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**NEWS AND INFORMATION
 FOR THE BUSY FARMER**

The Tomato Crop
 Picking of tomatoes for canning in Eastern Ontario, commenced this week. They appear fairly good, but some black rot is in evidence in many fields. Factories have contracted for the crop at 30 to 35 cents per bushel, depending on the district where they were grown. This price compares with 27½ cents paid last year. The acreage of canning factory tomatoes shows a substantial gain this year. In Eastern Ontario about 9,000 acres were set out as against 5,000 acres in 1936. In Western Ontario the acreage shows a rise from 16,000 to 25,700.

Plowing Match
 The 1937 annual four-day international ploughing match and demonstration of farm machinery, under the auspices of the Ontario Ploughmen's Association, will be held at Fergus, Ont., on October 12, 13, 14 and 15. Located as it is 14 miles north of Guelph, Fergus is an ideal rendezvous for this famous meeting, and it is expected by the Manager of the Association, J. A. Carroll, East Block, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, that the wide-spread interest evinced in former meetings, particularly at Cornwall in 1936, will be eclipsed by the enthusiasm already shown in this year's meet. Over 600 entries are anticipated, and several internationally-famous ploughmen have intimated their intention to compete. There will be a different programme every day. Notwithstanding that ploughing affords the chief interest, an important part of the meeting is the demonstration of the latest types of farm equipment.

Care of Poultry
 Commercial poultrymen have known for a long time that the months of August and September are the two most profitable months in the year if egg production can be maintained at this time. The normal trend of egg prices is up and at fairly rapid rate, because the bulk of the flocks of old birds in the country are falling off in production and most of the new pullets have not yet started to lay. Every effort, therefore, that can be made to maintain production at this time should result in added profits.

This means that it is most desirable to watch the condition of the birds, and should there be any indication of their falling off in weight, increase the amount of grain fed slightly in order to hold up this body weight as long as possible and thereby ward off a molt. It is extremely important that clean, fresh, drinking water be available at all times, for water is an essential for good egg production. It may be necessary to change the water 2 or 3 times a day during hot days in order to encourage the birds to drink more.

If the birds are running outside in the yard and the natural supply of green feed has been eaten up, it will pay the flock owner to cut greens from another field and throw them into the yard for these old layers. It will pay to cater to their tastes right now in order to get every egg possible.

Poison Control of Potato Beetle
 The best and cheapest poison to use in the control of the potato beetle, in Eastern Canada is calcium arsenate, at the rate of 1½ lbs. to 40 gallons of Bordeaux mixture, the Bordeaux mixture itself being composed of 6 lb. copper sulphate, 4 lb. lime, and 40 gallons of water. If the calcium arsenate is used alone in water instead of Bordeaux two to three pounds of hydrated lime should be added to each 40 gallons. Should arsenate of lead or Paris green be

preferred to the calcium arsenate as the poison to be used, two to three pounds of the arsenate of lead, or one-half to one pound of Paris green may be substituted in each 40 gallon barrel of spray.

Some growers prefer to apply the poison in powder form, using a dust composed of one part arsenate of lead to 6 parts of hydrated lime. Best results in dusting are secured when the application is made in the early morning or late evening when the vines are wet with dew and the air calm.

In spraying potatoes, the poison should be mixed with Bordeaux as the latter material is not only a valuable fungicide but repels the attack of such destructive insects as flea beetles and leafhoppers. Two or three applications in a season should give sufficient protection from all insects. Potato beetles are usually found in the field before the new crop of potatoes is even up and they lay their eggs on the under-sides of the leaves. When the yellow masses of eggs are hatched is the time to make the first application of the poison. In spraying, both the upper and lower surfaces of the leaves should be covered with an abundance of the material. When the plants are small, 50 to 75 gallons per acre and when the plants are fully grown, 100 to 120 gallons per acre is not too much at each application.

