

THE DAYS THAT ARE NO MORE!



HARVESTING METHODS Revolutionized

1926 COMBINE
\$2450.00

1939 COMBINE
\$800.00

1923 TRACTOR
\$1050.00

SELF STARTER 1939 TRACTOR
\$900.00

PLOW CULTIVATOR HARROW DRILL
\$625.00

NEW COMBINED DISC SEEDER 1939
\$393.50

A harvest of 324 million bushels of wheat, to say nothing of the increased volume of coarse grains, and all of it brought in and threshed in 1938 without the assistance of the erstwhile army of tens of thousands of harvest help from the East in the years not so long gone by.

Thus does the mode of our lives and the methods of our callings change, keeping pace with the progress being made in the scientific engineering and industrial realms.

The evolution of the Combine to the small, compact model now made available has revolutionized harvesting, making it an easily undertaken task for the regular help of the farm. Its production at a cost to the farmer of but one-third the price of the earlier, bigger models, is an evidence of the contribution made by the implement maker to help the farmer meet the problems with which he is confronted. The lower operating costs of this machine, and the reduction it enables to be made in the cost of harvesting, saving as it does up to 15c a bushel for complete harvesting, has meant, in a great many instances, a profit instead of a loss to the farmer.

Power of course is the basis of the great mechanistic progress of agriculture and the record of attainment in making more efficient, less costly, and lower operating cost models available is an achievement that cannot be beaten by any other industry. To-day's modern streamlined, high efficiency tractors make earlier models look like pre-historic monstrosities and sell for about one-half the price, costing less than half to operate.

Massey-Harris is pleased to have taken a leading part in developing machines which are destined to play so important a part in making agriculture profitable.

The advent of the combine and now the greater popularity of the small combine has meant a striking decrease in the output of binders which records show reached the height of their volume in the years just previous to the war, both in Canada and the United States; production in the latter country dropping from 215,386 in 1914 to 31,259 in 1937, thus losing the benefits of mass production gained in the years when the volume kept mounting.

Apart from the tremendously improved product offered in the binder of to-day, which accounts in no small way for its relatively increased price over pre-war years, the fact of the greatly decreased volume now manufactured makes the binder cease to be the criterion of values offered by the implement industry.

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY LIMITED

BUILDERS OF IMPLEMENTS THAT MAKE FARMING MORE PROFITABLE

Game of Lawn Bowling Has Many Attractions

A Few Facts and Pointers About the Game by Popular Columnist — Would Rather Give up Eating Than Bowling

Thomas Richard Henry who writes a really delightful and refreshing column in the Toronto Telegram last week had the following comments on the game of bowling, which we reproduce for the benefit of old and new bowlers and all interested in this splendid summer pastime.

"Lawn bowling is played on lush green grass during the month of June—and on the foundation of this green grass during July, August and September.

The game is played either with bowls of composition rubber, or spherical wooden balls somewhat resembling bowls. It is a convention among bowlers using these wooden balls to say that they prefer them. At least they say this until such times as they feel like sacrificing thirty odd dollars to acquire a set of bowls. Naturally bowlers with composition bowls never believe them.

Bowling is a conglomeration of democratic and aristocratic tendencies. It is democratic because it happens to be the only place you can bowl out your boss, a clergyman, a tax collector, or the leading citizen in your neighborhood and get away with it, if he happens to be playing on your team. It is aristocratic because the caste system is rigidly enforced. The skips are the aristocrats. The vice-skips are yeomen. The leads and seconds are the humble underlings, who take all the orders, never voice an opinion when their betters are discussing strategy, keep off the green except when told to bowl—and do most of the bowling.

Most of the art of being a skip or a vice-skip lies in keeping the leads from suspecting that they do most of the bowling, because as soon as a lead suspects that he can bowl he wants to be a skip—and is practically ruined as a lead. It is necessary to keep these leads in subjection because obviously all the bowlers cannot be skips. Besides skill in bowling has little to do with the art of skipping a rink.

Skipping consists chiefly in preserving the illusion that skips were once superb leads and were promoted, contemplating complicated shots; complaining about short bowls; and being able to roll a bowl the length of the green so that it will bump around the bowls that the leads and the seconds have been able to place around the jack.

A skip should never, under any consideration, attempt to lead. This is important. Put a skip leading and the results might undermine the whole discipline of bowling.

To always complain about short bowls is very important in skipping a rink.

It works something like this. The skip will say to his vice: "I will come up through this port with a slight overdraw, kissing this bowl, wicking off this one, and hitting this bowl dead centre. That will squeeze out the shot bowl and leave us counting five."

Deliberately he walks in front to confirm his judgment from another angle.

Deliberately he walks back to the mat.

Deliberately he studies the situation again.

Then he misses everything on the green by about six feet.

If he is a good skip he will then rush up the green and complain bitterly about a front bowl in the draw. "It got right in my eye," he will say.

