

CLOVER GOOD AS CORN FOR SILAGE SAYS 380 FARMERS

A New York State Agricultural magazine reports that of 380 farmers recently contacted 83 per cent reported that grass silage was equal or superior to corn silage. Of the total number, 95 per cent reported that it is equal or superior to hay. The quality

of the crop was apparently the determining factor. Thirty-nine per cent of those farmers reported that grass silage improved milk color. The color was influenced by the amount of silage fed.

Three hundred and thirty-two of those farmers reported that the cows ate the grass silage readily; 26 reported difficulty. In practically every case the

difficulties arose because the silage was either quite putrid because of insufficient preservative or because the material was too dry or of poor quality.

Three hundred and forty-six of the farmers used molasses as a preservative; 34 used commercial phosphoric acid. Of the latter, two decided that in the future they would change to molasses.

The clover or alfalfa to be ensiled is cut green and is put into the silo just as quickly as possible after cutting. If it lies and is wilted by the sun, water may need to be added to bring the moisture content up for the making of the best silage. The moisture in the ensiled material should be 70 per cent.

For alfalfa and clovers, 80 pounds or seven and a half gallons of molasses is recommended for each ton of green material. About an imperial gallon to each ton of green material is recommended where phosphoric acid is used. None of the 34 farmers who used phosphoric acid suggested applying more than this amount; and in all cases of severe spoilage the trouble could be traced to the use of a lesser amount. One operator suggests that with a little experience one can judge the amount of acid to use. He says that if the right amount is added the material will have the taste of a good salad.

The results of this survey do not indicate that phosphoric acid is a more expensive preservative than molasses; it is easier to handle and when properly used there is no more spoilage; the silage seems as palatable to cattle and gives as good production results as does silage made with molasses, according to the report

FORMER RESIDENT TENDERED BANQUET

A Toronto book publisher recently tendered a banquet to one of his authors, Francis Pollock, of Shedden, Ontario, and a well-known resident of Stouffville some twenty years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Pollock resided in the residence now owned by the editor of The Tribune, A. V. Nolan.

While in Stouffville Mr. Pollock became interested in beekeeping and established a small apiary here, and another in Alabama, for the winter. He has made himself known to thousands of young people through his books, some of which are "Bitter Honey," "The Life of the Bee," and "Wilderness Honey."

"Much of my childhood," says Mr. Pollock, "was spent in a village in North Huron County, a primitive spot where deer and bear are still occasionally seen. I spent all my available time with a gun or fishing rod, or a boat, or snowshoes. I wish I could find a place like that now. I afterwards went to the Collegiate Institute at St. Mary's, at the same time as T. A. Russell and Arthur Meighen; afterwards to Toronto University, where I did not graduate, but instead went to Cuba to write special articles about the Revolution then in progress. I spent part of the next year in France, Italy and New York, and did a year of teaching in an Ontario rural school. The next years I spent in writing fiction and verse for the New York magazines.

"Later I became interested in beekeeping, and had a small apiary at Stouffville. Then I determined to build up a real business which would earn a living, and leave me half the year entirely free to write. I established this at Shedden, Ontario, with a modern honey-plant, power driven machinery, and a lot of old cars and trucks."

The fruits of this life, half rural, half literary, are, so far, the two recent novels and some very fine poetry. As to the later—however fine it will probably bring only one to every hundred or more readers of Mr. Pollock's prose. Yet it is typical of the sense of literary reality possessed by this experienced and unusual writer that he should say—looking back, and looking forward: "My long suit is poetry"

DO YOU RECALL WHEN

The Old Link and Pin Couplings were in use on railroad cars. Six drinks were sold over the bar at hotels for 25c and sometimes seven drinks.

The prickly horse-hair sofa was in your parlor.

Your best girl wore bangs, a high lace collar reinforced with whalebone, and high buttoned shoes.

\$4.00 bills and 25c shin plasters were in everyday circulation. A ten-inch hat pin was used by the women to keep their hats in place.

You had a black cord attached to your straw hat to keep it from blowing away.

Coal-oil could not be bought after sun-down.

Your car had to be jacked up in the fall and all tires stored away in a dark room.

Beer and whiskey were plentiful at barn raisings.

The fanning mill, sewing machine range or stove and weigh scales sold his goods off the wagon and always drove a smart team of horses.

The woman sat in the buggy or cutter while the old man had to have his toddy.