Dairy Calves
 Are dairy calves raised with the aid of nurse cows freer from calf

ailments, such as scours, than those which are raised on the bucket? Well informed observers say they are. Calves raised on the bucket often gulp their milk too fast, and scouring results. Utensils, necessarily employed for the feeding, often are disease carriers.

One suggestion is to put three or four calves on each nurse cow. The cow's total production should be sufficient to give each calf from eight to ten pounds of milk daily. Let the calves nurse two or three times per day, until they are fifty to sixty days old. After that, reduce the nursing frequency to once daily.

Beginning in the third week, the straight milk ration should be supplemented with hay and a meal mixture. A good meal is composed of equal parts of yellow corn, oats, wheat, bran, linseed oil meal and dry skim-milk. By the time the nursing frequency is cut to once a day, each calf should be consuming approximately two pounds of meal per day. The feeding of meal is gradually increased until the calves can be totally weaned without serious checking of their growth.

Dr. W. C. Little of Barrie was recently elected president of the Simcoe County Medical Association. Their annual meeting was held on the S. S. Keewatin on a cruise from Midland to Owen Sound. Dr. Little is a brother of the late Edward Little who was for some years member of the Ontario Legislature for Cardwell.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Groat of Brampton was destroyed by fire when an oil-stove bursted on Friday, August 13th.

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HONOURABLE EARL ROWE
States His Party's Stand on Labor

The national policy of the Liberal-Conservative Party, Provincial and Dominion, for many years has been to create industry for the purpose of providing work and wages for labor and a profitable home market for the farmer; the lumberman and other primary producers. The Party's sympathetic attitude towards labor is evidenced by the Social legislation on our statute books.

The Liberal-Conservative Party believes that labor should receive a fair share of the fruits of industry and is entitled to organize in order to improve the lot of the worker as regards wages, hours, security in old age and all other conditions of industrial life. The Liberal-Conservative Party reaffirms its traditional policy of insisting upon the maintenance of law and order in all industrial disputes and pledges itself firmly and scrupulously to uphold the laws of Canada.

The Liberal-Conservative Party in Ontario stands for the following:

1. The right of employees to bargain collectively through their own representatives chosen without dictation, coercion or intimidation.
2. It is and has for many decades been a fact that both capital and labor are International in their organization. Accordingly the right of the worker to belong to the union of his choosing, Canadian or International, craft or industrial, is fully established; provided always that the unions must observe, and that capital must observe, in all their actions, the laws of Canada.
3. The Liberal-Conservative Party is unalterably opposed to the introduction into Ontario of sit-down strikes, sabotage or other violations of our law, and for the purpose of clarity hereby places itself on record as being opposed to such illegalities whether they are introduced into Ontario by labor unions affiliated with the C. I. O., the A. F. of L., or any other organization, capital or labor.
4. That representatives from other countries, both of capital and labor, shall be subject on the same principles as other people to our immigration laws and that they shall when admitted to this country, strictly observe the laws of the land.
5. The primary function of the state in all industrial disputes is FIRST—to take no sides and to maintain law and order without the display of unnecessary or provocative force, and SECOND, to enact and impartially administer adequate legislation for the conciliation of industrial disputes.
6. The right to work in Canada is not dependent upon membership in any organization.
7. That no strike shall take place until all reasonable methods of conciliation are exhausted and the worker should have the right of secret ballot free from improper influence or coercion in all decisions relating to the dispute.
8. The Liberal-Conservative Party will continue in the future as in the past to defend the principle of freedom of association within the law. The party re-affirms its belief that the essence of democracy is trust in the people and to rely on freedom and not in dictatorship, that public opinion may be led but not driven and that the greatest safeguard of orderly progress and reform is the sound common sense of all classes of the Canadian people.



I have stated frankly and fearlessly my party's policy toward labor and law enforcement. I stand now, as always, for law and order, for all, under all circumstances. This policy is the democratic British method and I shall apply these principles in the administration of our provincial affairs.

Earl Rowe

Leader of the Liberal-Conservative Party in Ontario

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