouraging reports were presented by the retiring officers of the association. Officers for the coming year were then elected Mrs. E. R. Young presiding during the election. Mrs. A. W. Galbraith was chosen Honorary President. Mrs. A. Nuttall, President; Mrs. G. R. Goulding, Vice-President; Miss Jackson, Secretary; Mrs. Banks, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. J. R. Smith, Treasurer. After the elections a social hour was enjoyed and refreshments served.

Social and Personal

We are glad to see Miss Shirley Foreman back after her extended visit to Beamsville.

Miss Meredith, of Montreal, is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. Maynard, Abitibi Avenue.

Some business changes have taken place in Newtonbrook. Mr. James has sold his corner store to Mr. Smith of Toronto. The Merrill Brothers have bought the home of Mr. Henry Woods and installed a pastry bakery.

Mrs. L. A. Crisdale's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Stamp, of Longford are visiting her.



GEORGE KEAYS
Stouffville — Ontario
Licensed Auctioneer
County of York
Live Stock and General Sales
Conducted with Efficiency
Phone Stouffville 9003

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

FAVORS BOOSTING RICHMOND HILL

October 1st, 1928
Editor Richmond Hill Liberal,

Dear Sir:—
From last weeks issue a blind man can see that you intend doing some boosting for Richmond Hill, but you modestly ignore the boosting you have already done. Haven't you announced the appointment of a Richmond Hill representative on The League of Nations, and did not one of our famous local concerns claim credit for extending our village fame to some remote quarter if this Mundane sphere.

You know Mr. Editor that boosting is a catching complaint. I certainly recognize its approaching symptoms, even in myself, a worn out, tottering octogenarian. Blood letting is good for some attacks, and perhaps scribbling these few lines may ease my trouble. Perhaps I may claim some credit for advertising Richmond Hill on at least three continents, for within the last 20 months I have had business correspondence with The Literary Digest, Sir Hugh Denison, and U.S.A. postal authorities, all in New York. The famous players, Lasky, Los Angeles, Sir Herbert Holt and L. Currie and Co. of Montreal. The State Government, Sydney; N.S. Wales, Australia; The State Government Melbourne Victoria, Australia; The State Government, Adelaide, South Australia; The commonwealth Government, Canberra, Australia; The Bureau of Provincial Information, Victoria, B. C., The Burnside—Scott Films, Ltd., Glasgow Scotland. Above are exclusive of correspondence with relatives China, England, Ireland and of course Canada.

Yours truly
RICHARD PLEWMAN

CRIMINAL FOREST DEVASTATION

To the Editor,
Sir:—

The governments are spending large sums of money in fighting forest fires but are doing little in a practical way to prevent them. They repeatedly tell us how rapidly our forests are disappearing and the crying need for conservation, but seem to be perfectly oblivious of the fact that they alone have the authority to enforce conservation, to regulate the volume of the annual cut and to require the disposal of logging slash in order to prevent the spread of forest fires. Until they do this all this propaganda is insincere and ends in nothing.

It is true that eastern Canada has been favored of late with fewer forest fires, but as the Minister of the Interior, the Hon. Charles Stewart, says "Favorable weather was largely responsible for this happy condition." Dry years come in cycles and a dry season is overdue. When it comes I venture to say, we shall be exposed to the greatest forest fire hazard this or any other country has ever known.

We are now cutting in Canada more than five million cords of pulpwood annually, and increasing the amount every year. In doing so this means that we are adding to our accumulation of dry forest fire-kindling slash the tops and branches of one hundred and fifty million trees per year. This is from the pulpwood cut alone, which constitutes only about one quarter of our total annual cut of timber. In addition to this vast quantity of logging slash there must be added the millions of trees that are continually being blown down to become tinder to endanger our forest area from one end of Canada to the other.

Turned loose among all this slash are the vast hordes of pulpwood cutters, lumbermen, prospectors, miners, settlers, fishermen, hunters and tourists with their cigarettes and camp fires, not to speak of the always present menace of coal burning locomotives and lightning. Together these constitute a combination of forest fire hazards heretofore unapproached in the world's history. Even during the summer a continuation of dry weather for two or three days longer at the critical time and with such abnormal temperature as is common during such seasons in the North might well have wiped out the entire North Country. Even as it was the forest authorities spent many sleepless nights over the situation.

When forest fires break out in forty or fifty different places at the same time, which is quite common in dry seasons (one coal burning locomotive has been known to have started as many as twenty-five fires on a single run) and with a high wind blowing, all the airplanes and fire fighting equipment in the world are of no account, as was illustrated in the Hailcyburry, Iroquois Falls and Cochrane forest fire tragedies. The accumulated slash was responsible for those tragedies, yet their lesson has made

little impression on the Government. No adequate slash disposal has been put into effect. The slash continues to accumulate for another and far greater tragedy, which is inevitable when the next dry season comes.

In the meantime, we are paying a heavy and ever increasing toll through damage and loss of life caused by the other outraged elements—wind and water.

Wasteful over-cutting, forest fire, fungi, insects and wind combined are rapidly wiping out our available trees. This enormous overcutting of our forest is draining the country of its most valuable and vitally necessary natural resource, much of which is to be converted into newsprint paper, a commodity that for the next four or five years at least is bound to be manufactured without any profit to the mills owing to its large over production. This over-production is continually being added to through the erection of more and still more new mills. Consequently we are ruthlessly wasting our forest heritage that is rapidly reaching the stage of exhaustion and are at the same time forcing our great pulp and paper industry to the wall. In other words, we are sacrificing the last of our forests and bankrupting a great industry at the same time.

Can there be anything more imbecillite than this?

In a year from now I would not care to be one of those who are responsible for the present situation.

FRANK J.D. BARNJUM
Montreal, Sept. 26, 1928

FREE



Girls' or Ladies' Wrist Watch. Swiss movement, new tonneau shape, white satin finished beautifully engraved case, a good reliable timekeeper, complete with silk ribbon and clasp.

The Boys' or Men's Watch is of same quality as above, with fancy leather wrist strap. Either of these watches given absolutely free for the sale of a few bottles of our high-class perfume with our new easy sale plan.

Canadian Premiums Reg'd
609 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal


"I never knew it was so easy"

It was a red-letter day in old Mrs. Jones' life — the day she made her first Long Distance call. But she simply had to speak to her son before he went abroad!

The operator was sympathetic and helpful. She asked Mrs. Jones her telephone number, name, the city and the telephone number of the party she wished to reach. Mrs. Jones didn't know the number, so the operator looked it up for her.

After the pleasant experience was over, Mrs. Jones exclaimed, "I never knew it was so easy! Why didn't I do it before?"

There is nothing complicated about it. Just say, "Long Distance."



NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRANCES GWENDOLYN SNOW LOTT, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, married woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, ROBERT ELGIN LLOYD LOTT, of the City of Toronto, County of York and Province of Ontario, Broker, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

DATED at Toronto, Province of Ontario this twenty-fifth day of September, 1928.

H. HOWARD SHAVER, K. C.
371 Bay Street, Toronto,
Solicitor for Applicant.