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Sir Vincent Meredith Endorses The New War Savings Plan
President of Bank of Montreal Speaks of the Educational Value of Movement to Promote Savings

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., president of the Bank of Montreal, and thus one of the foremost of Canadian financiers, endorses the War Savings campaign. In a recent statement he says:—
"War Savings Stamps are an absolutely safe and remunerative form of investment for the peoples' savings, and the habit of saving, which such investments encourage, will serve as a sure foundation for the future prosperity of the country."
"The National War Savings Committee is doing admirable and very necessary educational work in impressing upon the minds of Canadian people these elementary and homely truths. Its success will be measured not only by the quantity of stamps sold but also by the influence of its teachings upon the future habits of our people."
"We must now more than ever depend on our industry and thrift if our present prosperity is to be continued."

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Ford Trucks Complete with Body and Enclosed Cab

THE farmer with a Ford Truck practically lives next door to the market.
He has a choice of markets. He becomes more independent.
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And his hauling costs him less in labor and money.
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When labor is so scarce, what farmer can afford to waste day after day of his valuable time?

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500 tons of No. 1 Mixed Chop WHEAT AND BARLEY
Wheat, Barley and Oats Chop

CRIMPED OATS for Horse Feed at Fair Prices
CHOPPED OATS at . . . very reasonable rates

Sovereign, Eclipse and Pastry Flour
Every bag guaranteed. If not satisfactory bring it back and get your money.

Low Grade Flour, Rolled Oats, Breakfast Cereal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, Corn Chop, Cracked Chicken Corn

All kinds of grain bought at market price. Special Reduction on Flour and Feed in ton lots.

THE PEOPLE'S MILLS

An auto truck has been bought by Collingwood council, to be used instead of horses in the fire department.

Rev. E. Marshall-Hawkins Leaves Anglican Ministry Church too Monarchial. — Has Lost the Democratic Spirit of its Great Founder

Rev. E. M. Hawkins, M. A., for some time Rector of Trinity Church, Durham, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday, 27th April, as Rector of St. James' Anglican church, Hamilton. He is resigning owing to his convictions, and has made a long statement of his views to the press, which makes interesting reading.

He says: I have stepped out owing to the fact that I could not hold my views and honestly retain a position as a minister in an orthodox church. Among the important points on which I differ from the church, which would make it impossible for me to stay in the pulpit are the intellectual position of the church, the monarchical form of church government, entirely incompatible with the democracy towards which the world is progressing, the social views of the church, and finally its attitude towards economic life.

From his "statement" we make brief selections: "Everyone who thinks dispassionately upon the absorbing problems of life and destiny must, in due course, arrive at a point where he is constrained to make weighty and far-reaching decisions. Sooner or later he must come to a parting of the ways, and if he be true to himself, must choose which he shall travel. This parting of the ways is common to every important sphere of human experience, and marks a crisis point in his history."
To unprejudiced thought it would seem that such a crisis has arisen in the history of the Christian church, and men are being called upon to choose which way they shall take. This is my own experience, and I have made my choice. One of these ways lead to the city of the status quo, over whose gate geology has placed the motto, "Let things be as they were and are." This road is paved with the well-worn stones of dogma and tradition. It is fenced with creeds and confessions. Its direction follows the straight and narrow line of conventional orthodoxy. Its end is authority. Enthroned in the city to which it leads are popes, bishops and priests, who assume moral, intellectual and, in certain cases, temporal control over the masses of men. The other way leads to the city of perpetual progress, over whose portal humanity has inscribed, "Let things not remain as they were and are." This road is paved with the yielding sods of intellectual freedom. It is fenced with the open sword of religious faith. Its direction follows the natural wind of hill, plain and valley. Its end is liberty. Enthroned in the city to which it leads are the Christs, prophets and teachers, who offer their moral and spiritual counsels to the wayfaring multitude of humanity. It is this latter way that I have chosen to follow."
"Why has the church failed to satisfy these deeper longings of the human soul? Chiefly because it has not kept abreast of world advancement. Organized Christianity, whether it be in the form of Roman Catholicism, Anglicanism, Lutheranism, Presbyterianism, Methodism, or what not, reveals an obsolete philosophy of religion, metaphysics, cosmology, psychology. While human knowledge, in the manifold spheres of human activity has advanced beyond almost the power of the human imagination to picture. Organized Christianity, has, in the main, remained stationary in its intellectual outlook."
What alone it would seem, will save the church from collapse is the renewing of the old wine skins of its organization, that they may be fitted to receive the new wine of advancing knowledge, which year by year, comes fresh from the vineyard of God. The church must renounce its reactionary position, and look to the present and future for its inspiration, as well as to the past.
"Our little systems have their day. They have their day and cease to be."
The lesser achievements of the past must give place to the greater achievements of the present.
The great historical religions and churches that have been, and still are dominant in the world, came into being as expressive of certain great, absorbing ideals of the time. They are colored by the intellectual outlook of the ages in which they were being evolved. But this outlook has, in great measure, long since passed away. Therefore, these great religions and churches, if they would utter the ideals and minister to the needs of the present, must be brought down to date.
Episcopacy, as a form of church government is allied to monarchy as a form of political government. Moreover, in function, the two are similar. Popes, bishops and patriarchs, assume the government of their ecclesiastical subjects after the manner political of princes, kings and emperors. The two institutions of government, have been intimately associated down through the centuries. Kings have proclaimed themselves rulers by the Will of God, and the church has neglected to back them."
An auto truck has been bought by Collingwood council, to be used instead of horses in the fire department.

