

THIS MIGHT HAVE BEEN PREVENTED



... by a Telephone CALL,

because this farmer could have called for essential spare parts to keep the machinery going. But the rains intervened — and now he faces a substantial loss. A telephone is a farmer's most loyal business partner — always there to bring help, market news and neighbourly contacts. Why be cut off from the rest of the world?

LOW RATES FOR FARM TELEPHONE SERVICE



NEWS AND INFORMATION FOR THE BUSY FARMER

Bright Crop Prospects
Soil moisture conditions in Eastern Canada are quite favourable for spring operations, and the clover has been kind to fall wheat, winter pastures, fruit trees, bushes and shrubs.

The outlook for crops is much brighter than a year ago and the risk of crop-destroying weather in summer is much less in the east than in the west. The winter of 1936-37 was hard on winter wheat and clover in the east. There was little snow and much rain. Fields were covered with ice.

During the past winter there has been ample snow to protect the plants which must survive the winter. In addition, spring has opened up well with lots of rain.

Given a reasonable break in the next few months Eastern farmers, gardeners and fruit-growers look forward to a brighter and more productive year in 1938.

International Plowing Match
The dates for the 26th annual International Plowing Match and Farm Machinery Demonstration, looked upon as one of the most outstanding yearly events in Canadian agriculture, have been set for October 11-12-13-14 by the executive committee of the Ontario Plowmen's Association. J. A. Mac Rae, Lochiel, is president of the Association.

The match this year is scheduled for Simcoe County, the site chosen being Minesing Flats, between the village of Minesing and Edenville and 12 miles north-west of Barrie. This location is ideal in the opinion of the committee, as it is of easy access by automobile and on paved Highway No. 26 from Barrie to Collingwood.

The local Simcoe County Committee has been hard at work under the general supervision of Frank Higginson, chairman of the Agriculture Committee of Simcoe County Council, and J. T. Simpson, county clerk. They have optioned 8400 acres for the event. Last year's match near Fergus drew over 100,000 spectators, with 65 companies holding Machinery demonstrations.

Information regarding this year's plowing match may be obtained by writing to J. A. Carroll, Manager, International Plowing Match, Ontario Dept. of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Disease-Free Cattle
In a recent address, Hon. P. M. Dewar, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, stressed the necessity for strenuous precautions to free Ontario cattle from disease, if entrance to the British market was to be preserved. He stated that the province has to find a market for 200,000 to 300,000 cattle annually and the natural markets are Great Britain and the United States.

Already 15 counties and four districts have been tested and are now certified as T.B. free areas. In Middlesex, Elgin, Oxford, Brant, Waterloo, Bruce, Essex and other counties the work of testing the herds is well advanced, the minister declared.

In addition to the prevention of disease the problem of animal nutrition is an important one, Mr. Dewar said. Mineral deficiency is particularly menacing, he stated, and is engaging the attention of the department. Experiments are being conducted with the feeding of minerals lacking in certain soils directly to the cattle. It is hoped through this research work to bring farmers new money-making facts about the feeding of live stock, the speaker said.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST
How to Recognize and Control this Dangerous Disease of the White Pine

By W. R. Haddow
Owners of white pine, the lumberman, the Government and indeed the public generally, are interested in the preservation and perpetration of the white pine, the most valuable of conifers. The danger that threatens this tree through the spread of blister rust disease should be known to all, and the means of combating it effectively should be understood and made available to those interested.

What is the Blister Rust?
The blister rust is a fungus which lives on the white pine and also on currant and gooseberry bushes, especially the common black currant. Once established on the pine, the fungus lives there perennially, until the time it kills the tree. But it cannot spread from pine to pine, having first to pass to the currant from which source only it is able to return to the pine. Such a peculiar and interesting life cycle is not uncommon among rust fungi, and is related to physiological changes which take place during the course of life. Fortunately its existence facilitates

in this instance the control of the disease in the woods.

