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Just unloaded a carload of No. 1 Clear Fir, V Joints for ceilings, Wainscoting, etc. Excellent stock.

Also have on hand a full assortment of Spruce, V Joints, Siding and Flooring. For prompt service, telephone 1042.

ALLAN LUMBER CO.

VICTORIA STREET. Phone 1042.



We Are Ready

for any emergency in the machine shop line. What are your requirements in the way of machinery repairs? With our complete equipment of lathes, drills, planers, saws, etc., we can take care of your needs.

Bishop Machine Shop
KING AND QUEEN STREETS

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS

Wise Shoppers Do It

HAVE DINNER DOWNTOWN

Take it easy this Summer. Have your Dinner with us. Good things well served. Prices reasonable.

THE VICTORIA CAFE

King St. JEWELLY LEE, Mgr. Telephone 762.

THRESHERS SUPPLIES

Threshers will do well to get our prices when filling out for harvest. We carry a complete stock of Rubber Belting from 1 inch to 7 inches, Belt Lacing, Oils, Greases, Packing, Valves, and everything necessary for your work.

Lemmon & Sons

187 PRINCESS STREET



Warm All Over or—
Just Hot Under the Collar?

DISMISS your furnace and coal problems by installing a dependable McClary's Sunshine System, that burns all kinds of coal satisfactorily.

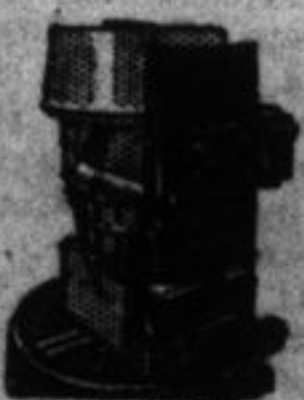
McClary's All-Cast Sunshine Furnace burns soft coal or hard. Its Air-Blast Ring solves the fuel problem.

The All-Cast Sunshine is the furnace used throughout the West for burning soft coal. It has official approval.

CONSULT McCLARY'S DEALER

McClary's

ALL CAST SUNSHINE FURNACE Burns Hard or Soft Coal



McCLARY'S FURNACES SOLD BY

GRAVES BROS.

311 PRINCESS STREET.

PHONE 322.

McKELVEY & BIRCH

AGENTS FOR

McCLARY'S SUNSHINE AND RADIIUM FURNACES

EAT MORE HOME-GROWN

We Import Too Much Foreign Agricultural Products.

Canadians Use a Good Deal of Imported Fruit, Vegetables and Grain—Their Value Estimated at Nearly \$100,000,000—The Mystery of Nitrogen—No Alcohol in Silage Milk.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Are Canadian farmers getting the full advantage of their home market? A study of the import figures for the fiscal year ending March 31st last reveals the amazing extent to which the food stuffs we most pride ourselves in producing are imported for consumption in Canada.

Take fruits for instance. Of apples we imported 155,291 barrels worth \$775,819. They weren't all early apples either, for 30,028 barrels were brought in during March. During the year we imported: Berries, \$114,892; cherries, \$83,349; cranberries, \$212,894; grapes, \$661,443; peaches, \$402,312; pears, \$566,729; plums, \$393,495; and strawberries, \$785,150; a total of \$3,997,083. Add to this \$1,756,522 for dried apples, apricots, peaches, plums and prunes, and \$492,828 for canned peaches, jellies and jams; and imported fruits and fruit juices being \$26,499,235, besides an item of \$3,728,475 for nuts. Much of this was, of course, for subtropical fruits, but some of these might be substituted, to our financial and gustatory advantage, by home grown products. For instance, we might eat more roast apples and fewer oranges. While dealing with matters horticultural a bill for \$1,064,811 for plants, shrubs, trees and vines might be mentioned.

Coming to vegetables, our total bill for the fresh article was \$3,575,076, of which cabbage accounted for \$187,689, onions for \$487,009, potatoes for \$527,291 and tomatoes for \$965,941, a total for these four commonly grown articles of \$3,177,930. Of canned vegetables we imported \$626,210 worth; of sauces, catsups and pickles, \$518,660. Our total outlay for vegetables and vegetable products reached the considerable sum of nearly \$5,000,000.

We have a great dairying country in Canada, yet we purchased abroad during the year \$1,844,212 worth of milk and its products. This included \$1,348,819 for 3,767,872 lbs. of butter, \$327,022 for 916,517 lbs. of cheese, \$46,387 for condensed milk, \$92,710 for casein, and even \$28,274 for sweet milk and cream. Our butter importations were supplemented by 1,165,440 lbs. of imported oleomargarine.