Goose grease was a positive cure for rheumatism and colds in the chest.

The old hotel managers fed you and your horse for a 50 cent piece and a drink thrown in.

The turkey red table cover with white flowered patterns was on display on your front room table.

You gave ashes for bars of soap and kitchen tinware.

Shining the families' shoes on Saturday night with the old paste blackening.

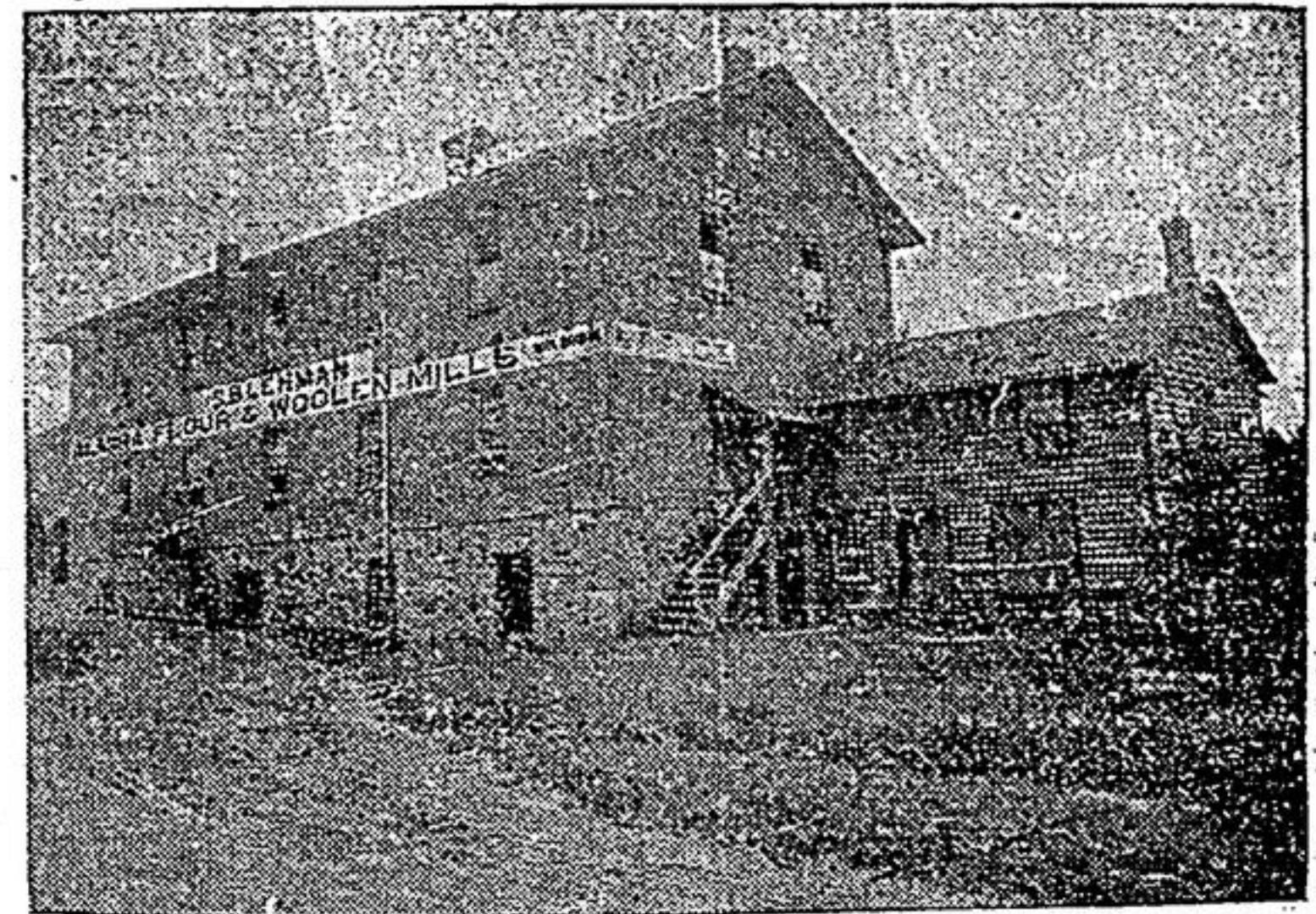
Marriages in Canada increased by 12 per cent in June as compared to last year's showing for that month. The old, two-canlive, etc. theory seems to be coming back into favour.