And the contrite lead who left the short bowl in the draw, will feel that he will have to go on leading for another seven years to live down the disgrace of having spoiled a perfect shot by putting a bowl in his skip's eye.

About the only alibi leads and seconds need put forward is the green.

If the green is "heavy" they should inform their skip that they are always bowling under difficulties on a "heavy" green because they do their best bowling on a "keen" green.

If the green is keen, they should announce their preference for a "heavy" green.

Since a green is always "keen" or "heavy" this alibi answers for every occasion.

In bowling you must make allowance for the "bias." This is called "taking the green," and is more important in bowling than "wearing the green" is in Ireland.

Since the days of Sir Francis Drake, skips have been warning

their rinks to "take the green" and the green is all there yet.

It is a convention in bowling for skips to mention at least twice during every game, that their opponents are using "old, straight, bowls" that nobody can beat.

Bowling teams consist of singles, doubles, trebles and rinks. Rinks make the most reasonable game because there are more people to share the blame.

Next to getting your bowl close to the cat, stance is about the most important thing in delivering the bowl. There are about 13 recognized stances and 65 that are practised but are not recognized.

The three most common of the recognized stances are:

First—"The step and roll." This permits several variations from a little prance like a Greek aesthetic dance to the first six steps of a runner starting a hundred-yard dash. Some bowlers finish the dash, but the correct follow through to this stance is a Statue of Liberty pose, with the body inclined rigidly in the direction you hope the bowl will curve.

Second—"The crouch," which somewhat resembles an Arab facing the east in an attitude of prayer.

Third is "the shudder" in which the bowler imitates a person constricted by a spasm of great pain at the height of which the bowl is snapped away with a convulsive jerk.

As a point of aim some bowlers take a mark on the bank, some a mark on the grass beside the jack, some aim at the North Star regardless of the direction they are bowling, and some just shut their eyes, deliver the bowl, and hope for the best.

So far we have outlined specific conventions that have been left out of all the rule books.

Taking the game generally it has many attractions. It can stir up more gossip than a sewing circle and more squabbles than a sand lot baseball game between teen age boys.

Rivalry is not as keen as between dictators. We have never met a skip who would sacrifice more than his right arm to win a bowling game.

It has possibilities of better sport than deer shooting, because there is no closed season for game (committees).

Greenkeepers smoke innumerable cigars on the optimism of new bowlers that they have developed to the stage where they can beat the greenkeeper in six ends. We have never seen a greenkeeper buying cigars.

Taking it all in all, lawn bowling is quite a game—and speaking personally we would rather give up eating than give up bowling."

RECORD CROWD ATTENDS CLAIREVILLE SPRING FAIR

Practically all classes had been completed when heavy rain fell at Claireville during the annual spring fair last Wednesday. The show was acclaimed as the equal of any during the fair's 53 year history and officials were gratified to observe a higher standard in the cattle section in response to a higher prize list. The attendance was reported as record breaking. No concessions were allowed on the grounds this year so the stock exhibits would have undivided attention.

District residents prominent in the various classes as prize winners were A. McDermid, King; R. K. Johnston, Nashville; Paul Smith, Nashville; W. Hewson, Malton; Duncan Fines, Nashville; William Stephens, Woodbridge; Herb Shaw, Malton; George Codlin, Norman Livingston; J. Fewster, Woodbridge; W. Lindsay, Bolton; Roy Livingstone, Woodbridge; Dr. A. Hart, Malton; W. Nix, Malton; E. Kellam, Woodbridge; Stewart Mellow, Bolton; and Norman Bagg, Edgeley.

The junior farmers' judging competition, conducted by C. D. Graham, Peel agricultural representative proved popular. Douglas Palmer, Richmond Hill, stood in first place. Other winners were: Second, Douglas Jefferson, Malton; 3, Carman Livingston, Woodbridge; 4 (tie), Alan Boake, Downsview, and Howard Laidlaw, Norval; 6, Bill Brander, Norval; 7 (tie), Arthur Dalziel, Claireville, and Howard Codlin, Malton; 9, Bert Livingston, Claireville.

GOOD YEAR

THE NEW **G-100**

100%

GIVES MORE MILES... BUT COSTS NO MORE

The longer tread life of this great new 1939 Goodyear G-100 is the result of compressed rubber resists cutting, has a much slower rate of wear, longer non-skid life than ordinary tires that expand under pressure. See the G-100 today... it costs no more than a standard tire... saves you money! We have your size.

Young's Service Station
YONGE ST. RICHMOND HILL

C. Matthews
GOODISON FARM MACHINERY
TRACTORS — THRESHERS
ALL KINDS IMPLEMENTS
Langstaff, Ont., Phone Thornhill 73

Phone Stouffville 7313
Gormley R.R. 1

BALING Hay & Straw

Having taken over Moore Bros. baling business I am prepared to bale hay and straw on short notice. Price reasonable. Latest facility for moving outfit.