How to Recognize the Blister Rust on Pine

Blister rust is most easily found on pine in the Spring, the fungus grows in the bark of the branches or trunk for a year or more causing at first only a slight discoloration and swelling of the parts invaded. After a time it fruits, most frequently in the Spring or early Summer. The fruitifications are in the form of blisters, pinkish or yellowish in color and a quarter of an inch or more in diameter. These blisters break through the bark, and are often accompanied by a considerable flow of resin. At first they are smooth and rather tough, but when fully ripe their covering membrane breaks and the blisters have a powdery appearance. At this time, if the branch is shaken, a yellowish spore cloud can be easily seen dispersing from the cankered part. Blister rust cankers grow from year to year, causing the death of the distal part of the branch on which they are borne, and reaching finally the trunk of the tree, which is ultimately girdled.

How the Blister Rust Spreads

The yellowish cloud referred to above is composed of countless fungus spores of microscopic size—which are carried by the wind for long distances. These spores are quite unable to reinfect the pine, but if one should come to rest on a currant leaf, it germinates and grows into the leaf. In time the fungus fruits on the currant, producing at first spores which spread the rust only among the currant bushes. A little later, other spores are dispersed from infected currant leaves which are carried by the wind and if deposited on the pine, will, under favourable circumstances, infect the tree.

How to Control the Blister Rust Disease

Although the rust can travel many miles from pine to currant, it is able to spread only a comparatively short distance from currant to pine. Since it cannot pass from pine to pine, the infection of trees can be prevented by destroying currant and gooseberry bushes within infecting range of the pine. Wherever the pine is highly valued, the black currant, which is a particularly dangerous plant, should not be grown. It has been found that black currant bushes within a mile of white pine, present a danger to the trees. Thus in pine growing districts, co-operation of many individuals may be necessary to save the trees.

Local authorities can render a valuable public service, if in finding public opinion favourable to the preservation of the pine, they define protection zones and prohibit the cultivation of the black currant therein.

Within the pine woods it is also necessary to suppress the wild currants and gooseberries. This can be done most readily in the Spring when the plants are in early leaf. The bushes are uprooted by hand and suspended from branches or bushes where they will dry out and die. No more useful work can be found, and for the continued welfare of the pine woods, such action is absolutely necessary.

HEALTH

A HEALTH SERVICE OF THE CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN CANADA



CANCER RACES WITH TIME

Notwithstanding what you may have thought to the contrary, cancer can be and is cured in many cases through proper treatment given in the early stages of the disease.

Time is the deciding factor as to the results which may be hoped for through treatment. If the cancer can be removed or destroyed, the condition can be cured; the chances for doing this depend upon whether or not the disease is localized in one place.

Make millions of cells which go to form the human body all come from one original cell, the fertilized ovum or egg. For some reason which is as yet unknown, a single cell may start to grow independently, apparently no longer under the control which regulates the normal growth of body cells. This one cell multiplies to form a growth which, if it be malignant, is called a cancer.

The important fact in this, and the one which everyone should understand, is that cancer does begin in this way. It means that for a period of time, every cancer is a local growth. Later cancer may spread to distant parts of the body, but in the first place, it is limited to one part.

This is of significance as regards treatment. A local growth can be removed by surgery or destroyed by radium or x-rays. It is because cancer is, for a time, a local growth that cancer can be cured by proper treatment.

There are no serums, diets, salves or secret remedies which cure cancer. It depends upon the kind of cancer and its location as to what is the best treatment. For treatment, we have surgery, radium and x-rays, either alone or in combination.

Time decides the outcome. The delay of even one day in securing proper treatment lessens the chance of a favourable result. The day comes when the curable cancer becomes incurable because of delay, neglect or ignorance.

Cancer is cured when the right treatment is used early enough. To experiment with self-prescribed or advertised remedies is to waste the time when proper treatment can help. Time lost during the early stages can never be regained. It never pays to wait and see; it is always profitable to consult a competent physician in order that proper action may be taken at the proper time.

Questions concerning Health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

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MASTER FEEDS



TENDERS FOR COAL AND COKE
SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Coal," will be received until 12 o'clock noon (daylight saving), Monday, June 6, 1938, for the supply of coal and coke for the Dominion Buildings throughout the Province of Ontario.