Our foreign grain bill amounted to \$11,275,682, though this included \$7,695,280 for feed corn, and \$2,020,596 for rice, of which 18,000,000 lbs. came from China. Milled products cost us \$685,895, and prepared foods and bakery products another \$500,000.

Our total imports under the head "Agricultural and Vegetable Products, Mainly Food" came to the rather startling total of \$108,701,762. We could hardly be expected, however, to produce our own tea, coffee and spices, though we might considerably reduce our sugar bill, which now amounts to approximately \$49,000,000 a year, by growing more beets.

We also imported \$20,935,298 worth of alcoholic beverages, which, as we all know, are mostly derived from the products of the farm. It may be, however, that some of our exported grains and fruits returned to us in this highly manufactured form.—R. D. Colquhoun, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, O. A. C. Guelph.

The Mystery of Nitrogen.

Since animal life must depend upon plant life for its support, we must first learn how nitrogen gets from the air into the plant. Every farm boy has seen the grain turn yellow at times in the very early spring and especially that which was growing in the dead furrows of the fields. This occurs largely because there isn't enough nitrogen in the right form for the plants to get at this time of the year. As a single element existing alone, neither animals nor the green plants can use nitrogen, and yet the air is the source of the entire supply for all life.

If we go back into history of Roman agriculture, we will find that even the farmers of that time knew enough to grow legumes. Even though all of this was known, it was not until 1887 that the reason for it was discovered. Then it was that the little swellings always found on the roots of legumes were discovered to contain countless numbers of minute forms of life, now known as bacteria. Later it was learned that these little workers had a great deal to do with keeping the soil in fit condition for the growing of crops, for they, in their magic way of living, are capable of taking the nitrogen out of the air that is in the soil and making it become a part of the soil compounds. In this way we have the cheapest means of keeping up the nitrogen supply of the soil.—Hoar's Dairyman.

No Alcohol in Silage Milk.

Satisfactory evidence has been adduced to show that by the feeding of corn silage alcohol is transferred to the milk. While it is true that silage does have traces of alcohol in it, yet it is altogether probable that the alcohol, as well as the acids of silage, are completely burned up in the cow and never passes even in minute traces into the milk.

The poultry house should be built as low as possible without danger of the attendants bumping their heads against the ceiling. A low house is more easily warmed than a high one.

Joy shared is joy doubled.

HEMORRHOIDS

Do not suffer another day with itching, bleeding, or protruding Piles or Hemorrhoids. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and afford lasting benefit. See a local dealer or write to Dr. Chase, Limited, Toronto. Sample box free.

A GOOD WINTER WHEAT

Farmers May Try Free a Well Tested Variety.

The O. A. C. No. 104 is a Proven Success—Other Experiments Tests Suggested—All Material Is Supplied Free of Charge—A Chance for Enterprising Farmers

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The market value of the winter wheat of Ontario amounts to over fifteen million dollars annually. It is, therefore, one of the most important of the money crops of the Province. The acreage of winter wheat during the past year has been about the same as the average annual acreage for the past forty years. There is not a county or district in Ontario in which winter wheat is not grown, although in New Ontario the average annual amount is not more than about 20,000 bushels. Owing to the comparative low price of winter wheat at present, strict attention should be given to economic methods and to large yields.

O. A. C. No. 104 a Carefully Chosen Cross.

The Dawson's Golden Chaff is still the variety most largely grown according to the December Bulletin of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for 1922. With the object of securing even a better variety, crosses have been made at the Ontario Agricultural College between the Dawson's Golden Chaff and some other varieties, such as, Tasmania Red, Crimean Red, Turkey Red, Buda Feath, Imperial Amber, and Bulgarian. A new variety has been originated at the College by crossing the Dawson's Golden Chaff and the Bulgarian, and this is now known as the O. A. C. No. 104. In both the College and the co-operative tests this new variety has made an excellent record, surpassing the Dawson's Golden Chaff in both yield and quality of grain. It is a white wheat, and resembles the Bulgarian in possessing a white chaff and the Dawson's Golden Chaff in a beardless head. It is a vigorous grower, and has been less subject to winter-killing than the Dawson's Golden Chaff.

The Value of Using Good Seed.