PERCY COBER
Successor to Moore Bros.

Helen Simpson Lynett J. F. Lynett
ORDER
HELEN SIMPSON FLOWERS
For all Occasions
Phone orders delivered anywhere in North Yonge St. District
2518 YONGE STREET
(At St. Clements)
MOhawk 3000

Bowden Lumber & Coal CO. LTD
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
Insulex, Donnacona Board, etc.
LANSING
WILLOWDALE 42 HUDSON 0234

EYES EXAMINED — AND — GLASSES FITTED
— by —
DR. P. P. SMYTH
— at —
GLENN'S DRUG STORE
EVERY FRIDAY 2 to 5 P.M.

Real Estate — Insurance
Conveyancing
Estates Managed
Rents Collected
J. R. Herrington
93 Yonge St. Richmond Hill
C.N.R. Money Order Office

INSURANCE
LIFE, FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS
PLATE GLASS, AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY, GUARANTEE BONDS
SPECIAL RATES TO FARMERS
ON ALL CARS
TARIFF & NONTARIFF CO'S
A. G. Savage
Old Post Office
Richmond Hill

Prize List for SPRING FLOWER SHOW FRIDAY, JUNE 9th

STAGED IN THE SCHOOL ROOM OF THE UNITED CHURCH

SPRING FLOWER SHOW

Exhibits to be placed 3.30-5.30 o'clock and judged
Doors open to public 8-9.30

- Roses—Hybrid, Tea or Perpetual—6 or more.
- Iris—4 spikes, 1 variety
- Iris—4 spikes, 2 each of 2 varieties
- Iris—Collection, 12 spikes of at least 6 varieties
- Iris—Individual
- Peonies—Red, 3 blooms, stem and foliage
- Peonies—Pink, 3 blooms, stem and foliage
- Peonies—White, 3 blooms, stem and foliage
- Peony—Individual
- Columbine—3 sprays, long spur
- Columbine—3 sprays, short spur
- Columbine—3 sprays, double
- Columbine—6 sprays, different in colour or variety
- Lilies—Umbellatum, 2 spikes
- Lilies—Lemon, 4 spikes
- Pyrethrum—Single, 6 blooms with long stems
- Pyrethrum—Double, 6 blooms with long stems
- Poppies—Oriental, 3 blooms alike
- Poppies—Oriental, 3 blooms all different
- Poppy—Individual
- Poppies—Iceland, 12 blooms
- Bachelors' Buttons—Yellow, 3 spikes
- Pinks—12 blooms
- English Daisies—12 blooms
- Cornflowers—Annual, collection of 12 blooms
- Lupin—3 stalks, any variety
- Lupin—Individual
- Iris—Japanese, 4 spikes
- Violas—Display of 24 on plate or shallow bowl
- Perennials—6 named varieties 1 of each in separate containers.

SHRUBS IN BLOOM (One Branch)

- Spiraea Van Houttei
- Snowball
- Weigelia
- English Honeysuckle
- Tartarian Honeysuckle
- Deutzia
- Syringa
- Rose
- Any variety other than above
- Collection—5 varieties, 1 branch of each

VEGETABLES

- Rhubarb—6 stalks, medium size
- Cress or Peppergrass—Plate

- Mushrooms—Half pound box
- Lettuce—Plate
- Asparagus—Half pound bunch
- Onions—12
- Radishes—12, bunched
- Spinach—3 plants
- Strawberries—18 berries

SPECIALS

- Bouquet arranged in bowl not lower than 12 inches in height, 1st prize 75c.; 2nd 50c.
- Bouquet arranged in basket at least 15 inches in height, 1st prize 75c.; 2nd 50c.
- Collection of Spring Flowers arranged in a container by an exhibitor who has not been a winner before 1939. 1st prize 75c.; 2nd 50c.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

- Prize for general list in all the shows — 1st 35c.; 2nd 25c. For individual blooms only one prize, 25c.
- Dates of all shows will be announced according to the season allowing exhibitors sufficient time to prepare for the show.
- The membership fee is \$1.00 annually, and is due in January of each year. The fee must be paid before July 1st in order to entitle a member to a premium.
- Only members of the Society whose fee has been paid before the date of the fair shall be entitled to exhibit or compete at any show of the Society, except where otherwise provided.
- No competitor shall be allowed to make more than one entry in each section.
- Not more than one entry from the same garden will be accepted in any one section.
- No exhibit will be entitled to a prize unless it possesses points of merit, and at the discretion of the judges no awards will be made to unworthy exhibits, even though there be only one entry in the section.
- All exhibits must be the property of and grown on the premises of the exhibitor.
- No exhibitor shall be entitled to money for more than six prizes. This does not refer in any instance to the Special Prize List.
- Where a specific number is asked for in an exhibit never show even one more.
- Tickets must be attached to the exhibits.
- Prize winners are requested to secure their cards at the close of the show (9.30 p.m.) in case of dispute.