TUBER DISEASE DANGER
Blackleg Decreases Potato Yield Thousands of Bushels.

Raising Pork is a Profitable Side-line on the Dairy Farm — Expert Advises One Brood Sow for Each Ten Cows on Average Farm.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

BLACKLEG of potatoes is a disease that has been causing heavy losses to potato growers in many districts during the past few years. As the name of the disease implies, there is a blackening of the lower parts of stems of the potato plant affected. Accompanying the discoloration there is a soft rotting condition followed by shriveling and death.

The disease is usually first noticed in the young growing crop when the plants are from four inches to a foot high. In looking over a field in which the disease is present, it will be seen that the tops of certain plants have lost their bright dark green appearance, having faded to a more or less dirty yellowish or brownish color. These tops will be somewhat limp and drooping, and in some cases where the disease is well advanced will have dropped right over. If a careful examination of the lower stems of these affected plants is made it will be seen that they are blackening and soft rotting. This blackening and soft rotting is more noticeable below the soil than above it. By carefully removing the soil from around an affected plant the blackening and soft-rotting can usually be traced to the seed tuber. As a rule in such cases the seed tuber will be found to be in a soft-rotting, slimy condition, the soil immediately beneath it being in a wet, puddled condition due to the wetness from the soft-rotted seed tuber. In such cases the disease in the plant has developed from an affected seed tuber and passed up the young growing stems, causing them to discolor and rot and eventually to fall over dead or dying. Sometimes all the stems in a hill will be affected and the whole plant die down. Sometimes, however, only a few of the stems will be affected and the remainder will appear to develop normally. If the season is a dry one a number of tubers may be produced on such plants which may mature and appear alright at harvest, but if the season is a wet one the disease will spread to the tubers and cause them to rot in a soft, slimy condition before harvest, or if they are harvested before the rot is very noticeable in them, they are liable to rot in storage over the next season.

It is tubers from such affected plants which are mostly responsible for carrying the disease over from season to season and spreading it from district to district. Such tubers, if used for seed purposes, will give a considerable percentage of blackleg-affected plants. Consequently, the greatest care should be taken in the selection of seed tubers. If any indication of rot, either wet or dry discoloration of the potato tissue when cut into, it should be discarded and not used for seed purposes.

Though spraying with Bordeaux Mixture will help to control fungus diseases, such as late blight and blight, it is of no use in controlling blackleg. Blackleg is a bacterial disease that gets into the plant either from an affected seed tuber or from the soil. It works from below upward and by the time it gets much above the ground it will usually have killed the plant. Consequently, spraying the tops of potatoes will not prevent the disease.

To prevent the disease developing, plant only sound, healthy, well-selected seed and do not plant any that has produced blackleg plants the previous season.—Prof. D. H. Jones, O. A. College, Guelph.

How Many Pigs to a Cow?
Pigs and cows work very well together as the hog is one of the most economical meat producers on the farm, and does especially well on dairy by-products—skim milk, buttermilk and whey.

The number of pigs per cow will depend on the kind of dairying the farmer is engaged in. If selling milk for direct consumption, for the milk condenser, or for the powder milk factory, there is no by-product, hence it is doubtful if hogs, under these conditions, will pay at all, especially with an uncertain market. Whey, from the cheese factory, will not support so many pigs per cow as will skim milk and buttermilk from the farm dairy, or creamery.