Flour and Woollen Mill Near 100 Yrs. Old

For close to one hundred years, the Almira Flour and Woollen Mill has carried on a trade in the hamlet of Almira, just west of the 6th concession of Markham, and for 58 of those years the establishment has been in the name of Lehman & Sons.

The mill as it stands to-day was erected somewhere about the year 1844, by John Bowman, who also built a number of houses in Almira, with brick baked right there in the district. From this pioneer miller the business passed to Alf Spofford, while just 58 years ago last April, S. B. Lehman, father of the present owners, bought the concern. John Bowman, the original builder was the grandfather of Mrs. H. B. Lehman, so that in all the century, it has not passed far from the Lehman

wool requires four stages, picking, carding, spinning and weaving. In the picking stage the wool receives its application of wool-oil (10 lbs. oil to 200 lbs. wool), which gives the yarn its elasticity and prevents the threads breaking. The cards, a system of rollers, give the raw wool its first appearance of a spun product, the fleeces being joined into long fluffy threads. Spinning is done on what is known as a spinning jack, operating 200 spindles at a time, which together pull out 500 yards of yarn every 30 seconds. An automatic regulator on the machine can be set to give the yarn any required fineness. No. 10 cotton warp is used for weaving, 2,400 fine threads being connected from the 1,000 yard spool through the loom. This



name. The mill is a three-storey brick building, the grist and wool sharing the three floors. Gasoline and water-power are used to operate the machinery, the two units together generating about 66 horse-power.

The woollen plant is quite unique, since as Mr. Lehman explained, it is the only one of its kind in the district, or as far as the owner can ascertain, in the province. In the neighborhood of 5,000 lbs. of wool are manufactured by the plant each year, and is all purchased from local farmers, except the black wool which comes from Western Ontario. The largest Shropshire producer is R. Norton of Keswick. This quantity of wool is made up into an average of 200 pairs of socks and 2,000 lbs of yarn per season. The yarn is spun into quarter-pound skeins. "All the output," said Mr. Lehman, "is sold locally to individuals, or in stores, within a radius of 30 miles."

The manufacturing of the raw

machine turns out one complete blanket every hour.

The plant is equipped with two power knitters, of which five dozen pairs of socks are turned out a day. An interesting thing in the knitting process, is that it requires only 15 seconds to make up a leg, while the toe and heel take five minutes.

An added process in large woollen mills, which is omitted here, is napping. This machine pulls the wool from the centre of the blanket to the outside, giving it a very fine, soft texture, but as Mr. Lehman explained, this allows the material to shrink, the centre yarn being very fragile, when robbed of its wool. Home-spun wool is very durable and just prior to the visit of The Tribune, several blankets had been completed for a lady customer on the seventh concession, who had spun the yarn by hand nearly forty years ago.

Four hands are employed during the busy season, which is from April till October.

NO MINIMUM WHEAT PRICE IN ONTARIO

Ottawa, August 6 — Ontario farmers growing winter wheat cannot have a minimum price set for their product under the Canada Wheat Board Act, Premier King has informed Hon. P. M. Dewan, Ontario agriculture minister.

The terms of the act apply only to wheat produced in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, Mr. King said. He was replying to a request by Mr. Dewan for consideration for Ontario grain men, alleging "discrimination" against farmers of this province, by the fixing of the minimum wheat price at 80 cents a bushel for western producers.

Mr. King states: "The government, in approving the price fixed by the wheat board, were acting under the legislative authority conferred by the Canada Wheat Board Act, as enacted by parliament in 1933. The Wheat Board Act is restricted in the terms of its application to wheat produced in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

"As the powers of the government in the act, it is not possible. ment are confined to those set under existing legislation, for the government to empower the wheat board to extend its operations to the province of Ontario"

THEY ALL DO IT

A hen is not supposed to have Much common sense or tact, Yet every time she lays an egg She cackles forth the fact.

A rooster hasn't got a lot Of intellect to show, But none the less most roosters have Enough good sense to crow.

The mule, the most despised of beasts, Has a persistent way Of letting folks know he's around By his insistent bray.

The busy little bees they buzz, Bulls bellow, and cows moo. The watchdogs bark, the ganders quack, And doves and pigeons coo.

The peacock spreads his tail and squawks, Pigs squeal, and robins sing, And even serpents know enough To hiss before they sting.

But man, the greatest master-piece That nature could devise, Will often stop and hesitate BEFORE HE'LL ADVERTISE

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