Forms of tender with specifications and conditions attached can be obtained from the Purchasing Agent, Department of Public Works, Ottawa; and the Supervising Architect, 36 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Tenders should be made on the forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with departmental specifications and conditions attached thereto.

When the amount of a tender exceeds the sum of \$5,000.00—whether it be for one building only or more—the tenderers must attach to their tender a certified cheque on a chartered bank in Canada, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender, or Bearer Bonds of the Dominion of Canada or of the Canadian National Railway Company and its constituent companies, unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Dominion of Canada, or the aforementioned bonds and a certified cheque, if required to make up an odd amount.

The Department also reserves the right to demand from any successful tenderer a security deposit, in the form of a certified cheque or bond as above, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of his bid to guarantee the proper fulfilment of the contract.

By order,
J. M. SOMERVILLE,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, May 6, 1938.

TO FARMERS — SEED GRAIN

A GOOD SUPPLY OF No. 21 BARLEY AND VELVET BARLEY
No. 1 VICTORY AND BANNER OATS
The above is a good heavy grain
Also RED CLOVER, ALFALFA & TIMOTHY SEEDS
"MAKE YOUR GRAIN ACREAGE PAY A BONUS BY USING CERESAN FOR WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY"

Fertilin for your Garden and Flowers
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AUCTION SALE
OF
40 Head Fresh **40**
COWS AND SPRINGERS
Government T.B. Tested and
Negative to Blood Test

The undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction
ON
Saturday, May 14th
LOT 2, CON. 7, MARKHAM TWP.
The Following Valuable Property of
J. S. Honey & Son
MILLIKEN P. O.

- 1—Grade Holstein Cow, 6 years, fresh by time of sale
- 2—Grade Holstein Cow, 5 years, due July 26th
- 3—Grade Holstein Cow, 7 years, due in May
- 4—Grade Holstein Cow, 5 years, fresh April 8th
- 5—Grade Holstein Cow, 8 years, fresh April 8th
- 6—Grade Holstein Cow, 6 years, due in May
- 7—Grade Holstein Cow, 8 years, fresh February 10th
- 8—Grade Holstein Cow, 6 years, due in May
- 9—Grade Holstein Cow, 7 years, fresh April 12th
- 10—Grade Holstein Cow, 7 years, fresh April 2nd
- 11—Grade Ayrshire Cow, 6 years, fresh April 12th
- 12—Grade Holstein Cow, 5 years, due in May
- 13—Grade Durham Cow, 5 years, fresh April 11th
- 14—Grade Holstein Heifer, 3 years, fresh April 20th
- 15—Grade Holstein Cow, 5 years, due in May
- 16—Grade Holstein Heifer, 3 years, fresh by time of sale
- 17—Grade Ayrshire Heifer, 3 years, fresh April 10th
- 18—Blue Heifer, 3 years, due June 16th
- 19—Grade Holstein Cow, 7 years, fresh April 19th
- 20—Grade Holstein Cow, 7 years, fresh by time of sale
- 21—Grade Holstein Cow, 8 years, fresh March 19th
- 22—Grade Ayrshire Heifer, 3 years, due June 9th
- 23—Pure Bred Ayrshire Heifer, 3 years old, bred January 20th
- 24—Holstein Jersey Heifer, 3 years, fresh April 20th
- 25—Jersey Cow, 6 years, fresh March 10th
- 26—Grade Jersey and Ayrshire Cow, 5 years, fresh April 10th
- 27—Grade Holstein Cow, 5 years, due in May
- 28—Grade Holstein Heifer, 3 years, due in May
- 29—Grade Holstein Heifer, 3 years, fresh by time of sale
- 30 to 35—Grade Holstein Springers
- 36—Grade Holstein Cow, 6 years, fresh February 27th
- 37—Pure bred Holstein Bull Calf, born June 25th
- 38—Pure bred Holstein Bull, Alcartra Burke Colanthes, No. 11739
- 39—Grade Ayrshire Cow, 5 years, due August 17th
- 40—Grade Ayrshire Cow, 7 years, due in October
- 3 Ayrshire Yearling Heifers.

SALE AT 1 P.M., SHARP
TERMS — CASH NO RESERVE
J. H. Prentice & Ken Prentice, Aucts.