It is also important to use seed of high quality. The results of six years' experiments at the College show an average increase in yield of grain per acre of 6.8 bushels from large as compared with small seed, of 7.8 bushels from plump as compared with shrunk seed, and of 35.8 bushels from sound as compared with broken seed. Seed which was allowed to become thoroughly ripened before it was cut produced a greater yield of both grain and straw, and a heavier weight of grain per measured bushel than that produced from wheat which was cut at any one of four earlier stages of maturity. In each of two years when winter wheat was sown in the fields, germination tests of the grain were made. The following results show the average percentage of germination from each selection: Skin over germ, unbroken, 94; skin over germ, broken, 78; sprouts one inch long, 30; and sprouts one inch long, 18. Not only was the sprouted wheat low in germination but the plants produced were very uneven in size.

White Wheats vs. the Red Varieties.

White wheats as compared with red wheats yield more grain per acre, possess stronger straw, weigh a little less per measured bushel, are slightly softer in the grain, are more useful in the manufacture of shredded wheat and of pastry, and furnish a somewhat weaker flour for bread production.

Winter wheat which was grown on clover sod yielded much better than that which was grown on timothy sod, and that which was grown on land on which field peas were used as a green manure yielded 6.5 bushels of wheat per acre more than that grown on land on which buckwheat was used as a green manure.

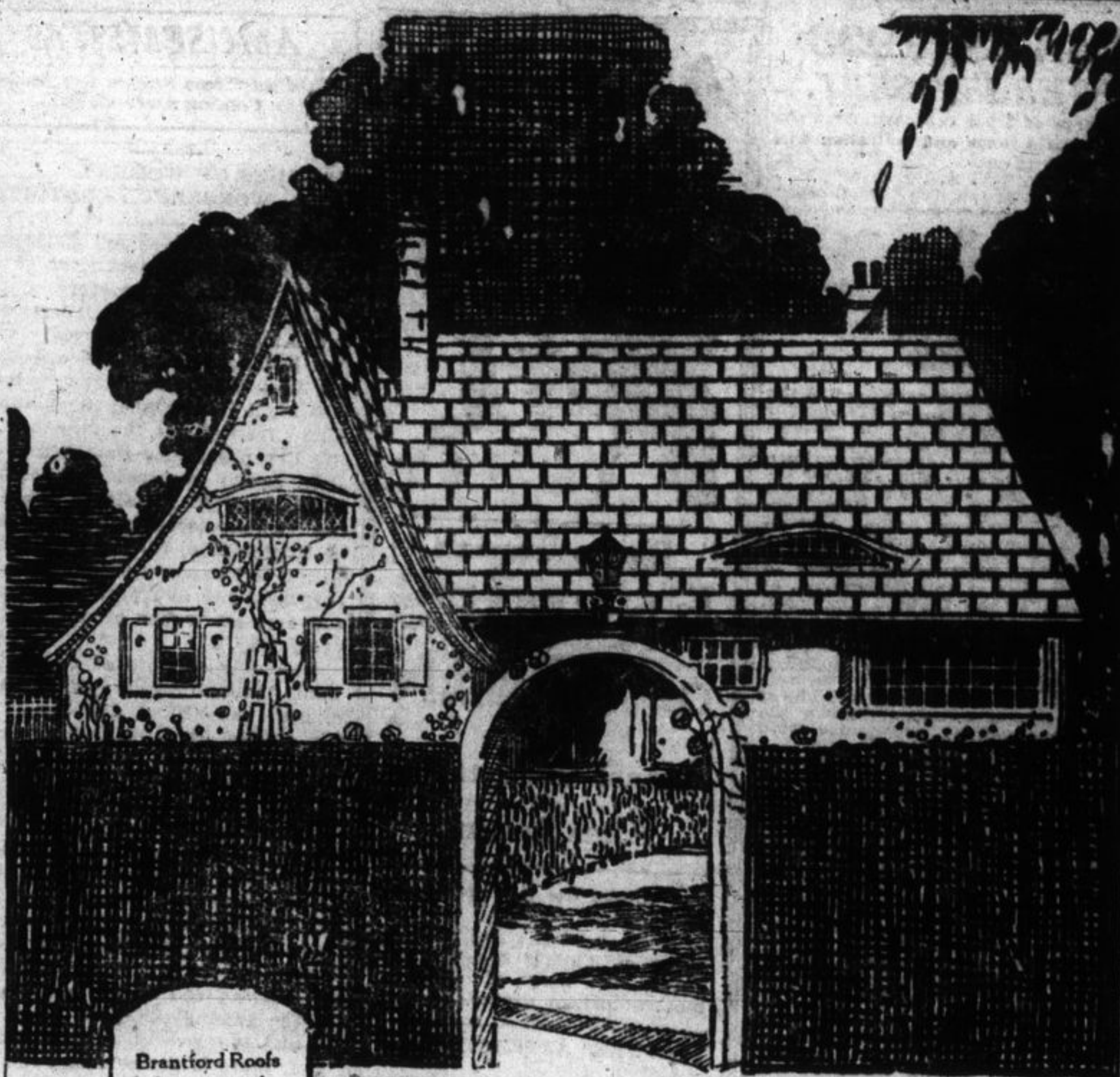
Several Experimental Union Tests to Choose From.