On the average, we recommend one brood sow for each ten cows supplying milk to a cheese factory, and one sow for five or six cows where cream or butter is sold from the farm. "If a sow reared 19 or 12 pigs each year, this would work out at from one to two pigs per cow on a dairying farm. There are times when a much greater number than this would be on the farm, as the pigs would be in various stages of maturity, the farmer and successful pig-raiser aims to keep a regular procession of pigs from the sow to the bacon factory. This plan tends to stabilize markets, prevents the glut which frequently demoralize the bacon business and causes farmers to stay in the hog game, instead of playing "in a keep" which is not good for any business.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Good Roads in Grey Co.
The Provincial Road Department requires estimates each year of the proposed work in the various counties which have adopted the good roads scheme and Supt. Johnston has sent estimates for Grey Co. The total estimated expenditure on County and Provincial County roads, machinery, etc., is \$202,000, of which the prov. will pay \$94,000 and the county, \$108,000. For maintenance and repairs of county roads \$42,000 will be expended, of which the government pays \$4,000. County Bridges will cost \$30,000 and the government will pay \$8,000 of that. \$30,000 will be spent on machinery, for which the government grant will be \$12,000. The program is an extensive one, but not as much as some would desire, considering the great mileage of the county. Probably not more than 20 miles of provincial county highways will be constructed at a cost of \$400,000 per mile and of this, the road between O. S. and Meaford will use half.

Tell Him the Truth
The Kingston Whig passes on some sane advice to those desiring to stop a subscription to a newspaper. It says there is probably no man engaged in the newspaper business in Ontario who is not acquainted with a man whose excuse for discontinuing his subscription is that he already "has more papers than he can read." It is only an excuse offered to ameliorate the presumed lacerated condition of the editor's feelings. It has no such effect for in the first place an editor never worries over the loss of a subscriber except when he leaves the country without paying up arrears. But why not be truthful and say to the honest newspaper man just what you feel in your heart? Go into his den and ask him how much you owe, pay the delinquency and tell him frankly that you don't want his disreputable, backguard sheet any longer. Say to him in a sorrowful tone of voice that you deeply regret his inability to publish a newspaper worthy of the name and advise him to sell his plant to some man with a thimbleful of brains and seek some occupation that does not require much wear and tear of the mind. Do this and then you can go away with the comforting assurance that the newspaper man respects you for your candor and will cherish no hard feelings because you choose to borrow his paper instead of buying it.—Simcoe Reformer.

Wise Words on the Virtues of Saving
Economy is a constant source of revenue.—Cicero
The world has always been divided into two classes—those who have saved and those who have spent—the thrifty and the extravagant.—Richard Cobden.
"Prudence, frugality and good management are excellent cobblers for mending bad times."—Samuel Drew.
"A store of savings is to the working man as a barricade against want."—Samuel Smiles.
"Thrift is the surest and strongest foundation of an empire—so sure, so strong and so necessary that no great empire can long exist that disregards it."—Lord Roseberry.
If all these wise men could speak they would urge "Buy War Savings Stamps," help yourself by helping the government.

Big Victory Bond Interest Payment
This May Day will see \$18,000,000 paid in interest to the holders of Victory Bonds issued in 1918. This will be by far the largest single interest payment ever made in Canada. Incidentally, it is only one of many for Canadians will draw over \$70,000,000 in war bonds' interest this year.

The question arises, how much of this money will be saved? Will the over 1,000,000 holders of Victory Bonds in the Dominion become systematic savers, thus helping themselves and the country, or will they discontinue saving?
A large portion of these \$18,000,000 should be invested in War Savings Stamps, which are Government bonds and just as secure as Victory Bonds are. Victory Bonds started hundreds of thousands of people saving, who should continue the practice, which is made easy through War Savings and Thrift Stamps.

GRAIN MIXTURE VALUES
Oats 34 Lbs., Barley 48 Lbs. the Best Combination.

By Opening Surface to Rain, Many Dollars May Be Made by Increased Crops — Full Directions Given Regarding Starting Early Celery.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

ALARGE amount of experimental work has been conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College in testing grains both singly and in combination for the production of grain. The results of experiments indicate that there is practically no advantage in growing in combination two or more varieties of grain of the same class. Quite decided advantages, however, have been obtained from certain combinations of grain of different classes.

In an experiment which extended over a period of five years in which oats, barley, spring wheat and peas were grown separately and all the different combinations which could be obtained by having two, three and four grains in each mixture, it was found that in about ninety per cent. of the experiments the mixed grains gave a greater yield per acre than the same grains when grown separately. Of the different combinations, of the experiments the mixed grains gave a greater yield per acre than the same grains when grown separately. Of the different combinations, of the experiments the mixed grains gave a greater yield per acre than the same grains when grown separately. Of the different combinations, of the experiments the mixed grains gave a greater yield per acre than the same grains when grown separately.