In time for seeding this autumn, valuable material will be sent out from the College to those farmers residing in Ontario who wish to conduct experiments upon their own farms through the medium of the Experimental Union. The material will be supplied, free of charge, to those who wish to conduct the experiments and report the results in the early autumn of 1924. Any Ontario farmer may apply for the material for any one of the following seven experiments: (1) Three choice varieties of Winter Wheat (including O. A. C. No. 104); (2) One variety of Winter Rye and one of Winter Wheat; (3) Spring applications of five Fertilizers with Winter Wheat; (4) Autumn and Spring applications of Nitrate of Soda and Common Salt with Winter Wheat; (5) Winter Emmer and Winter Barley; (6) Hairy Vetches and Winter Rye as fodder crops; (7) Mixtures of Winter Rye and Hairy Vetches for seed production.

The size of each plot is to be one rod wide by two rods long. Fertilizers will be sent by express for Experiment No. 4 this autumn, and for Experiment Number 3 next Spring. All seed will be sent by mail except that for Number 4 which will accompany the fertilizers. The material will be sent out in the order in which the applications are received, and as long as the supply lasts.—C. A. Savits, O. A. C. Guelph.

"If you are going to do anything permanent for the average man, you must begin before he is a man. The chance of success lies in working with the boy, and not with the man."—The Roosevelt.

A special train left the Toronto Union station at noon Saturday carrying 125 members of the Canadian Clubs of Ontario over the lines of the Canadian National Railways to Victoria, B.C., where the annual convention of the Association of Canadian Clubs is being held on September 17th, 18th and 19th.



Brantford Roofs help to make communities attractive and add value to the home.

Something More Than Just a "Cover"

Brantford Roofs give the supreme satisfaction desired in the building of a home—protection from the elements, safety from fire, absence of repairs and renewals.

And they enhance the appearance of the home, large or small, with the harmonious colors of the natural slate surface.

Unfading Colors—Brantford Asphalt Slates are built for unusual endurance. Faced with Blue-Black, Red, Tile-Red or Green slate—may be used in any desired combination of these colors.

old roofs and give diagonal effects. Distributed under Brantford Roofing Trade Marks through Brantford Roofing dealers. Stock carried, information furnished, service rendered by our dealer in your district.

Brantford Asphalt slates in 4 in 1 slabs; Brantford Tapered Asphalt slates with the heavy butt; Brantford Ar-Lock slates (red or green) may be laid over

Write for descriptive literature, or advice on roofing problems.

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited, Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Ont.

Branches at: Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, and Winnipeg

Brantford Roofs

For Sale by Anglin Lumber Co.

F. Edson White, Jr., 15, only son of the president of Armour and Company, died as a result of a wound received when his shotgun was accidentally discharged as he used it as a club to ward off an attack of a

bull on his father's estate near Lake Forest, a suburb.

The Irish Free State was unanimously elected to the League of Nations at a meeting of the Assembly at Geneva on Monday.

John Urquhart, Dunfermlin, Scotland, has arrived at Ingoquo to assume the position of mill superintendent and manager of the manufacturing end of the Dundas Linn Mills, Limited.

"Wonder what an idle Telephone thinks about?"



"I STAND here idle for hours at a time! Ho-hum! She forgets that she hires me to help her."

"She complains of never having time enough, yet I've watched her for over an hour trying to write one letter to Springfield."

"For a few cents I'd put her in Springfield, and for 5 minutes the music of her voice would make somebody happy."

"When she picks up a pen she gets so self-conscious that her letters—well, honest, they don't do her justice."

"No pen helps" a woman to express her real self, at her best, as I do—no postage stamp travels so fast."

"I sometimes think her husband appreciates me more. Ho-hum!"

W. A. G. Spriggs, Manager.