Open Your Surface Drains.
Drainage—either surface or underground—is essential if farming is to be profitable. With the dearth of ditch machinery, the depleted labour market and the increased cost of underdraining, progress is retarded somewhat. Everything, however, has been done which prevailing conditions permit. Yet forty per cent. (40%) of Ontario is in urgent need of drainage. The underdrainage of so much cannot be accomplished in a short period of time, hence that which renders timely service, even though only of temporary duration, must be taken advantage of.
Surface draining must be resorted to. Several lines will be necessary. Indeed, if the majority of farmers would leave all "finishing" furrows open in the ploughed ground and connect them by opening up cross channels through the lower-lying parts of the field—cleaning out all the furrows thus traversed—a system could be formed whereby the water could be carried to one quickly, efficiently and satisfactorily in the early spring.
Not alone to level fields or farms does this apply. Large areas of Ontario are quite rolling, hence naturally, drainage is needed. In some cases, position and elevation of the farm buildings, etc., always have to be carefully considered in planning the ideal water system for the farm house or stable.—R. R. Graham, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Starting Early Celery.
The starting of early celery should be done immediately as the seed is slow in germination; requiring about four weeks before ready for the first transplanting. The seed should be sown in flats in a soil very sandy in nature. This soil is pressed down about 1/2 an inch in the box and then the celery is sown broadcast over it. The box is then watered through burlap and is left covered with burlap or brown paper until the seed germinates. When the plants are showing two or three leaves they are transplanted into flats, 2 inches each way in soil that is sandy in nature but well-filled with good manure and commercial fertilizer, such as a nitrogenous nature. Good fertilizer is necessary at this stage so that the plants will not receive any check. The plants should be thoroughly sprayed with Bordeaux Mixture when they first break into third or true leaf, so that they will be kept free from blight, and every week after being set in the field.
Another method in use among growers is that of sowing in hot beds. The seed is planted in rows about 4 inches apart; in making these rows they take a piece of wood about an inch wide and press it down on the soil making a furrow about 1/4 of an inch deep in which the seed is sown. It is then covered with burlap or paper as stated before.
Celery to germinate properly should be kept at a temperature of 70 degrees until the young plants are growing in good shape, when it is well to lower it to 55 or 60 degrees.—A. H. MacLennan, Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

FARM WATER SYSTEMS.
A Summary of Best Available Types for Stables.

When Pastures Fall the Milk Flow Decreases Unless Soiling Crops Have Been Provided—Corn Silage Will Also Greatly Increase Milk Yield in Hot Summer.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

IN a day's visit among the farmers of Ontario in almost every county you would run across quite a number of stables equipped with some form or other of water system for supplying the farm, stock more or less automatically with water each day. With few exceptions every new barn built now is provided with a water system. Among the available systems are the following, which, in this short article, can receive only a very brief description:

Of these probably the most common is that consisting of a water supply tank in the hay or straw loft above the stable, from which the water runs by gravity into a regulating tank on the stable floor, which supplies the individual drinking basins with water automatically. The tank is usually built of concrete and the size depends upon the kind of power used for pumping; if windmill be used then the tank needs to be large enough for three or four days' supply as the wind does not blow every day. Under these conditions a tank 10 x 4 x 4 feet, or its equivalent would be required for 30 head of stock. Sometimes the concrete tank is built just outside the stable wall and underground, and is connected from ceiling of stable. In every case an overflow is necessary. Many provide means for collecting the rain water off the barn and running it into the storage tank so that or a mixture of 84 pounds (34 pounds of oats and 48 pounds of barley).—Dr. C. A. Zavitz, O. A. College, Guelph.

Soiling Crops for Cows.
Most Ontario dairy farmers depend on the pasture crop for the feeding of cows during summer. If the pasture fails, there is no remedy, the cows go dry, the creameries and cheeseeries suffer less of patronage, the city milk plants are short of milk, and the whole dairy business is more or less handicapped. The time has come when dairy farmers should take out an insurance policy in the form of a summer silo, filled with corn from the previous year's crop. Failing this, silage in the bottom of winter silo is good feed, but the surface exposed should be reduced one-half by cutting the silage down the centre with a hay-knife. If this is not available, the silage in one-half the silo may be dug down with a fork, but this leaves an irregular edge which causes excessive spoiling of the silage. Great care is needed in feeding summer silage, else there is danger of tainting the milk. The strong advantage of silage for supplementing poor pastures is the fact that a man can get feed out of a silo for a herd of cows in about one-half the time required to cut a soiling crop in a field and haul this to the stable for the cows to eat. Some meal, or wheat bran should be added to the silage for best results.
If silage is not available for feeding during the season of '19, then soiling crops like clover, oats, peas and vetches, corn, etc., should be provided, so that the cows may not want for feed to make milk.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Farm Tractors.
Interest in farm tractors has increased rapidly in Ontario in the past two or three years. In the early part of this year the Ontario Department of Agriculture held 32 courses on farm power in different parts of the province, and there was a total attendance of 12,270. No greater interest has been shown in courses on any other subject, and much useful educational work was done.
Handle Tubers Carefully.
Potatoes should be handled carefully and not as though they were cobblestones. The potato is a living thing, with a protective skin, which is able to keep intact if it has a fair chance.

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